Ziegler's Ladi

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

At prices which make our competitors cry impossible. They said first we could not get them. Then that it was some job lot. Now they are convinced that we have the largest stock of Ziegler Bros,' Shoes in Atlanta. They don't like to admit it, but the agents are completely downed.

Look to your own interest. We can save you from 25 to 40 per cent on our new line of Ziegler Shoes. We carry not only Ziegler Bros Shoes, but many other Brands o

In the world. Remember, we have

In Atlanta. To be convinced

Thousands upon thousands new Cloaks received last week. Many more yet to come.

We slaughtered many garments fast week. We mean to out-do all past records this week.

If you need a Garment, or think you will, just come and look. There are many desirable things here at 50 cents on the dollar.

ONE LOT

made of fine Beaver, Satin faced, very stylish, a regular \$10 Coat,

One lot Three-Quarter Coats, directoire front; also double breasted, full 32 inches long, very stylish, worth \$12.75, at \$7.50.

LADIES' LONDON COA**t**s

Elaborately Braided.

Choice Shades, very well worth \$18.50, at \$10 each.

96 LADIES' Braided Modjeskas

Worth \$1, at \$4.85:

ONE LOT

Braided and trimmed with silk pendants, would be considered a bargain at \$9, only \$5.99:

Of Monday one lot tailor made Cloch Jackets, with bell sleeves,

219 Ladies' tailor made, all wool Beaver Jackets, bound with best silk braid, full satin faced, actually worth \$6.50, at \$3.98.

Ladies' fine Directoire Cloth Jackets, tailor made, fine finish,

worth \$12.50, at \$6.49.

J. M. HIGH & CO. J. M. HIGH & CO.

CLOAKS, DRESS GOODS, BLANKETS, ETC.

We are determined to Maintain our Lead.

Great Staple Articles with Values as Solid as Gold Dollars will be offered at Prices ABSOLUTELY STARTLING

BLACK

112 Black Silk "Coupons" sold last week. A "Coupon" is the importers' sample containing from 7 to 18 yards, which at the end of his trade season he disposes of at a great loss to his factory. About 300 patterns are with us today. Beginning tomorrow we shall inaugurate the Biggest Black Silk Sale ever known in the south. We have in this lot Silks from the looms of Bonet, Alexauder. Guinet and Givernaud—the celebrated makers of the world.

Largest and Best Shoe Store | World.

16 patterns Black Dress Silks, at \$16, worth

\$24.

17 patterns Black Dress Silks at \$18.00,

worth \$27.50. Black Dress Silks at \$20, worth 15 patterns 10 patterns Black Dress Silks at \$27.50, worth \$31.65. 14 patterns Black Dress Silks at \$24.90, 9 patterns Black Dress Silks at \$26.75, worth \$37.50.

8 patterns Black Dress Silks at \$27.50, worth \$40. 7 patterns Black Press Silks at \$29.00, worth \$44.50. Each of the above patterns contains from

A few—simply lovely things—handsomer by far than ever brought south, are exhibited here in all their grandeur. Tinselled Acts in party colors from \$1 per yard up to these grand embossed and hemstitched Parisian movelties, rauging from \$25 to \$75 per suit.

Lovers of High Art in Dress inspect these magnificent things.

Colored Dress Silks

The bargain of the city's represented in 39 pieces Colored Dress Silks in "Peau de Sois," at 69 cents per yard—agual value \$1.25.

Colored Dress Failles at \$1; being the most popular weave for a me Silk on the market, and 25 per cent under regular value is sufficient guarantee to expect large sales this week. About 113 pieces in stock, all colors and shades, with perfect combinations as trim

Perticular attention is called to the special-tics we offer today. Tomorrow finds us in pos-session of 186 pieces 54-inch Colored Broad-oths, which we are going to sell in 48 hours at the startling price of 73 cents. This is truly a wonderful bargain. We sold the identical goods last week at \$1, and thought them cheap. Remember 73c now. "Wonders never cease here."

1,000 Remnants and Dress Lengths of

Fine Dress Goods

Which are consigned to the Bargain Tables, are at your command this week. We shall sell them quick. The prices are way down while the quality is the best.

Don't confound these beautiful goods with the ordinary class of stuff found usually on remnant tables. If you want a Dress for yourself, child or friend, profit by this opportunity.

Last night we took an inventory of our

And found on hand 69 of these superb Costumes, which have now passed from the shelves to the BARGAIN COUNTERS. This means the residue of these stylish Novelties must be sold. We cordially invite your presence at this sale—about one-half price are the figures.

BLACK

69 dress lengths of Black Silk Warp Henrietta, the celebrated B. Priestly's make, representing the finest weave in the world, and each pattern a full dress length, to go at about one-third off regular price. We heartly commend this to purchasers of Black Dress Goods as a most opportune time to purchase one of these suits away under value.

An entire disposition of these fine goods will be made tomorrow. We command you not to loiter on the way.

carded at main entrance.

One lot quilted crib Comforts, at 29c each.

One lot 60 pieces fine all wool black Cash meres, full 46 inches wide, never been sold under 75c, to go at 53c yard.

1,000 Remnants and Dress Lengths of me-dium and fine dress goods, each piece marked in plain figures; they are true bargains.

\$1 each. Large black Sable Fur Capes, at \$5 each.

New Mink Sets. New Bear Sets. New Persian Lam New Thibet Sets. New Beaver Sets.

2 cases 36-inch Dress Flannel, at 12½c yard. One case 50-inch Grey Repellant, at 35c

69 dozen fine embroidered Handkerd

Wamsutta, yard wide, bleached musli short ends, at 8‡c yard.

Novelties in fancy gilt, silver and Oxodized Side Combs from 25c to \$2.50.

The C. B. Corsets took the highest awards at the Paris Exposition. We have them at \$1, \$1.50 and \$1.75.

We offer one of the greatest bargains of the season. Ladies' fine Satteen Corsets, black, gray, pink, tan, blue, worth \$1.25, only one pair to a customer, at 59c pair.

Chamois skins 5c each. Oxodized lace pins 9c each.

All the novelties in Laces, Ruchins, Collars, Iandkerchiefs, Gloves.

113 fine all Linen, bleached satin damask Table Cloths 10x4 and 12x4, worth \$5 and \$5.75, at \$2.98 each.

Gentlemen's Scotch wool Shirts and Drawers; a bargain at 90c suit.

Ladies' fine Scarlet Vests at \$1; Pants to

We have just opened men's Camel Hair Shirts and Drawers.

Men's fine ribbed Holoroyd Shirts and Drawers.

The above are the finest goods made, and sell everywhere at \$5 suit; our price \$3 suit.

A new lot 8 button length black Mousque-taire Kid Gioves, at \$1.50 pair.

500 fine blad Coney Muffs, satin lined, at

Our assortment Cloth Capes is the largest in Atlanta. They are being offered at from \$4.98 to \$12 each.

10,000 yards Dress Ginghan at 8åc yard.

263 dozen Boys' extra long broad ribbed Hose, warranted fast black, at 25c.

The largest and most complete stock of dolls in Atlanta. Gents' super stout British Half Hos worth 25c pair, at 17c.

Mr. Maxwell just back from New York.

J. M. HIGH & CO. J. M. HIGH & CO.

We have inaugurated a new feature in the dry goods basiness. It is a special 3 hour sale of bargains for each morning and afternoon for every day this week. Quantities will be limited, and goods will not be duplicated. Goods will be on bargain/counters and pla-

Various Attractive Bargains

Ladies' White Ribbed Yests, 25c. Ladies' Merino Vests, 39c. Ladies' White Wool Vests, 50c. Ladies' Natural Wool Vests at \$1.

Accordeon Plaited Writes at \$10 and \$12

1.000 large size Cream Damask Towels, at 9c

Owing to the warm weather, we have mad a big cut in the prices of Blankets. It woul pay you to price them.

1 case 50-inch pin-head check Dress Goods, worth \$1.25 yard, will be sold at 50c yard.

300 dozen Ladies' 40-guage fast black Hose, guaranteed stainless or money refunded, at 25c pair.

tomor, sense and opera heel and toe, agents ice \$2.55; our price \$1.98. gress common sense heel, agents' price \$3; our price \$2.25. Ziegler's Ladies' French Dongola Kid Con

Ziegler's Ladies' Dongola button Boots, haud sewed, hand turned, common sense heel and toe, sconts' price \$4: our price \$2.97.

Ziegler's Ladies' French Dongola button Boots, common sense and opera heel and toe, agents' price \$3.50; our price \$2.23.

egler's Ladies' Pebble Goat button Boots

French Kid button Boots tension soles, patent leather

nse heel with opera toe, agents price \$3.50.

Ziegler's Old Ladies' French Dongola Kid Bals., solid comfort, E. and W. last, agents' price \$2.50; our price; \$1.85. Ziegler's Old Ladies' Pebble Goat Bals

solid comfort, E. and W. last, agents' price \$2.50; our price \$1,85. Ziegler's Misses' French Dongola Kid, wedge heel, agents' price \$2.75; our price \$1.75.

Ziegler's Misses' bright Pebble Goat, button wedge heel, agents' price \$2.50; our price \$1.75.

Ladies' French Dongola button Boot, hand sewed, hand turned, opera heel and toe, arch instep, agents' price \$4; our price \$3.

OUR GREAT SPECIALTY

We are doing the Cloak trade of Atlanta.

Largest Stock,

striped Newmarkets with the new

Empire Sleeve at \$5.95. Ladies' Cloth Wraps for mourning. Elderly and stout ladies. A large variety in braided and plain

217 Ladies' striped Connameras, very stylish and dressy, worth double, at \$3.50.

garments just received.

One lot Ladies' light weight Newmarkets, marked down from \$10 to \$5.75.

Ladies' fine Newmarkets with gathered fronts and yokes, also with Empire Sleeves, a grand assortment of fine custom made goods, from \$15 to \$30.

Ladies' fine Peasant Cloaks, of Servian Stripes, Broadcloths, Kersey, in all colors and in black English worsteds, from \$11 to \$25 each. Ladies' fine "Walkers" ready sponged, Seal Plush Jackets, with real seal fastenings and finest satin inings, bell sleeves. A garment ked \$20 for elsewhere, at \$10

Ladies' Seal Plush Modjeskas, seal plush trimmed, bell sleeve, fine satin linings, worth \$23, at \$13.75.

We have just opened the largest stock of Misses' Newmarkets, Em-pire and Basant Cloaks in this city. They are it all the new and pretty cloakings for Misses from 12 to 18 years; prices from \$7.50 to \$27.50 each.

Children's Gretchens, Harelocks and Connameras in all sizes from 4 to 12 years, in stylish solids, plaids and stripes, every style, make and design, from \$1.50 to \$12.50.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

Our Dress Goods and Silk Department,

Has been replenished with some extra bargains for next weet and our line price system makes it to
erry one's interest to look in this department before buying. We have received by express another lot of
see beautiful braided/Silk Sashes, knotted fronts and a full line of assamenteries, Fringes and Van Dyke
ints, in braid and lees and they are away under their value. We till open on Monday:

1. 1 case 58 they Green bloom of the rest 18 to worth follows.

IN TABLE LINENS, TOWELS AND NAPKINS ess in these than we have ever done and we attrib

IN HOSIERY AND GLOVES, od line as can be found in the city and our low prices move them rigant something that will do you good.

Hose, doubled knee at 25c, worth double the money.

isses Ribbed and Plain, FAST BLACK Hose at 25c, worth 50c.

to offer some BIG BARGAINS in every department this week and it

GRAMLING & NISBET, 37 Peachtre

FURNITURE.

ATTRACTIONS

Will be a sensation, Over Six Hundred beautiful Parlor and Chamber Suits can be seen on

my floors. Hotel Suits only \$15 00. Plush Suits only \$30.00. Folding Lounges, \$9.50. Book Cases, Hat Racks, Chiffoniers, Fancy Desks, at ACTUAL FACTORY COST.

\$20,000 worth Grand Rapids Furniture just opened. 50 elegant Black Walnut Suits just opened. 50 Office Desks just

opened 25 Parlor Suits just opened.

NEHOO&Co's

HEDIAUHANI

25c TO 35c PER QUART. OYSTERS AT RETAIL.

OPERA HOUSE. Monday and Tuesday | Tuesday Matinee Nov. 13th and 19th. | at 2 00.

W. J. GILMORE

Gorgeous scenery! Entrancing ballets! Marvel-ous specialties! Foreign premiers! The famous Frenco ballet corps in their original dances. No increase of prices. Reserved seats at Miller's.

Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 20 and 21.

Matinee Thursday at 2:00. HAPPY CAL WAGNER'S OLD TIME

MINSTRELS 25 Favorites, 25

A model company—mighty in artistic strength—potential in professional celebrities. Not one amateur to swell the number, but each member an acknowledged star in his specialty, led by the great and only Happy Cal Wagner, the original Billy Birch and Sam Price.

The Bison City Quartette, Four Harmony Kings, Goodwin, Cook, Conners and West.

Mammoth brass band and orchestra. A new and original ideal speciacular scenic first part, copywrighted by Cal Wagner, entitled "The Planter's Wedding." Wedding."
Regular prices. Reserved seats at Miller's. tf

THE BEAUTIFUL KIRMESS

CONCORDIA HALL ON NEXT FRIDAY NIGHT

WILL BE REPEATED AT

TICKETS FIFTY CENTS. RESERVED SEATS AT MILLER'S.

AMUSEMENTS. Friday and Saturday, Matinee Saturday Nov. 22 and 23. Matinee Saturday The Hit of the Last Season! J. M. Hill's Union

A POSSIBLE CASE Bright! Jolly! Laughable!

One Car Load of Scencery and Properties
A GREAT CAST! M. A. KENNEDY,

Charles Dickson,
Herbert Archer,
Howard Hansel,
N. C. Forrester,
A. N. Arnold,
Helen Russel,
Henrietta Lauder,
Kate Oesterle,
No increase of prices.

W. V. Ranous,
Edwin S. Belknap,
Henry Simon,
W. H. Pascoe,
Erne T. Hughes,
Belle Archer,
Jennie Haroid,
Marie Hartley.
No increase of prices.

Reserved seats at Miller's,
nov 17, 20, 21, 22, 23 SPECIAL! EXTRA!

NDAY MATINEE TUESDAY. THE CLEBRATED TRAGEDIENNE

Margaret/Mather,

-MONDAY NIGHT-Romeo and Juliet. MISS MATHER AS JULIET.

ady of Lyons. MATHER

-TUESDAY NIGHT The Honeymoon

MISS MATHER AS JULIANA.

Box sheet open Friday 10 a. m. No adva

othing

Ities!

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RICES. HENRY POTTS TS anta, Ga

d beer. We carry in nmery Sec, Gold Seal & J. Burke), Apolli-grandies, Gins, Rums

of

rtment nts, all cut in nd most fash-

nt.

g pants suits, large as any ment.

eautiful neck-

rbys. We are ats purchased

d Hatter

URES. TREET evenings in November.

In Atlanta by Night-The End of a Life That Was Like a Summer Dream-From Shadows of Cave to Light of Gladness. Swiftly comes the twilight these crisp cool

The sun drops down behind the hills, the stars come out and night comes down like the shadow of some blighting disappointment. The tide of humanity sets outward toward the thousands at happy homes that encircle the business center of this wonderful city.

Do you know a peculiarity of this Atlanta of Most towns were planned and laid out by streets and cross streets with calculated sym-

Atlanta was never laid out. It was simply Nobody dreamed of locating a city her

When they began the town grew so rapidly that they didn't have time to lay it off. That is why all the principal streets radiate from one great center.

That is why the currents all set inward in the morning, flowing into the distracting whirlpool of life and business activity, and then, when the day is done, they go rushing outwardly in every direction, only to return again in the morning.
Standing on a favorite corner, where the

light of a great electric sun illumines the forms of the passers by, the Nighthawk delights to linger just at this hour and forget for awhile his own personal disappointments, longings and heartaches in the weird and witching accuracy of these lights. witching scenes of the early night.

The most striking things are the neatly dressed, sweet-faced women who come tripping along the sidewalks on their way home from the scene of their labors.

We read of the toiling women in far countries, where they are little better than beasts of burden, hard-faced, hard-hearted, mere creatures of slavish existence.

or barden, hard-hard street or street was of slavish existence.

Not so with these working women of ours, who are brave enough to be independent, and clad in a sweet, self-possessed dignity of bear-ing that renders them the pride and the glory

In their dress and appearance they are in every sense the equal of the petted favorites of society. And that sweet, self-respecting air about them is beautiful and loyable. The air about them is beautiful and lovable. The busy fingers may have kept the typewriter ticking or the pen moving all day. The dainty feet may have stood behind the counter since dawn; but they are the same sweet womanly women that we find in every walk of life, and they are, in themselves and their lives, the crowning triumph of free government.

There is no love like a mother's love. There it no hing so pure, unselfish and holy as the love of a woman for the babe of her hosam. The Black Watch is on guard, and the big bell has tolled the midnight hour. "There's a child dying down at Heely's

The Nighthawk hears the voice at his elbow. and turning catches a glimpse of a man in the garb of a laborer. He is speaking to the officer on duty, but there is a something in his tones that touches the heart of the Night-

Where is that?" "Heely's brick, away down Marsetta

"Heely's brick, away down Marsetta street."

Down the desolate street for many blocks, until the shadow of the big cotton factory intensifies the gloom of the night.

Down a narrow alley and a stone's throw from where the freight trains are wrangling and jangling in the yards. Through a half open door the Nighthawk catches a glimpse of the sad scene.

On a lowly bed a tiny form lies with open eyes fixed and glassy. The little face is pinched and haggard, and the hard lines and the dreary hue of old age have robbed the features of every semblance of the angelic lineaments of infancy.

The breathing is hardly perceptible. It is such a tiny bit of a baby that even in health its voice was not stronger than the chirp of a bird, and now its whispered sigh is audible only to the angels.

and now its whispered sigh is audible only to the angels.

The mother sits by the bedside, and she holds the little emaciated hand in her own, while she brokenly rehearses the sad story.

"It is the last of my pretty twin babies. They took the measles about six weeks ago, and the other one—died. And now—oh, my baby! This one is going, too!"

"It is very ill."

"It is dying!" she exclaims as she raises her tear-stained face from the pillow and gazes at the stranger.

With wild, desperate eyes, as the sentence falls from her lips with a harsb, mechanical sound, like striking the iron railing around a tomb.

tomb.
"It did not open its eyes until teday. The measles closed them, and they have been closed ever since. I thought when it opened them today that it was better, but—Oh, God!

The stolid, toil worn faces of the friends who had come to comfort the poor mother, were softened by sympathy as they heard the

touching story.

The smoky lamp flickered fitfully, and choking with sobs the mother buried her face on the same pillow where rested the baby As close the petals of a frail flower at set of sun, so closed the eyes of the little one. There was not a gasp, a shudder or a single indica-

was not a gasp, a shudder or a single indication of pain.

Not a baby murmur, for there was no need
that the pallid lips should utter even a whisper to call the girm ferryman. An angel
from heaven had come to the other side, and
was waiting on the shore to bear the baby
spirit safely and tenderly across the chill river.
Somebody placed a gentle hand on the little
shrunken bosom. There was no motion, not a
diuter of the pulse.

"It was dead!"

"It was dead!"

The mother dropped the little hand, and with a great sob sank on the bed, and tears went up from the hearts of those who had long ago realized the hopelessness of weaping.

"The night has a thousand eyes," thinks the wanderer, as he threads the desolate streets

And wondrous are the scenes that come before their vision. But it is in these solitary hours that the heart grows tender and the soulis softened by the gentler influences that radiate from the far away walls of paradise.

The moon that rises beyond the midnight hour, is not the moon that lovers worship. But her silvery beams, soften and beautify the rough and rugged places, and they bring out many delicate tints and touches that could not exist in the beams of day.

There are the morning glories, the brave November blossoms, that tarry till the hoarfrost chills their scented hearts.

How beautiful they gleam and glow in the silvery light. Only a few short weeks ago and they ran riot on many a rugged wall, and their blue eyes gazed blithely up into the face of the sun.

But they have grown delicate now.
It is only in the little sheltered

It is only in the little sheltered nocks that they peep forth, with the tremulous tears of night upon them.

Only a few short weeks ago and they shone with hope and faith and truth, but now, alas! the pathos of tender memories alone illumines

them.
Then there is a brave and bonnie little bloom
of gold that peeps out from the shadow of a
brick wall far down the street. Faw people would ever notice it, but it has been the monitor and the confident of one for

been the monitor and the confident of one for many, many days.

When the glorious summer reigned, and the splender of the day vied with the softness of the night, the Nighthawk used to walk a block out of the way to get to gaze on the glad-eyed blossom, for then, in its mute eloquence, it told a tale that was sweeter to his ear than the symphonies of the most melodious voice that the world ever knew.

Now, it is a sympathizer, and a comforter, and a reminder of hallowed dreams—

Away with sad thoughts!

and a reminder of hallowed dreams—
Away with sad thoughts!
A star that was lost in heaven has leaped
into light again.
The hope that was dead has risen, and the
mists of a cruel disappointment have rolled
away from the horizon; once more the famishing heart has been cheered with a draught of
the healing waters.

the healing waters.

"Ab, life, with all the contradictions and contradictions, thou art worth—far more than worth the living."

It is an irrevocable law of our natures that

the generous heart must suffer most, but when pleasure comes it is ineffably sweet to one who has suffered. The shallow, placid, tem-perament that is incapable of feeling-the acut-est pangs of misery can never expand so as to realize the glory and gladness of joy.

Stars, let me hear you shout— Ah, leaves, hang not so still; Wind, call your music out In songs of your fairest skill.

Light streams from pole to pole, And the air is all perfume; And all my barren soul Bursts into green and bloom.

Once more my hope comes true—
Ah, hope, so faint and dim;
And the earth and the boundless blue
Keep time to my thankful hymn. M. M. F.

A FAMILY FEUD. Hancock County, Tenn., the Scene of the

Trouble.

Hancock County, Tenn., the Scene of the Trouble.

From the Memphis Appeal.

Nashyille, Tenn., November 4.—The latest development in the war between the Jones and Greene families, of Hancock county, are of more than ordinary interest. Up to date six lives have been lost, two men have been maimed for life, two have been sentenced to imprisonment for ten years, and one to imprisonment for life. The latter, Western Gilbert, an adherent of the Greene faction, who was sentenced to be hanged this month, but was saved from the gallows, was yesterday placed in the state prison in this city. He is only eighteen years of age.

Advices from the seat of war in Hancock county are to the effect that Hamp Greene, who a day or two ago shot and instantly killed James Greene, a relative, but arrayed on the side of the opposing faction, has fied and that a hot chase is being made by the forces with which James Greene operated before his death. Hamp Greene's friends are, it is thought, concealing him, and should the two factions meet while well armed, the results would be of an exciting character. The war between the Jones and Greene factions has been waged with such persistency that the killing of another man has rekindled the fires of hate.

The war between the Jones and Greene fac-

The war between the Jones and Greene fac The war between the Jones and Greene factions originated two years age in a dispute about hogs. James Jones was shot and killed by Richard Greene. Subsequently Asa Jones, father of the victim. James Pratt and Lewis Gilbert had a fight with Richard Greene, Link Greene and Thomas Greene, all brothers. Thomas Greene was shot in the left arm and had it amputated. It was not long before another fight occurred. Joel Greene and Hrvey Ferrell were on War creek when the Greene party fired upon them. Greene's right arm was shattered.

One week later seven of the Jones faction

was shattered.

One week later seven of the Jones faction were at Warcreek church when John Devana made his appearance. They accused him of acting as a spy, and firing upon him, killed him. Several were arrested for the murder of Devault, and two of them were found guilty, Devault, and two of them were found guitty, Western Gilbert being sentenced to dath, and his brother, Lewis Gilbert, given ten years' imprisonment. The others left the country. Western Gilbert took an appeal to the supreme court, which affirmed the decision of the lower court, but recommended the defendant to mercy. Governor Taylor commuted the sentence to life imprisonment. Lewis Gilbert succeeded in securing a new trial. Subsequently Dick Greene, Link Greene, J. H. Greene, Dan Greene and Patton Ferguson were attacked by the other side and Ferguson were attacked by the other side and Anderson Greene was killed. Some time afterward John Drinnon was shot by William Nichols, who was at once shot and killed by Brownlow Pearson. Drinon died of the wound received. It would appear that the war is again waged, with what result no one can foretell

There are various kinds of troubles in this life; some are greater and harder to bear than others. Most troubles are brought on ourselves, but not so in every case; some can be averted, others cannot.

Troubles that are mole hills to one are mountains to others. A great many people in this world take great delight in causing others trouble. It is almost impossible to depict these low down, miserable and comtemptible curs who are stigmas on the name of the devil himself. Take an old abominable and detestable tattler, who knows more about other peo-ple and their business than they know themselves, going around telling their miserable mechinations, not hesitating to add a few more damnable damn-ing words, if they are needed, to make the story effective. How much better would it be if all would practice charity toward each other and cover up the nany faults of their neighbor?

Among the greatest troubles to which fallen man is subject to, is rectal disease, (piles, fistula, etc.) and some are so often neglected because considered by many incurable. They can be cured, and I can do it. My treatment for these is effectual and pain less. No harsh measures are used, and you can be cured of these troubles without the torture formerly attending this treatment. I mean just what I say, and am willing to prove it to you. I can refer you to any number of cases I have cured, and let them bear me out in what I say. Do you wish to investigate what I say? If so, call on me or write for, any further information, which I will cheerfully give you. Practice limited to specialty.

Respectfully,

No. 421/2 Whitehall St. wed fri sun no2 Atlanta, Ga.

Angell, LL. D., President of the University of Michigan, says of the American Supplement to the Encyclopedia Britannica: "A critical examination convinces me that the expectation awakened by the list of writers will be fully met in the severe test of daily use of these well-stored volumes."

Little foxes of expenselamp chimneys-they cost a trifle apiece; but they break so!

That is a needless extravagance. There are chimneys that do not break; they cost no more at your dealer's than brittle ones, if he has them; and he will get them if you insist.

Brittle chimneys make double appeal to a dealer's cupidi-Cost is almost nothing

and sales are constant. Tough chimneys cost more at wholesale, but not enough more to compel a higher price. The dealer loses the difference. Then they last indefinitely. It takes a bright man to see his advantage in selling them. "Pearl-top" chimneys, made by Mac beth & Co., Pittsburgh, are tough.

CHECOUR DESIGNATION Advice to Everybody

who has a diseased Liver is to at once take proper means to cure it. The function the Liver is designed to perform, and on the regular execution of which depends not only the general health of the body, but the powers of the Stomach, Boxels, Brains, and the whole nervous system, shows its

should run the risk for a single day of neglecting this important organ, but should promptly get a box of Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills made by FLEMING BROS, Pittaburgh, Pa, and use according to directions they will cure you promptly and permanently. Around each box is wrapper giving full description of the symptoms of a diseased Liver. They can be had of druggists. ware of Counterperts made in St. Louis.

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa. IVORY POLISH FRETH PERFUMES THE BREATH. ASK FOR IT.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

What Is Catarrh

Catarrh is an inflammation of the mucous branes, and may affect the head, throat, stomach, bowels or bladder. But catarrh of the head is the most common, often coming on so gradually that it has a firm hold before the nature of the trouble is suspected. Catarrh is caused by a cold, or successions of colds, combined with impure blood. Its local symptoms are fullness and heat in the forehead, dryness in the nose and back part of the throat, and a disagreeable discharge from the nose. When the disease gains a firm hold and becomes chronic, it is

Very Dangerous

being liable to develop into consumption. The eyes become inflamed and red, there is throbbing in the temples, ringing noises in the ears, headache, capricious appetite, and sometimes loss of sense of smell and hearing. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy for this ever increasing malady. It attacks at once the source of the disease by purifying and enriching the blood, which, as it reaches the delicate passages of the mucous membrane soothes and rebuilds the tissues, giving them tendency to health instead of disease, and ultimately curing the affection. At the same time Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the whole system and makes one feel as if made anew.

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"I have suffered with catarrh in my head for years, and paid out hundreds of dollars for medicines, but have heretofore received only temporary relief. Hood's Sarsaparilla helped me so much that my catarrh is nearly cured, the weakness of my bearing the solution. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best my catarrh is nearly cured, the weakness of my bearing the modeline I have ever taken, and the only one that has done me permanent good." Mrs. A. Cunning HAM. Providence, R. I.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla helped me so much that my catarrh is nearly cured, the weakness of my bearing the modeline I have ever taken, and the only one that has done me permanent good." Mrs. A. Cunning HAM. Providence, R. I.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has helped me more for catarch and impure blood than anything else I ever used." A. Ball, Syracuse, N. Y.

N. B. Be sure to get

"For several years I have been troubled with tha terribly disagreeable disease, catarrh. I to k Hood's Sarsaparilla with the very best results, cured me of that continual dropping in my throat, and stuffed-up feeling. It has also helped my mother, who has taken it for run down state of health and kidney trouble. I recommended Hood's Sarsaparilla to all as a good medicine." Mrs. S. D. HEATH, Putnam, Conn.

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catarrh by Hood's Sarsaparilla two years ago.'
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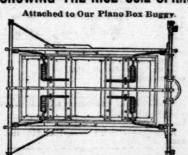
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Supreme Court Decisions The head notes of the decisions rendered by the Supreme Court of Georgia for March term, 1889, are just published in pamphlet term, 1889, are just profession can afford to be without the profession can afford to be without the pamphlet.
Send \$1 and we will forward it promptly. CONSTITUTION JOB OFFICE,

Election Notice.

GENERAL ORDER NO.

ATLANTA, ARTILLERY.

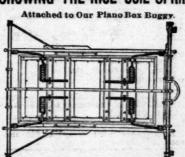
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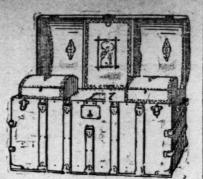
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REGISTRATION NOTICE

City Clerk's Office, Atlanta, Ga., October 26th, 1889. Notice is hereby given that both for the registration of voters in the city elec-tion to be held on the first Wednesday in De cember next will be open on November 6th the following places:
City clerk's office, office Dr. Amos Fox, No.

12 Alabama street, and office of Samuel W. Goode & Co., corner Peachtree and M.

The books will be open from 8 o'clock a o 2 o'clock p. m., and from 3 o'clock to 3 o'clock p. m. each day except Sunday. LAST DAY of registration, SATURDAY NOVEMBER 30th, the books will be open until 9 o'clock p. m. A. P. WOODWARD

Bradfield & Ware, druggists, 26 Whitehall st.; Sharp Bros., druggists and apothecaries, 202 Marietta st.; M. B. Avery & Co., druggists, Schumaun's phar-macy, 63 Whitehall and IT Hunter sts.; L. Vance, Napoleon, Ga.; J. H. Coru, Visage, Ga.; Lennar Emerson, Mountain Scene, Ga.; Roberts & Hol-brook, Ball Ground, Ga.

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No. 27 WEST-DAILY.

7 455.

Leave Augusta
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Leave Gainesville
Arrive Atlanta No. 28 EAST-BAILY. No. 2 EAST—DAILY. | No. 1 WEST—DAILY.

NO 4 EAST-DAILY. | NO SWEST-DAILY. Lv. Atlanta 11 15 p m Lv. Angusta—11 00 p m Ar. Augusta........ 6 45 a m Ar. Atlanta........ 6 30 a m DECATUR TRAIN-Daily excel

No. 31 WESTWARD. No. 32 EASTWARD. *10 10 a m * 5 40 pm 10 35 a m 6 65 pm 11 10 a m 6 40 pm * 8 00 a m 8 30 pm 8 25 a m 4 05 pm 9 00 a m 4 30 pm Leave Union Point.....

*Daily except Sunday.

Roconnection for Gainesville on Sunday.

Sleeping car to Charleston on trains Nos 4 and 25
Trains Nos 2, 1, 4 and 5 will, if agnailed stop at
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Trains No. 27 and 22 will stop and receive passes
gers to and from the following stations only: Grove
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nett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greeneshoon, Madison, Ruiledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyen,
Lithonia, Stone Mountain and Decatur. 22 make
elide connection for all points north and northwest.

THE M.

royal home of horse al farm of the que is, and you find azine articles that t installment of Joe by, two incidents l at different ways two ac nils. The article on ork" shows how magu-ranged for us to burn her fuel is exhausted, her interesting articles the goems, that will deligh frath," that will instruc-

Sword Fisses J. Cummings in New Malf an hour passed. I aloops were within the appear of the same of the same of the same of the same and and reel when were upon the same and and reel when Anon it came with sized over the warray came about and so distant when that we will be same about and the same about and was so distant when the was. Within any has been same as a picture not easily effsh as it was disappe the sloop. As the red and and began so dance were as shout from our withere away?" row within the pulpit per same as the same as shout from our withere away?" row our within the pulpit per same a same

Keep off! keep off!

yelling, "Hold he the opportunity to was lost. Down appointed skipper fit the tiller while the mainsail. Valuable ond fish went under Meantime the floati. The breeze had growas spinning frantic eighth of a mile awa. "That fish is going steward, as he wiped mouth."

mouth.

"Stand by to take akipper, as he put the The steward spized little schooner came a new course and ga was a stern chase, he was hooked and de was taken in, and a fish. He made a sliper lashed the tiller of the steward. Ha in the monster. As akipper shouted:

"Get the lance ar him."

The steward sei ready to plunge it in water. The steward foremast.

"Get aft, get aft! that you can give it. Aft went the stew lance.

Aft went the stew lance.

The huge fish neeye was unturned gravity of the situs steward was about mense tail lashed the with brine. In a again. The skippe at least two hunds. The fish went to the The pressure, he all this time the scher course with a went at the fish w. They worked him finch, holding what on the gunwale. I way. He came tow on each side of the the dory trailing break for the bow kept neck and neck next stationed hims headway with the seach the bottom. He took out not mand rested. His "Now, rush him, skipper. Hand o more drawn to the log rolled into sigh skipper seized the thrusts into its brailster and made it ser more of small

ster and made it so to more of small pward. In a mate its vitals. blood. Around to bight of a rope, block the game we head resting upon

the helmsman. "Slack up—keep the tiller hard I sprang upon the litt In a great swell near by huge fish. A sickle—above the surface, cuttinife. The monster sithe very nose of the ski prise, made no effort to "It's only a big billis

Another monotonous steward held on to the horizon for novelties. up in the south like a b "Hold her up," There's a big fish on The skipper again de and the monster and b "Right your wheel," I upon the wind!" Two great ins begat forty feet away. Agabin. This time the monstrous fish was luswell. He was evibows if we held our o "Steady—hold her per, straightening here."

"Steady she is, a holding the tiller up purple and the veins ed. Cleser came the schooner pit of the sea. He finter. As she the fish lurched toward inny giant. He had ren Leland, and wa Egyptian obelisk. the swell, the kipstruch him near the der the bow. "Slack the main screamed the skipper from the dart, and s The huge fish sea slowly from the tub. Was leisurely heaved body disappeared up spied a second fish. "Hard a-lee," he "Hard-a-lee it is, the helm. The skipper fitted prang to the pulpit in the tub. The scoond fish Mierward he show "Jibe her, jibe "Hold her!" se again misled by

the mainmast. The The lookout and sk flicting orders. The brandishing the laws not more than a sel, however, swert yelling, "Hold he opportunity to

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ANEOUS

ON NOTICE. tlanta, Ga., October by given that books ters in the city elec-it Wednesday in De on November 6th a

office of Samuel W.

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P. WOODWARD oct.29d30t

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and receive passen-stations only: Grove-toon, Norwood, Bar-te, Greenesboro, Mad-covington, Conyen, Decatur. 27, makes orth and northwest. In Point.

THE MAGAZINISTS. SHOED FISHING.

ist the Sun Work—The Bicycle Locomo-tive—Boat Songs, ly and Junius Brutus Booth-Mak-

The royal home of horseflesh and the great priestal farm of the queen are interesting subjects, and you find here the best part of magazine articles that treat them. From the first installment of Joe Jefferson's auto-biography, two incidents here quoted show by what different ways two actors acheived great was like. The article on "Making the Sup results. The article on "Making the Sun Work" shows how magnificent nature has work" shows how magnineent nature has arranged for us to burn daylight when her other fuel is exhausted. With these and other interesting articles there are some charming peems, that will delight, and one of them, "Truth," that will instruct you.

Sword Fishing.

Anos J. Cummings in New York Sun.

Half an hour passed. A dozen schooners and sloops were within two miles of us. The little speck over their bowsprits told us that his year upon the same errand as ourselves. Suddenly we saw a red keg shooting over the swors. At times it disappeared like the float rat and and reel when a big fish has been struck. Anon it came to the surface and fairly sizzed over the water. A sloop not far away came about and picked it up, but she away came about and picked it up, but she was so distant when she secured the fight that we could not see how like it was. Within twenty minutes I saw the skipper of a sloop on our left strike a fish. He was a tall, athletic man, with a long freath. As he stood upon the bowsprit silhouetted against the sky, harpoon aloft, he made a picture not easily forgotten. He struck the fish as it was disappearing under the bow of the sloop. As the red keg was thrown overboard and began rour lookout: "There she came a shout from our lookout: "The she came a shout from our lookout: "The she came a shout from our lookout she came a shout from J. Cummings in New York Sun.

board and began so dance over the waves there came a shout from our lookout: "There she goes. Keep her hard up."
"Where away?" roared the skipper, who stood within the pulpit poising his harpoon.
"Close under the weather bow," was the

"Close under the weather bow," was the reply "Keep off! keep off!" cried the skipper to the helmsman. "Slack the main sheet! Hard up-keep the tiller hard up!"

I sprang upon the little cabin near the bow. In a great swell near by I saw the outlines of a huge fish. A sickle-shaped tail appeared above the surface, cutting the water like a knife. The monster steered himself under the very nose of the skipper, who, to my surprise, made no effort to strike him.

"It's only a big billfish," he said, apologetically.

"It's only a big billfish," he said, apologetically.

Another monotonous hour passed. The staward held on to the tiller, and scanned the horizon for novetties. Montauk Point loomed up in the south like a low cloud.

"Hold her up," shouted the lookout.

"There's a big fish on the weather bow."

The skipper again dashed to the pulpit. He may the monster and began to poise his iron. "Right your wheel," he roared, "and haul her upon the wind!"

Two great fins began to cut the water not forty feet away. Again I sprang upon the cabin. This time there was no mistake. A monstrous fish was lumbering along in a heavy swell. He was evidently going to cross our bows if we held our course.

bows if we held our course.
"Steady—hold her hard!" cried the skipper, straightening himself on the tip of the
sprit.
"Steady also is give to real of the skipper straightening himself on the tip of the

it. Steady she is, sir," replied the steward, "Steady she is, sir," replied the steward, holding the tiller up so hard that his face was purple and the veins in his neck were distended. Cleser came the leviathan. The lit the schooner pitched in she troughs of the sea. Her mainsail began to finter. As she arose on a swell the fish lurched towards her bow. He was a finny giant. He had as great a girth as Warren Leland, and was fully half as long as the Egyptan opelisk. As he rolled at the foot of the swell, the kipper thurled the iron. It

Egyptian opelisk. As he rolled at the foot of the swell, the kipper hurled the iron. It struch him near the forefin, and he sank under the bow.

"Slack the mainsheet! Keep her off!" screamed the skipper, as he drew the stick from the dart, and shot away from the pulpit. The huge fish seemed loggy. The line sped slowly from the tub, and the great red float was leisurely heaved overboard. As its great body disappeared under the vessel the lookout copied a second fish.

"Hard a-lee," he cried.
"Hard-a-lee it is," returned the steward at the helm.

The skipper fitted a new dart, and again

The skipper fitted a new dart, and again sprang to the pulpit. A second line was coiled in the tub. The schooner came about slowly. Hardly had the wind filled her sails before the second fish disappeared. Two minutes afterward he showed up to the leeward.

"Jibe her, jibe her!" shouted the skipper.

"Hold her!" screamed the lookout, who was again misled by a large billfish.

The conflicting orders dazed the helmsman. He tried to hold her, but too late. She jibed. The great booms flew around, knocking over the armchair. The jib sheet caught on the anchor, and the throat of the boom flew from the mainmast. Things began to look squally. The lookout and skipper again shouted con-The lookout and skipper again shouted conflicting orders. The latter stood in the pulpit, brandishing the harpoon. The second fish was not more than thirty feet away. The veswas not more than thirty feet away. The vessel, however, swerved while the skipper was yelling, "Hold her in the wind," and the opportunity to bury a second iron was lost. Down rushed the disappointed skipper from the pulpit. He seized the tiller while the steward freed the jib and mainsail. Valuable time was lost. The second fish went under, and was seen no more. Manufact the fleeting keg howed igtract life. Meantime the floating keg showed signs of life.

The breeze had grown stronger, and the keg
was spinning frantically along the waves an
eighth of a mile away like a wounded duck.

"That fish is going like the devil," said the
stoward, as he wiped the tobacco juice from his
month.

"Stand by to take in the keg," replied the skipper, as he put the helm hard-a-lee.

The steward seized a huge gaff hook as the little schooner came about. She was put upon a new course and gave chase to the keg. It was a stern chase, but a short one. The keg was hooked and drawn abroad. The slack was the country in and a pressure was put upon the was taken in, and a pressure was put upon the fish. He made a slight resistance. The skipper lashed the tiller and came to the assistance of the steward. Hand over hand they pulled in the monster. As he neared the vessel the kinnersheared.

skipper shouted:
"Get the lance and stand by to give it to The steward seized the lance and made ready to plunge it into the fish as he broke water. The steward was standing near the forement.

"Get aft, get aft!" roared the skipper, "so that you can give it to him good."

Aft went the steward. He stood with raised

Aft went the steward. He stood with raised lance.

The huge fish neared the boat. His great eye was upturned. He seemed to sense the gravity of the situation in an instant. As the steward was about to hurl the lance, the immense tail lashed the water and filled his eye with brine. In a jiffy the monster was off again. The skipper gave the line slowly until at least two hundred feet were taken out. The fish went to the bottom and tried to snik. The pressure, however, was too great. All this time the schooner was slowly holding her course with a lashed tiller. Both men went at the fish with renewed earnestness. They worked him from the bottom inch by inch, holding what they secured by pressure on the gunwale. Finally the monster gave way. He came toward the surface, appearing on each side of the ship, and darting under And thou shalt see thy thoughts another way.

Ancient Aborighes Mining.

Ancient Aborighes Mining.

From the Popular Science Monthly,

Writing on "Ancient Mining in North America", Professor Newberry speaks, in the skipper gave the line slowly until at least two hundred feet were taken out. The fish went to the bottom and tried to snik. The pressure, however, was too great. All this time the schooner was slowly holding her course with a lashed tiller. Both men went at the fish with renewed earnestness. They worked him from the bottom inch by huch, holding what they secured by pressure on the gunwale. Finally the mouster gave way. He came toward the surface, appearing on each side of the ship, and darting under the dory trailing astern. Then he made a break for the bow, and for some minutes kept neck and neck with the bowsprit. He next stationed himself under the keel and kept headway with the ship. Again he essayed to reach the bottom. The strain was too much. He took out not more than fifty feet of line and restod. His fighting spirit was gone. When the bottom of the proved to be relica of the creavations of prihamed into sight beneath the waves the kinger. Hand over hand the fish was one more drawn to the surface. As the living blue ground into sight beneath the waves the fines and resting upon the bow bulwark. There was a sight spasm and the fish was dead. It was over sixteen feet long and weighed over the part of the creaming the control of a rope, and by the aid of a tackle block the game was drawn on deck, its flugge head resting upon the bow bulwark. There was a sight spasm and the fish was dead. It was over sixteen feet long and weighed over the part of the provided provided the surface. The water that collected in the bottom of the pit. Traces of a similar well were observed at English spasm and the fish was dead. It was over sixteen feet long and weighed over the provided principles of the collected in the bottom of the pit. Traces of a similar well were observed at English spasm and the fish was dead

swarmed with billfish attracted by the blood. They quickly disposed of the bushel of small fry ejected from the stomach of the swordfish. Mother Carey's chickens got the tidbits that floated to the surface. As the great fish died it took on all the colors of the rainbow. Its back, head, and sword were at first of a beautiful bronze, and its belly pearly silver in color. A dying dolphin alone could have shown more lovely tints. The eyes were exquisite. They were the size of ice cream plates. The pupils were as large as half dollars and as translucent as moonstones. The tail of the great fish was spread out like the wings of an eagle. The huge fish was rolled forward and covered with a tarpaulin. The decks were washed, the sails set anew, and the schooner Mystery sailed homeward, while the red lights of a setting sun illumined the ocean.

Darky Boat Song.

Darky Boat Song. A rock: my rowlock;
Oh, long tam we row!
You rock: when I rock:
We'll reach dar soon of we row!

De red f'em the river is gone agin

To foller de sun gone down,
Den doan' lef' us wait on de way of sin
When darkness is creepin' roun'.
We's gwin for de lan' whar hits always spring,
We'll shorten de road wid de 'sa'ms we sing,
Den puil on yo' o's wid a steady swing;
Le's ro on de way we's boun':
Oh, you rock; an' I rock;
We'll reach dar soon of we row!

Oh, pull on yo' o's, le's go on across,
De fog hit is risin' fas',
An' dem dat 'ould tarry mus' soon git los',
An' miss de green sho's at las':
Doan' res' on yo' o's tell de fog done lif',
You nebber kin know whar yo' soul mout drif',
De bes' way to 'scape hit's by rowin' swif',
Den pull on, 'twill soon be pas':
Oh, doan' stop: yo' rowlock:
We'll reach dar soon ef we row!

Oh, pull on yo' o's tell we's nigher sho',
An' safe out de quirlin foam,
Dat current gw ne 'long wid a too swif flow,
Dat sinners mout love to roam;
Dey nebber need o's on de reat dey ride,
But trabble on down on de way da's wide
Tell 'd ain't any turnin' agin de tide—
Oh, pull on an' le's git home!
Oh, rock: my rowlock;
We'll reach dar soon ef we row!

Hit's bester to pull right agin' de stream Stret on to yo' landin' place,
Dan floatin' along lak you's gwine by steam
De furder away f'om grace:
You heah dat 'ar mo'nin' away out dar?
Hit mout be f'm speriis what's drif' foo far,
To rouse up de 'tention o' de Lawd wid pra'r;
Oh' pull on an' hol' dis pace!
Oh, rock: yo'r owlock:
We'll reach dar soon ef we row!

Oh, yander see shinin' de landin' light,
Low burnin' above de bank!
Salvation iak dat is a'mos' in sight
For dem dat ain' tos' an' sank;
Oh, go on, den, sinners, along yo' way.
But whar will you be at de jedgment day,
'Cep'in Jesus take pity on dem dat pray?
Stop pullin'; de Lawd be thank'!
Yo' rowlock: ny rowlock:
Stop pullin'; we'r home once mo'!
Oh, rock; yo' rowlocks,
You Chrisonums till fur to go!
---Andrews Wilkinson, in Times-Democrat.

Making the Sun Work.

From the Youths Companion.

When we exhaust the coal mines and the forests what will we do for fuel and power?

We will burn daylight!

It is doubtless true that, with the new found facility for the transmission of power over electric wires, the water power can be made to drive all the wheels. But if the world's work n the ages to come should ever overgrow this astonishing and apparently infinite resource, Providence in its munificence has stored five horse power in every square yard of sunlight!

Here is the dazzling story:
"One of the most notable inventions displayed at the Paris exposition is an apparatus "One of the most notable inventions displayed at the Paris exposition is an apparatus for transforming the heat of the sun into motive power for pumping water and other mechanical uses. It is the device of a French inventor, named Charles Tellier. This apparatus is of great interest as foreshadowing the time when solar heat, in combination with electric transmission of force, will be made to furnish motive power for all engines, and take the place of coal and steam; a change which will vastly cheapen manufactures and travel, and greatly enhance human comfort the world over. The heat which comes to the earth in the sun's beams is, as has long been known, the equivalent of from one to five or more horse-powers for every square yard of the earth's surface, according to the latitude and the season of the year. The utilization of this waste heat, its conversion into usable power, has long been the study of inventors, and much time and great sums of money have been spent upon it.

"M. Tellier's contrivance aims to accomplish this object by means of water saturated with ammonia gas. At the freezing point water will absorb one thousand times its volume of ammoniacal gas. But as the temperature of the water is raised, this capacity for absorption rapidly diminishes, till at sixty degrees C., 140 degrees Fahrenheit, nearly all the absorbed gas is driven off. Any one who has observed the force with which the cork sometimes pops forth from the bottle of ammonia water when taken into the warm hand, will readily understand this fact—and also the principle upon which M. Tellier's

tle of ammonia water when taken into the warm hand, will readily understand this fact—and also the principle upon which M. Teilier's invention rests. For the ingenious Frenchman has adapted this rapid expansibility of ammonia to generate power and drive a piston head in a cylinder, in a way similar to the use of steam. The water, saturated a thousand fold with the gas in a cold cistern placed in the ground, is carried in pipes to another very shallow but euterficially wide cistern, consisting of blackened iron plates placed close together. This cistern is exposed on an ordinary shed roof, covered with glass, where the sun's rays fall warmly upon it. The solar heat thus brought to act upon the ammoniated water rapidly develops pressure, which in the cylinder of M. Tellier's engine is transformed into motive power. In the apparatus at present on exhibition in Paris, the exposure to the sun of a roof-cistern, eighteen feet long by ten feet wide, generates sufficient power to raise three thousand liters, or about seven hundred and fifty gallons of water, to a height of sixty feet in one hour. The mechanism is automatic in its action; and the present cost of a solar engine, of this description and capacity, is about six hundred dollars." warm hand, will readily understand this fact-

The Truth. Friend, though thy soul should burn thee, yet be still,
Thoughts were not meant for strife, nor tongues for swords.
He that sees clear is gentlest of his words, And that's not truth that hath the hear' to kill.
The whole world's thoughts shall not one truth fulfil.

fulfil.

Dull in our age, and passionate in youth,

No mind of man hath found the perfect truth;

Nor shalt thou find it; therefore, friend, be still,

Watch and be still, nor harken to the fool,

The babbler of consistency and rule:

Wisost is he who, never quite sesure,

Changes his thoughts for better day by day:

Tomorrow some new light will shine, be sure,

And thou shalt see thy thoughts another way.

—Archibald Lampman, in Scribner's.

Ancient Aboriginal Mining.

From the Popular Science Monthly.

terial thrown out forms ridges several feet in height, and these are everywhere overgrown by trees, many of which are as large as any found in the forests of that region." Galena has been found in many of the ancient works in Ohio, but has never been smelted, and appears to have been valued merely for its brilliancy. Dr. Newberry does not believe that the mound-builders were of the present Indian stock.

India Under the Queen.

India Under the Queen.
From G. Carpenter, in the Cosmopolitan.
The extremes of wealth and poverty come together in India with tragic contrast. Where nature has been most lavish the people seem to be poorest, and the splender of the rich is in painful contrast with the grovelling of the

poor.
Mr. Carpenter gives this graphic picture of

the country in the Cosmopolitan:

"The history of the world has among the real estate records of the transfers of nations, no piece of property like India. Its fields are the richest on God's green earth, and its tillable lands are numbered by the hundreds of millions of acres. India is half the size of the whole United States. If it were spread out over the face of Europe, it would cover all of the countries, except Russia, with a land far richer than that which now supports the great kingdoms of modern times; and if a fence were required to run around the whole, it would be longer than a straight line between London and San Francisco. Each side of its triangle is nearly two thousand miles long, and their coast indentations make the distances thousands of miles longer. Its grandeur of proportions is well exemplified in the highest mountains in the world and valleys in which the Alps could be dropped and not missed. It is an immense farm tenanted by the most economical and busiest people of the world, and the tenanthouses are as many in number as there are people in the land of its masters. There are on this farm (which is only half the size of that of our own Uncle Sam) four persons to our one, and one-seventh of the human race.

"It is a land of many languages and of many races; there are more different dialects and tongues spoken in it than in all Europe; and in religions it has representatives of nearly every creed on the face of the globe. There are more Mohammedans in India than in Turkey, and the Hindoos number nearly two hundred millions. It is a land of great cities, and its towns are as many as the people of Chicago. In passing through it I visited citles the names of which I had never heard, and I found sixty towns of over 50,000 inhabitants. Bombay is as large as Philadelphia, Madras surpasses St. Louis, Calcutta has more people than Chicago, and the native city of Hyderabad exceeds Baltimore. India has 1,300 towns of from 10,000 to 50,000 people, and some of the country distribution to this an allo

entertaining.
"The postal service of India is fully as good

entertaining.

"The postal service of India is fully as good as that of the United States. The number of letters and newspapers carried last year were twice as many as ten years ago. There are now over fifty thousand miles of rail routes in India. A fast mail train carries letters at the rate of forty miles an hour, across the country from Calcutta to Bombay, and the queen so manages her Indian postoffices that they almost pay for themselves.

"It is the same with the use and growth of the telegraph. The English government owns all the lines, and it has covered the country with a network of wires. India has now over a hundred thousand miles of telegraph wire, and a curious thing about the construction of the telegraph line is that the posts are made of iron. One of the great pests of India is the white ant, which eats anything wooden. A telegraph post such as is used in the United States would disappear in a night, and even the ties on the railroads are in many cases of metal. The telegraph offices are usually at the stations, and the operatives are native students from the government colleges.

"The oneen owns most of the iron highways." from the government colleges.

from the government colleges.

"The queen owns most of the iron highways, and she is constantly building more. They are built on the English system, well ballasted, and with better stations than those of the United States. There is a depot building at Bombay which cost about one million dollars to build, and which will compare in beauty with any station in the world. There are four classes of cars on every passenger train, and the railroad fares of India are the lowest in the world. There are first, second, intermediate and third class cars. The first cost three cents a mile. The fares of the second are about one-half those of the first, of the intermediate, half the cost of the second, and the third, half the cost of the second, and the cheapest fares pay the expenses of the roads, and the railroad officers of India think there is money in a still further reduction.

"England now gets a revenue of one hundred and nine million dollars a year from the land, and she pays her servants fifteen millions a year to collect it. The contrast between this immense sum and the poverty of the people is painful. Nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand people in India live in huts of mud, and a majority of them have not what we would call the necessities of life. The huts are so small that the beds have to be put out of doors during the daytime in order to give room for the family, These beds are rude frames of wood covered with a network of rope the size of a clothes-line. The sleeper uses neither sheets nor pillows. He sleeps in the clothes he wears during the day, and the beds are so short that he must double himself up on them.

The fuel is the droppings of the cattle, which

clothes he wears during the day, and the bous are so short that he must double himself up on them.

The iuel is the droppings of the cattle, which are gathered up by the women, mixed and patted into cakes and laid in the sun to dry.

"The poople have learned by experience just how much food will support life, and an Indian husband would go into a rage if his wife ate a bit more than this amount. In my travels about the world I have nowhere seen such living skeeltons as I found in India. Throughout the Ganges valley, where the land is as rich as guano, and where nature gives man two or three crops every year, the people are in a starving condition. Bengal contains thirty-five million people, and of all these millions there is not one man in a thousand who shows any signs of flesh.

"Opium is one of the queen's best paying crops. In crossing India I traveled through mile after mile of white poppy flowers, which, extending on each side of the road as far as the eye could reach, interspersed the plains of green with great patches of snow. These fields are under mortgage to the government. The government owns all of the opium in India, and it is against the law to raise the poppy without a license."

The Australian Ballot on Trial.

The Australian Ballot on Trial.

From Harper's Weekly.

The late elections were most interesting and significant from their indirect results. The most generally valuable of such results was the demonstration of the complete success of the reformed or Australian ballot system in Massachusetts. The experience of that state puts beyond question the immense benefit to honest elections, and consequently to the public peace, of the new system. The droll objection that it is a "mongrel foreign idea" is equally applicable to trial by jury, the habeas corpus and constitutional government. But the assertion that it is complex and impracticable was a more cunning plea. It proves, however, to be utterly false. The system, in practice, was found to be entirely simple and universally satisfactory. This indeed is not surprising, because the American adapts himself readily to any reasonable method for a good purpose, and his conviction that an honest ballot is worth trying

for was shown by the sudden and ger demand for ballot reform, which was que enced by the monstrous and notorious cor tion of the elections of last year.

The Stables of the Queen

Charles S. Peiham-Clinton in the Cosmopolitan.

The queen's stable, with one hundred and ten of the finest bred horses in the world and eighty men to take care of them, is a palace of royal equininity hardly less luxurious for horse flesh than the magnificent pile of Bucking-ham, is for the queen.

The following description of it is from the

The following description of it is from the Cosmopolitan:

In the chargers' stable are many grand horses, particularly the big sixteen and a half hands bay horse, "Sunrise," that the late emperor of Germany rode in the jubilee time. All are perfect chargers, and will stand with theil moses close to the largest guns when they arr fired, and not twitch an ear. The next stable contains the small chargers, all about fifteen and three-quarters to sixteen hands, and equally well broken. Among them is the charger that the ill fated Prince Rudolph rode in the jubilee time. Indeed, all of the horses in these stables have some special association connected with the royalties who have been on their backs.

stables have some special association connected with the royalties who have been on their backs.

On this side of the square also is the state harness room—a very interesting apartment. On the left hand is the "creams" state harness. The leathef is red morocoo, and the heavy plating is gilt on a brass foundation. The weight is no less than one hundred and twelve pounds. This harness never leaves Buckingham palace, and is used only on state occasions. The gilt crests and arms are of beautiful design and work, and the whole effect is superb. Hardly less handsome is what is known as the "black horse state, harness." This is made of black leather, and the crest and royal arms are of brass; the trappings of this are covered with crests, and the effect is very beautiful. The weight of a single set is eighty pounds.

In the same room is kept the state harness made for George IV. in 1812, when he was regent, which has never been releathered since it was made. It is extraordinarily massive and handsome, the royal arms are very beautifully out, and the leather is as good now as it was three-quarters of a century ago. It weighs one hundred and twelve pounds a single set.

In the thirty-two-stalled stable are thirty-two fine bred horses, from sixteen and a half to seventeen and a quarter hands, all glistening bays, so perfectly matched that almost any four could be placed in front of a carriage. The perfect ventilation disposes almost entirely of any stable odor.

The other half of this wing is occupied by the "creams" and "blacks," all stallions, over sixteen hands, and the wheelers sixteen and a half.

alf.
The breed originally came from Hanover in

The breed originally came from Hanover in 1820, and the stud at Hampton court, where they are bred, is the only pure specimen of the breed. Since their sojourn in this country not a mixed colored animal has been born.

They are of a curious cream color, with very silky manes, and tails almost touching the ground. Their eyes are white, with pink centers, and their noses are pink, almost like human flesh. They are very tractable and sagacious, and I was told by Mr. Norton that they have wonderful memories. Of course they are used only on great state occasions, and the effect of the eight horses, with their massive, handsome harness, attached to the gilded coach, is very fine. "Occo" is the handsomest of the "creams," and is a very intelligent animal.

est of the "creams," and is a very intelligent animal.

Opposite the "creams" are the eight "blacks." The wheelers are no less than seventeen and a half hands in hight. They also came from Hanover in the year 1820, and a special breed is maintained at Hampton court.

height of hind wheel, six feet; length of pole, twelve feet four inches; and the weight is four tons.

The carriage and body of the coach are composed of four large tritons, who support the body by four braces covered with red moroeco leather and ornamented with gilt buckles. The two figures placed in front of the carriage bear the driver, and are represented in the action of drawing by cables extending round their shoulders and the cranes, and sounding shells to announce the approach of the monarch of the ocean; and those at the back carry the imperial fasces, topped with tridents. The driver's footboard is a large scollop shell, ornamented with bunches of reeds and other marine plants. The pole represents a bundle of lances; the splinter bar is composed of a rich molding issuing from a voluted shell, and each end terminating in the head of a dolphin; and the wheels are imitated from the ancient triumphal chariot. The body of the coach is composed of eight palm trees, which, branching out at the top, contain the roof; and four angular trees are lorded with trophies allusive to the victories obtained by Great Britain during the late glorious war, supported by four lions' heads. On the center of the roof stand three boys, representing the genii of England, Scotland, and Ireland, supporting the imperial crown of Great Britian, and holding in their hands the scepter, sword of state, and ensigns of knighthout. Their bodies are adorned with festoons of laurel, which fall from thence toward the four corners.

hood. Their bodies are adorned with festoons of laurel, which fall from thence toward the four corners.

The inside of the body is lined with rich scarlet, embossed velvet, superbly laced and embroidered with gold, as follows: In the center of the room is the star, encircled by the collar, of the order of the Garter, and surmounted by the imperial crown of Great Britain, pendent the George and Dragon; in the corners the rose, shamrock and thistle entwined. The rear lounge is ornamented with the badge of the order of St. Michael and St. George and on the frout of the badge the order of the Guelph and Bath, ornamented with the rose, shamrock and thistle. The rear seat fall has the badge of St. Andrew and on the front the badge of St. Patrick adorned with the rose, shamrock, thistle and oak leaf.

This coach is hardly ever taken out of the house now, and, indeed, until it was brought out to be photographed for this article, it had not been out for over a decade. The last time the queen used it was twenty years ago, when she opened parliament in state.

The state goach used now-a-days is not by

the queen used it was twenty years ago, when she opened parliament in state.

The state each used now-a-days is not by any means so splendid an affair, but it is a very handsome carriage. The pannels are dark blue and have the royal coat of arms painted on them. The top is richly gilt, and the carving represents a crown. The hammercloth is crimson and gold."

A Patriarchal Estate.
From the Popular Science Monthly.
A patriarchal system of management is on trial on the estate of five thousand acres of Baron Raimondo Franchetti, at Canedole, Mantua, Italy. Machinery and manures are liberally employed. Nobody pays any rent. The parish priest, schoolmaster and doctor are employed and maintained by the proprietor. Sixty children are fed and looked after during

the day in the Kindergarten, to and from which they are conveyed in an omnibus. The buildings are grouped, at the Corte de Canedole, around a square of fifteen thousand square yards area, with the master's house facing the entrance, and the steward's and other farm officers' dwellings, and the workshops, stables, barns, etc., near at hand. The whole is surrounded by deep canals flushed with running water, and flanked by avenues of plane-trees. Watchmen go their rounds at night Work hours are regulated by the sound of the bell; strict discipline is enforced; the upper hands set the example of steady and serious work, and grand balls are occasionally given by the taroness in the court yard to all the peasants. It is not known how profitable the experiment has been, but it has not been a failure.

The Sailor's Dance.

The Sailor's Dance.

What's he that talks of a jig or a reel,
Who has never been a sailor,
Or a hornpipe seen on a ship of the Queen,
Or an Arctic Ocean winder?
You hear the ring of the Bo'sun's call—
"For a dance, my lads, all ready."
The moon is high in the radiant sky
And the old ship going steady!"

Then its heel and toe
To the tuneful bow,
And its all so light and breezy,
You may look in France or in Spain for a dance,
But you'll say
Any day
That the hornpipe beats them easy.

The tar alone has a dance of his own,
And it takes a tar to dance it,
Though a lassic sweet, with her two little feet,
Is the one charm to enhance it.
You dance with one or you dance with iwo,
As the notion takes your fancy,
In an Indian glade, with a dusky maid,
Or at home with blue eyed Nancy!

For it's heel and toe
To the tuneful bow,
And it's all so light and breezy;
You may look in France or in Spain for a dance,
But you'll say
Any day
That the hornpipe beats them easy.

It speaks of home to the hearts of a crew, And it sets us all a-dreaming, As we dance in tune, to the light of the moon, On a lonely ocean gleaming. It takes us back on the homeward track To the friends the become will great us. To the friends that soon will greet us; The ringing cheer as we touch the pier, And the welcome that will meet us.

Ohlit's heeland toe To the tuneful bow,
And it's all so light and breezy;
You may look in France or in Spain for a dance,
But you'll say
Any day
That the hornpipe beats them eavy.
—J. L. Molloy, Temple Bar.

A Bicycle Locomotive.

From the New York Times.

The immense saving of friction in the bicycle has led to the construction of a bloycle locomotive which is intended to run eighty miles an hour. This engine has been built, and another, to weight seven tons and draw a car of the same weight ninety miles an hour, is in course of construction, and will probably be used to carry passengers to the world's fair in 1892.

The New York Times gives the following

description of the bicycle locomotive:
"A queer looking machine came into the freight station of the New York, New Haven freight station of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad company the other day attached to the rear of a train from New Haven. It was the bicycle locomotive, built at Portland, Me., for the Boynton Bicycle Railway company of this city, the engine which, its promoters claim, is to effectually solve the problem of rapid transit. It arrived in good condition, and will be shipped to Gravesend, where a test of its power will be made on the tracks provided.

"The engine is considerably higher than the ordinary locomotive, and in addition to the usual wheels with which common locomotives

came from Hanover in the year 1820, and special breed is maintained at Hampton court. Their coats have a marvelous gloss, and their jet-black talls touch the ground. The effect would be a good deal heightened if the red harness was used with the black horses, and the black harness with the "croams," but the opposite is the rule.

The "blacks" are used on minor state occasions, and by the lprince of Wales when he holds a lovee or appears at any state affair for the queen. "Zulu," the wheeler whose picture is given, is one of the handsomest of these, and its seventeen and a half hands in height. The whole of the state coach houses, in which upwards of thirty state and semi-state carriages are kept. The center of interest is, of course, the state coach built in 1761, and which is known as "the glass coach." It is the most superb carriage ever built, and was designed by Sir William Chambers. The paintings on the panels are by the celebrated artist Cypriani, and are so valuable that five thousand pounds were offered for the panel on the back by a connoisseur.

The front panel represents Britannia sitting on a throne, holding in her hand a staff of liberty, attended by Religion, Justice, Wisdom, Valor, Fortitude, Commerce, Pienty, and Victory pressenting her with a garland of laurel. In the background is a view of St. Paul's and the river Thames.

The back panel is Neptune and Amphitrite, issuing from their palace in a triumphal cardrawn by sea horses, and attended by winds, rivers, tritons, naiads, and bringing the tribute of the world to the British shore.

The deors also have symbolic paintings, and the panels on either side very received the confidence in the regulation of the world to the British shore.

The dengral and body is very richly ornamented with laurel and carved work, handsomely glided, feet three inches, the height twelve feet, height of hind wheel, six feet; length of polic well of hind wheel, six feet; length of polic well as a done of the rearly works. The panels of feet three inches, the height t

The Coming Election Casts Shadows Before. From Harper's Weekly.

The narrow republican escape from defeat in Massachusetts, and the defeat in Iowa, and of Governor Foraker in Ohio, are signs which cannot be mistaken of a decline of public confidence in the republican party. Massachusetts was for many years the typical and chief republican state and Ohio is a western Massachusetts, having always preserved the character and impulse of her early New England settlement. The real causes of the change which the elections show are not obscure. They are even more to be found in what may be called the recent character and tone of the party than in the public judgment of the policy which it has adopted. With Foraker as its representative leader in Ohio, Platt in New York, Quay in Pennsylvania, Dudley in Indiana, Clarkson in Iowa, Mahone in Viriginia, it is not surprising that it has lost much of the kind of ascendency which it once enjoyed. The elections of this year show conclusively that in a national confest it would not be easy to forecast the result.

Indian Summer. Indiau Summer.

The air is warm, warm as in June, the sky
As blue as June's and yet I h ar no song.
Not even the chirp of birds; and far along,
Stirred by the light wind, or the passer-by,
The crimson leaves are crackling; and the cry
of hunter's honnds sweeps o'er the yellow hill.
Choked in its bed, in silence sleeps the rill;
The rabbit leaves his form; and far on high,
On the tall hickory, the squirrel springs
From limb to limb, and yet the woods are bare;
And though the air is June's, the forests wear
A wintry aspect, while the silence brings
My thoughts to times when I, it living, sere,
May yearn for hours as bright, when all around is
drear.

—Henry B. Hirst.

Macready and Junius Bratus Booth.
Joseph Jefferson's Autobiography.

Mr. Joseph Jefferson. in his anto-biography, begun in the November Century, gives these incidents which show the different means by which two great actors achieved distinction.

"The methods by which actors arrive at great effects vary according to their own natures; this renders the teaching of the art by any strictly defined lines a difficult matter. Macready and the elder Booth offer striking examples of these distinctions. Macready depended upon the mechanical arrangement of the scene, while Booth relied almost entirely on the impulse of the moment, caring little for set rules. As soon as Macready entered the theater he began to assume the character he was going to enact. He would remain in his dressing-room absorbed with the play; no one was permitted to enter; his dresser was not allowed to speak to him, but stood outside ready to open the door just before it was time for the actor to go upon the stage. If the mechanism of the play remained intact, he became lost in his character and produced grand effects, but if by some carelessness he was recalled to himself the chain was broken and he could not reunite it. He now realized that his acting would be tame, and then his rage knew no bounds; he would seize the unlucky actor who had "ruined him," shake him, throw him aside, and rushing to his dressing room fall exhausted upon the sofa. This was not affectation, it was real; he could not conquer his unfortunate temper. In my youthful days it was the fashion of thoughtless actors to ridicuite these "Macready tantrums," and I regret to say I often joined in the sport; but as I look back on his suffering and read the pages wherein he chastises himself for his ungovernable temper, and when I know how

useful and benevolent he was in the closing scenes of his life, I feel a great symeathy for him. "He poured a flagon of Rhenish on my head once," but I forgive him.

"I acted with Macready and Booth during this season, and an anecdote of each will serve to illustrate their different characteristics. Macready was acting Werner. I was cast for a minor part. Infone scene a number of characters had to rush off, bearing lighted torches, in search of some delinquent. At rehearsal; the tragedian particularly requested that we should all be sure and make our exit at night at just the same time and place, so that we might not disturb the arrangement of the scene. All went well up to the time for making our hurried exit, when to my horror I found Werner standing exactly in line with the place of my exit at rehearsal. I presume that when he had given his directions in the morning he had not observed me. What was I to do? The cue was given and there was no time for argument. I rushed past him, torch in hand. I heard his well-known groan; but as I fiew by an unmistakable odor of burnt hair filled the atmosphere, and I knew that I had singed his wig. When the curtain fell I turned in horror to see the effect. The enraged Werner had dorn his wig from his head and stood gazing at it for a moment in helpless wonder. Suddenly he made a rush in my direction; I saw he was on the war path, and that I was his game. And now the chase began. I dodged him up and down the stage; then around the wings and over "set" rocks and gauze waters. He never would have caught me but that in my excitement I ran head first into the stomach of a fat stage carpenter. Here I was seized. The enraged Macready was so full of anger and so out of breath that he could only gasp and shake his burnt wig at me. Of course I was disgraced and not allowed to act again during his engagement. To anke matters worse, the whole affair got into the papers, and the next morning one of the critics remarked that he had never seen Macready act with so much fire! Now, all of

should he do so now? I believe if I had singed his very eyebrows he would have stood his ground.

"Booth's whole nature was the reverse of Macready's. He would saunter into the theater just a few minutes before the play began; robe himself, sometimes, quite carelessly; converse freely upon local matters in a plain, practicable way, or perhaps give some reminiscence of bygone years—his memory was wonderful—ending with an amusing ancedote, and in the next moment walk upon the stage in the full assumption of his character, overawing the audience by the fire of his acting. The following incident will serve to show the wonderful manner in which Booth could drop his character and instantly resume it.

"I was acting Sampson in 'The Iron Chest' to his Sir Edward Mortimer. During the play he spoke to me of my grandfather's playing the same part with him when he (Booth) was a young man. 'He used,' said he, 'to sing the original sorg; it ran thus:' and assuming a comical expression he began to sing in an undertone:

A traveler stopped at a widow's gate.

At this moment his cue was given and he rushed upon the stage, discovering Wilford at the chest. The scene is here very powerful, and I never saw him act it with more power. The audience was most enthusiastic, and as he rushed from the stage amid a storm of applause he met me at the wing, and, reassuming the comic expression of his face, began the song just where he had left off, while the approbation of the audience was still ringing in his ears.

"It must not be understood by this that

ears.

"It must not be understood by this that Booth never became absorbed in his character; on the contrary, he some times carried his intensity in this respect to an extreme. It is only meant to show that he had also the power of dropping his character in the midst of his concentration, resumming it earlies at will. Macroscaly had no resuming it again at will. Macready had no such faculty whatever. The beam once kicked, the balance was destroyed beyond recover."



Diseases of the Live Kidneys and Digestive Or ans, producing such symptom as sick headache, bitter taste in the mouth, coated tongue, pulliness under the eyes, urine frequently canty and high colored, at other times bee. Often here is great depression of spirits, irreducity of anyetite, bowels costive, occasional diarrhea, feet and hands cold, palpistion of the heart.

Caronic Female Diseases.

Luccorrhom, Painful and Integular Menstruation Suppression or Excessive Mensa, Prolapsus, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Weak Back, Nervous and Sleepless Nights, a cortness of Breath. Vertigo, Filipitation of the Heart Sick and Nervous Headache are perfectly cured.

Diseases of Mon.

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The Cherokees were a cheerful happy race and were fond of dancing. These dances (not the annual green corn dance) were of frequent occurrence, and they held them on any level place that they might select. First a man and them a woman, one behind the other, would get into a circle and go around with a peculiar kind of dance step, chanting a wild tune with chorus note something like "Wahee, wahee, wahee." This amusement gave them great pleasure. The white men, generally traders and speculators, were very apt to be on hand with the whisky bottle on those occasions, and they were soon turned into a general carousal. Often during the dance, men and sometimes women would shriek out "Whiskee, ah Con-e-ke-toe." (whisky all gone.) Then the bottle would be passed around again and so on till all were too drunk to dance auymore. Only the men painted their faces for these balls. They used for this purpose the root which was a small bulb of the paint weed. They would gather this root, roll it into balls and thus save it for a cosmetic. The Indians were not a very musical people, could not sing much according to a white man's indement. It has been asserted that they The Indians were not a very musical people, could not sing much according to a white man's judgment. It has been asserted that they "always needed a crooked stick to turn the tunes upon," even in their religious songs, which they learned to love so well as they became christians. But they did sing after a fashion, a great deal, and to their wild ears it is presumed the sounds were harmonious and

weet.

The green corn dance, which came at the ruli moon time, when the corn was in tassel, was a kind of religious orgie, and shall be described hereafter, as well as the yearly ball play, which was nothing more than a test of

physical strength and prowess.

If an Indian desired to make a trade, even physical strength and prowess.

If an Indian desired to make a trade, even a very small one, it was the custom to seek the advice of one or more friends. They did not take the responsibility of any transaction upon themselves singly. In this, though half civilized, they acted upon the principle inscribed in God's word "that in the multitude of council there is wisdom." If an Indian had anything he desired to sell, a hog, or deer or anything else he rarely pressed it upon anyone, he generally waited for a purchaser to come to him. Sometimes he would go near the house of those who might desire to buy, and would sit somewhere in sight, on a stump or log or the fence, and await the advance of the purchaser, occasionally changing place to attract attention. If no one came out to answer this overture, then he went off carrying his produce with him till another day.

The Indians had a custom in the springtime The Indians had a custom in the springtime of cutting the oak and chestnut trees to get the sap to drink. They would girdle the trees at the bottom with their stone hatchets, and then, with long sharpened poles, would rip up the birk as high as they could reach. With some sharp-edged vessel or scoop they, would then scrape the tree and inside bark till they could get enough to drink. "They were as eager for this sap as a child would be for sugar or candy." By this custom many fine trees were destroyed.

When the Indians indulged in one of their periodical drinking sprees, which they did quite often, they would all assemble at some convenient "doggery" and begin their drinking in a regular, systematic, business-like way. It ended always in a general carousal, or state of insensibility. On these occasions some two or three were set apart religiously to keep sober. This was done, they said, that they might have reliable witnesses in case any tragedy occurred. These sprees generally lasted three or four days, when they would sober up and go home. THEIR SPREES.

Their wonderful knowledge of the medicinal properties of herbs, roots and barks is some-thing they carried with them to the new couny. Many fetiches, much superstition and injuration was of course mixed up with their conjuration was of course mixed up with their ideas of the healing art, but that they possessed the knowledge of many of nature's most wonderful remedies, there is not a doubt. These medical secrets they could reveal only on pain of death. And yet one finds occasionally today in the keeping of some deep hidden north Georgir mountaineer, an all-prevailing remedy which they say came from the Cherokees; notably the "queen of the meadow," wonderful for its cure of rheumatism. This plant is doubtless known to botanists by some other name. The medicine

tism. This plant is doubtless known to botanists by some other name. The medicine men, then as now, were very influential persons among their people and were looked upon with reverence, almost akin to awe.

THEIR BURIALS.

There was one thing peculiar about the Indian's mode of burial. They always dug a grave and buried the dead body on the identical spot where they died. An old gentleman in Cherokee told me that he saw them one day burying a young girl in the woods. Upon in quiry they told him that a rattlesnake had bitten her as she was wandering, in the forest, and she soon died. They buried bitten her as she was wandering, in the forest, and the soon died. They buried her on the spot, piled the rocks thick over her body, and thus left her. On another occasion, in one of their drunken dethick over her body, and thus left her. On another occasion, in one of their drunken debauches, a man named Charley was beaten so badly that he died from his wounds. They buried him in the ground in the cabin where he died, piled all his clothing, trinkets, and everything else that pertained to him, in upon his blanketed form, and thus covered him up in his last sleep. The mother, wailing in heartbroken sorrow, said, "Oh, Charlie!" and waved her hand toward heaven. After they buried him the family moved out of the cabin, barred up the door and deserted the place. About four miles below Clarkesville one day an Indians chased a deer to the brink of the Soque river, where the deer crossed. The Indians plunged in to follow him, and swam to the farther side. On the bank he was seized with congestion, produced bank he was seized with congestion, produced by the cold water. There he was found in a cramped, sitting posture, with his gun across his knees, stone dead. There they buried him. His grave can be seen today. These stone pile graves are still quite numerous throughout the whole Cherokee country, though many may whole Cherokee country, though many may have been ploughed over and destroyed.

whole Cherokee country, though many may have been ploughed over and destroyed.

CHIEF TOWNS.

The Indians lived mostly in settlements, called towns, along the rivers and creeks. This was doubtless for the purpose of fishing and working up the canes, which abounded then on the water courses. Some of the principal ones were: Little River Town, fourteen miles southeast of Canton, Cherokee county, three hundred inhabitants; Sutella (Old Six's Town), near Canton, three hundred inhabitants; Coosawatee, (old town) Walker co. Dogwood, (headwaters Chickamuga creek); Crawfish town, Island town, (near Summerville); Kennesaw, Sweetwater, Buffalo fish, Che-a-ha, Otter place, (now Rome); Elajay, Telona, Sumach, (Saunders town, (near Lafayetle, New Echota, the capital, (near Calhoun) Turkey town on the Coosa river several miles below Rome, and Dirt Town in Floyd county.

CHIEFS.

Every settlement had its petty chief or judge, and some of the most noted were Ridge, Stop, Charlie Hicks. Richard Taylor, Cabin Smith, Chat-tee, Sequoia, Chicken, White Man, Kennesaw, Sweetwater, George Lowry and Sequa, the only survivor of Blood mountain.

and Sequa, the only survivor of Blood mountain.

The Sanders' brothers—George, John and Andy—lived at Talona, in now Piekens county. They were men of great influence in the nation; all embraced Christianity. John was a Baptist, George a Methodist and Andy a Presbyterian. George went with the chiefs to Washington when they went to treat with the government. John was a noted "Linkester" (?) (interpreter) as the nation call him. I suppose this term is a corruption of linguist. These Sanders brothers owned quite a number of slaves and were considered rich men. Judge Jack Martin, who lives at Coosa-wattee old town, was the treasurer of the Indian nation. John Ross was their head chief from 1828.

ABORIGINAL SETTLERS.

head chief from 1828.

ABORIGINAL SETTLERS.

It has been an item of great interest to me to obtain as many of the real names of the Cherokees as possible, and I have trunscribed them as nearly to their sound as I could. The untranslated ones may be very unintelligable to the intelligent Cherokee of today, but as such they have been given to me and are yet remembered to Georgia. In Cherokee county, I obtained the names of the following:

Viny Cline, Betsey Dougherty, Polly Willis, Sally Palmer (half-breed), Tickaneeskee, Sukey McClure, Black Snake, White Killer, Chawee, Blossom, Jug Tegan, Nieka-botee, Watalane, Calegonee (Bush), Dick Eeskee, George Downing, Mr. and Mrs. Burnt-rail,

Short Arrow and Blue Cat, Eeskee, Pot, Wieked, Mrs. Ragsdale and Harnage, Four Killer, Nicka-hotce, Kes-Keecan, Swimmer, Artowa Hulla (Hairy Stinger), Walesca, Jack Still, Snow, Smoke, Stop, Skelly.

Downing once stole a horse from an old citizen there and rode him to Dahlonega. The owner got in such hot pursuit that Downing fied back into Cobb and turned the horse loose, where it was found about a month afterward quietly grazing in the woods. Wicked was shot by a man named Baily as he was trying to arrest him under a warrant. Hulla (Hairy Stinger) was a bad Indian and had three wives, a mother and her two daughters.

On the superior court records of Cherokee county in Canton, for the year 1832, I found the following indictments for criminal offenses, mostly stealing:

"The state vs. Young Panther, Mudstick

the following indictments for criminal offenses, mostly stealing:

"The state vs. Young Panther, Mudstick
Chicken, (alias Takar-ka-lu-chee) Sparrowhawk, Bark-chicken, Sawney, Ned Van,
Turnover, Dinah, Jack Still, John
Poorbear, Pigeonroost, Issac Chewey,
Uchila, Wyiy, (alias Kem-ta-sa-tee)
Log-in-the-Water, (alias Tes-a-toos-ka) Tom
Blanket, Jim Skit, Jim Blanket Se-qua-ha,
Tut-le-a-tah (alias Toothpick) Bear-paw, Partridge, Rusty-Belly, Peach-eater, and Doghead Smoke, George R. Gilmer, governor, vs.
John Segusky and old Poor Bear, sued on forfeited bond.

resaweskee
was the name of an Indian who died in the Canton jail February, 1838, as he was being carried from Cassville to the penitentiary in Milledgeville. It was alleged and proven that he died from cruel treatment at hands of the two men who had him in charge, as the record states among other sickening details, "that when the chain was taken from his neck the flesh was beaten to a jelly." The record was a sad one. It did not state what the Indian had done, only said he was a convict being sent from Cassville to the penitentiary in the care of two men, These men were finally acquitted. This record in the case of poor Tesaweskee shows how poor a chance for justice and mercy the red man has ever had, at the hands of a race who consider themselves of higher mould and better blood.

Among the names of some of the original

blood.

Among the names of some of the original Indians of Habersham, I have obtained the following: Sawrtee, Conee, Poll Hornbuckle, Chewee Maynee, Bear Yonah, Fish, Buzzard, Onee, Tal-en-tes-kee, Nancocchee, Notley, Twodollar, Lon-a-ner, Jack, Low-ee, Red Watt, Black Watt, Walter and Samuel Adarr. The Adairs were not full bloods. The Indians left this county as well as Rabun Hall, twenty years before the final removal.

Etombee was a most powerful man physi-

years before the final removal.

Etombee was a most powerful man physically, a leader among his tribe, and was always successful at the fail plays. Moccasin was keeper of the mound at Cartersville, and had a daughter named Mary and a son named Arthur. Drowning Bear, Kitcha la ha, Archie Row, Elias Boudinot, Crane Eater, Big Coon, Soaps, Proctor Taromia, Child Toter, Turkey Toter, Stx Toes, Tesawesky Crow, all lived in then Cass county.

then Cass county.

Floyd was noted for its being the home of then Cass county.

Floyd was noted for its being the home of the leading men in the nation. Ross and Ridge, besides Standwatie, Boudenot's brother lived near Rome. Standwatie and Boudenot were Major Ridge's nephews. Knits, Coo-as-ke-qua, Teas-la-kee, Coo-sta-kee, Barney Swimmer, Terrapin, Catchem, Huckleberry, Nuts, Uls-to-a-ta, Te tau-as-ka, Livers, Seses-la, Lon-a-coo-ha, Hoe, Susan and Sally Swimmer, Walta, and Wakee Te kan a-kaa, are some of the Indian citizens who left their names on the court records, Terrapin was a bad man; killed Ezekiel Blatchford, a land hunter, in 1833. Barney Swimmer also killed an unknown man. Swimmer and Terrapin were both tried, convicted and hung. One of the principal witnesses on the trial was a child of twelve years. 'Standwatie was interpreter. At the trial the judge asked him if he thought the child had a just conception of the solemnity of an oath. Standwatie replied that he had no language adequate to convey the idea to his mind, but he thought by nature he did. The Indians were hung in Rome. Terrapin was beastly drunk at the time. Swimmer did not seem so bad or hardened a man. Judge Konnon was on the bench at this term and sontened these Indians to death.

seem so bad or hardened a man. Judge Ken-non was on the bench at this term and sen-tenced these Indians to death. In Walker county, in 1833, Hogg Smith, a Indian, was tried, sentenced and hung for murder. This was the first legal execution that ever took place in that county. In 1834, Pocket Book and Cush, two other Indians, were also hung in LaFayette, Walker county, for murder. They held court in a log house in LaFayette, and Judge Hooper was presiding at the time.

In LaFayette, and Judge Hooper was presiding at the time.

At Coosawattie old town, there lived Toosawatta, Occoosee, Too ul-sa-nee, Too-la na ha (Bat), Ta-laësau-nee, Ka-les-kee (Breath), Wat Sanders, Wat Foster, Jack Foster, Aggie Foster, Ka-na-lee, Kee-she nee (Hauling), Taka-hattee, considered the greatest ball player in the nation, and a very powerful and good looking man; also Ena-tae (Snake), who fought in Jackson's war and was very brave in all the fights; also Rachel, said to be the handsomest woman in the nation, a very good woman, and a great peacemaker among her people; also Big Jinny, known far and wide by that name, from her over size: also Oo-ha-ka tauka (Standing Deer), Soo-tal-kee (Six Killer), Oo-sa-taw, Sa-taw-yah; also Brice Martin, Judge Martin's son, an important man among them, Long Rell and Remilies. tin's son, an important man among them, John Bell, and families. John and Dave Bell

John Bell, and lamines.

were quadroons.

Out of the six hundred names of the Coosawattie tribe only these few are remembered to Georgia. Standwatie was an educated man and lived in Ooth-ca-lo-ga valley.

He was married by a missionary named Swift.

Swift.

There was great mourning when the Indians left the blessed fertile fields and game-abounding hills of the Coosawattee river.

BATTLES.

The Cherokees had some bloody contests with the whites while they occupied Georgia. "In what is now Towns county, in 1793, on the Hiawassee river, near Pilot Knob, what is known as Bell mountain, John Sevier fought a great battle with the Cherokees." The Indians engaged in this conflict were known as the Red Sticks, the Hiwassees and the valley tibes from their valley towns. The battle was dians engaged in this conflict were known as the Red Sticks, the Hiwassees and the valley tribes from their valley towns. The battle was a bloody one. You can count more than one thousand stone pile Indian graves at this place. John Sevier, of Nollichuckie, (sometimes called "Nollichuckie, (sometimes called "Nollichuckie Jack,") also defeated them at Buckinhow's island on the French Broad river and at Baker's island, sometimes called the mouth of the Holston. Again, in a hotly contested fight where the city of Rome now stands, he gained a victory over them, and an other on Pinelog creek on the Johnson farm in Floyd. From this last engagement the Indians retreated to the fortresses beyond the Blue Ridge, and on the west side of Pilot Knob, where he overtook them in a narrow pass. The Indians had gathered recruits as they fled, the warriors from Ellijay, Cartecay, Mountain Town, Toccoa and Notley, were joined by the Red Sticks from Valley river, in North Carolina. This was a most terrific battle, in which the Indians were, as usual, defeated. After this defeat they laid down their arms and were ever af terwards quiet. The graves of the dead of the vanquished it is said covered twenty to thirty acres of ground and is now densely covered with wood. This was the last battle fought by the Cherokees with the white man. Afterward there was a bloody battle between fifty selected warriors from the Cherokees and fifty from the Creeks, who were then hostile to each other, at Blood mountain in now Lumpkin county. Sequah alone, remained alive of the Cherokees and the few surviving Creeks retired speedily to Tallapoosa."

surviving Creeks retired speedily to Tallapoosa."

MISSIONARY.

From these rude details one would think that the Cherokees were all hopeless savages. This is not true. Even in the short length of time that they had the benefit of civilization about them, before their final departure, they had made great strides toward a higher development. Many of them were well educated and had a high ambition for the uplifting of their people. The missionary work among them had been blessed with good results. "As early as 1801 a Moravian missionary station was established at Spring place, Murray county." Here the Rev. Messrs. Abraham Steiner and G. Byhan, two Moravian ministers, preached and established a mission school. The Rev. Jacob Wohlfort preached at the mission in 1803 to 1805. "The Rev. John Gambold and wife joined the mission in October, 1805." Charles A. Hicks, a chief, and a woman were among the first converts to the Moravian faith, at this mission. In 1817, Mr. Kingsbury commenced the first mission of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions among the Cherokees. Food had to be purchased in Tednessee and transported fifty

iniles to the mission. To obviate this inconvenience and to teach the people the art and habit of civilized life, a farm was purchased on the Chicamanga ereek. Mr. Kingsbury labored alone until Messrs. Moody, Hall and Loring S. Williams joined him. On the 30th of June they had twenty-six pupils boarding with them, and Mr. Kingsbury preached, by an interpreter, to a congregation of more than one hundred. The Rev-Mr. Cornelius visited the mission in this year. Under his preaching much good was done The Rev. Mr. Hoyt and Rev. Daniel S. Batrick joined the mission this same year. In 1818 the labors of the mission aries were emently successful. Many of the Cheerokees were baptised and received into the church. In 1819 two other missionaries were added to the mission and schools were established in different points. In 1825 Milton, Potter, Butler, Ellsworth and Parker were also added to the mission." Besides these devoted Moravian workers other missionaries of various denominations, did good and effective preaching among the Cherokees. The names of O'Brien, Possy, Meeks, Calloway, Mayne, Montgomery Swift and others were among the number. At the name of Humphrey Posey it is said a Cherokee would weep for the love of him long after they had gone away.

There were also several native preachers of

among the number. At the name of Humpnrey Posey it is said a Cherokee would weep for
the love of him long after they had gone
away.

There were also several native preachers of
power and influence among them. The
name of "Bushyhead" who preached in
Cherokee and Gordon counties, and "John,"
who preached in Habersham and Union counties, were among the number. An old citizen
of Habersham county, who helped to gather
the Indians up for transportation, said he saw
at one time twenty-five haptized at Big Savannah, on the Etowah river, an Indian preacher
officiating. The Indians on the march, he
said, as they were going to Ross's landing,
would, many of them, sing and pray and preach
nearly all night.

Mrs. Nancy Daniel, widow of the late Frank
Daniel, of Cherokee county, was the daughter
of the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, a Baptist missionary
to the Indians. She had seen her father baptise as many as fifty. They held out faithful
as Christians. One woman named Graves,
whom she heard relate her experience, of
said, with joyful expression, that
she "loved God so much that
she prayed all the time. She even prayed
walking along the road:" Mrs. Daniel, then
a young lady, started with her father to the
Indian nation, but she was leaving her heart
behind her. After they had been two days on
the march the faithful, but forlorn lover, overtook them. He followned her as far as
Charleston, on the little Tennessee—ther
objective point—and there the lovers were
married, the missionary father performing the
ceremony. Thus Mrs. Daniel returned to live
and die in her native country. She witnessed
much weeping and sorrow, as well as physical
discomfort attending their long journey to the
funeral of one of the head man, which occurred
at Charleston, where he was buried. Mr.
O'Brien continued to preach to the Cherokees

Tennessee river. She attended the funeral of one of the head man, which occurred at Charleston, where he was buried. Mr. O'Brien continued to preach to the Cherokees in their new home, till he died, which occurred three or four years after their removal. A wife of a Creek missionary died in the Creek nation, and Mr. O'Brien was sent for to preach her funeral. From exposure, and drinking bad water on the journey he took fever and died. 'In 1832 soveral missionaries were arrested, under the Georgia law, for being found in the Indian territory for illegally residing within the Indian nation. Two of these—Messrs. S. A. Worcester and Eliuzur Butler—were tried, found guilty and sentenced to hard labor in the penttentiary for not exceeding four years." In 1833, by some special clemency, Governor Wilson Lumpkin pardoned them and they were set at liberty. There were quite a number of mission stations throughout the nation—one at what is now Adairsville, one near Marietta, one near

stations throughout the nation—one at what is now Adairsville, one near Marietta, one near Cartersville, and one not far from Rome. Some of these old mission stations and old churches are still standing. The government paid the American Missionary society for the improvements left in the deserted Cherokee nation. [To be Continued.]

That is a pertinent question, and one tha thoul be carefully considered. If you smoke cigarettes throw them away and smoke only

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Scores of lives are saved every year by its timely use.

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"Last winter I contracted a severe cold, which by repeated exposure, be-

"Last winter I contracted a severe cold, which by repeated exposure, be-came quite obstinate. I was much troubled with hoarseness and bronchial troubled with hoarseness and bronchial irritation. After trying various medicines, without relief, I at last purchased a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. On taking this medicine, my cough ceased almost immediately, and I have been well ever since."—Rev. Thos. B. Russell, Secretary Holston Conference and P. E. of the Greenville District, M. E. C., Jonesboro, Tenn.

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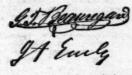
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3	1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is	50,000
A	2 PRIZES OF 20,000 are	40,000
	5 PRIZES OF 10,000 are	50,000
Š	10 PRIZES OF 5,000 are	50,000
ij	25 PRIZES OF 2,000 are	50,000
2	100 PRIZES OF 800 are	80,000
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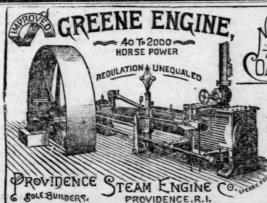
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PLUNKET

THE OLD MANG

Thinks of the C Such Meetings i Pinnkett was in a for some time sile anddenly proceeded "I thought I kno fesion, but I didn't to Atlanta Thursda "In my school da shinny." and it wa nide to get the ball Shins were crack was scrambling

your own side nothing to since the war fello "I used to thin corn the fastest and other, was er sight er tincumstance to or tincunstance to have for the offic flyin', diffing this of the ear, and th fence ralls, and fr valtowed, and si ingers were howli that warn't nethin might—it took the generation would

whar to this fleet min er jumping and er fainting an and er shuffling we to the mouri 'amens,' and 'glor ringing out 'the o confusion, but it ''when I watch

"'Ho's a lawye
"'Who is that (
"'He's a lawye
"'He's a lawye
"'He's a lawye
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"He give the i
and 'lowed:

and 'lowed: "Well, h'air "What are "I'm er law
"I hunched
accounted for it
much h—ll, and
"Well, it's al shut up in er chave been ti this, but folks the nigger w it, cepting that free for all, an

pert stenogra opened an off will do all kin

tile agricultural to her, which pilation and probeen placed bear The first ten problem.

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or illustrated book. ed. ash in registered let-

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e. New York, U. S. A.,
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Manufacturers.

Veranda Posts signs in Scrol on application THE OLD MAN GUES TO A POLITICAL MEETING.

Held for Nominating.—He Tells What He Thinkslof the Confusion Attendant upon Such Meetings in These Progressive Days. Plunkett was in a meditative mood and set for some time silent, but, raising his head, suddenly proceeded: "I thought 1 knowed something erbout con-

PLUNKET IN ATLANTA.

on, but I didn't till I seed that meeting up to Atlanta Thursday night,
In my school days we had er game called

shinny, and it was rough and tumble for one side to get the ball erway from the other side. Shins were cracked, dust flew, and there scrambling and yelling 'shinny on own side,' but that warn't nothing to the scrambling these since-the-war fellows have to get the offices. "I used to think that a row at er corn-

shucking, or a rivalry between the settlements as to who should holler the loudest and throw corn the fastest and hold the jug ergin one another, was er sight, and it was, but it wasn't er tincumstance to the scramble those fellows have for the offices. I've seed the corn ergin', diffing this one and that one in the burr of the ear, and the elements were filled with fence rails, and fellows drapped and fellows wallowed, and shucks were scattered and singers were howling the corn songs, but, shoo! that warn't nething to this meeting. Thursday night—it took the cake, it was what the young generation would say, the whole confection—erv. shucking, or a rivalry between the settlements

ry.

"I used to think that er regular old fashjoned Methodist camp meeting was hel broke
loose in Georgia—and it was—but it warn't no
whar to this meeting. I've seed the old wimmin er jumping and er filinging their arms
and er fainting and er falling and er hugging
and er shuffling with the sinners to get 'em up
to the mourner's bench, while the
'amens,' and 'glory!' 'glory!' and
the singers
ringing out 'the old ship of Zion'
confounded
confusion, but it warn't nothing.

"When I watched 'em er while I begin to want to get acquainted with the leaders and as one would pop up I axed er young fellow

by me:
"Who is he—what does he follow?"

"'He's a lawyer.'
"Who is that one?'
"He's a lawyer."
"Who is this just getting up?'

"'He's a lawyer.'

"And then another, and another, and another, and another, and another one hopped up, and they were all lawyers. Then I turned to the fellow by my side and 'lowed:

"'I thought this was er people's meeting?'

"He give the most scornful look I ever seed,

"He give the most scornful look I ever seed, and 'lowed:

"'Well, h'aint lawyers people?"

"What are you?' I axed.

"I'mer lawyer.'

"I hunched Brown and told him that accounted for it—that was the reason of so much h—ll, and Brown 'lowed 'yes.'

"Well, it's all right, I reckon. It's politics, and every generation has its own way of running elections.

and every generation has its own way of running elections.

"We used to have times, but it was out of doors; it wasn't concentrated like it is now, and it may be that is what's the matter.

"If the old whigs and democrats had er been shut up in er courthouse together, there might have been times, bad times, times equal to this, but folks them days had more sense, and the nigger warn't in it, nor whisky warn't in it, cepting that it was free—free from tax and free for all, and the darned stuff didn't cause near as much juss running wild as it does try.

near as much fuss rumning wild as it does try-ing to keep it tame.
"We raised poles them days, and had barbe-cues and speakings, and such lawyers as War-

"We raised poles them days, and had barbocues and speakings, and such lawyers as Warner and Tripp and Speer and Peeples and
Floyd and Glynn and Cabiness and Doyal
would discuss the matters—every darned little
old lawyer didn't hop up them days and make
more fuss than a calliope, and preachers could
go, and ladies could go, if they wanted to, but
they kept their bonnets on and you'd have
knowed they were 'keepers of the house.'

"But there was evils in them days too.
There was a system of kidnapping in them
times. A man in them days who was low
enough to sell his vote got something worth
talking erbout for it. A month before the
election come off these low fellows would be
taken charge of by one party or the other—the
first that rought 'em—and fed high *and
'watered' strong. It was the business of one
party to steal these fellows from the other
party, and a strict guard was kept over them.
They were usually kept in some hall at the
county seat, and all their wants cared for till
their votes were cast. Many er time the democrats would feed and 'water' a hall full of 'em
for a month, and the night before election
whigs would get ladders up to the windows
and steal 'em out and vote 'em the next day,
but it took er mighty peart whig to outsteal a
democrat, and that's what made me smile
when old Hayes got erway with 'em.

"But them were old times, the unprogressfve times, the times that this young generation
would call 'heathenish,' and yet I lived through
all them years and never seed a meeting that

ald call 'heathenish,' and yet I lived through all them years and never seed a meeting that could hold a light for one of these Atlanta political court house meetings." SARGE.

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to her, which a by far, the most satisfactory compitation and passentation of them that has ever
been placed before the public.

The first ten pages are devoted to a comprehensive, concise sketch of the many and aried natural
resources of the in states lying soun of the Ohio
and east of the Masissippi rivers; and elsewhere it
is shown that the entrality and ther advantages
of Atlanta makes to is vast, richip endowed territory directly, or indirectly tributary to her—and that,
as a natural conseq once, Atlanta is a rapidly advanding to, if she has not a ready reached the
front, as its future, permanen metropolis.

The succeding forty pages how that the extent
of Georgia, her commanding geographical position,
including an ocean for tage east of, and almost

pages how that the extent a point of the position, ro tale east of, and almost we leg great cotton belt—her ran; and temperature, (the ghrout of the nine in the lab way of climate; her varied all it sources—including fron, live, sorundrum maganese, used out of the nine of the lab way of the of Georgia, her commander of Georgia, her commander of Georgia, her commander of Georgia hatter embracing eight of United States, her sailably and extensive natural research of the Georgia of G

the unapproacha-Atlanta, as a great center—the natur-pint—of the won-lit ten pages. The hand rapid strides, ne, is best and most statements as to ber man povement muni-nter rise manifested aut prittes in their centry to maintain properly, constant improvement muni-nathe sagacity and enter rise manifested a dizens and the city aut prides in their corts and unrelaxing energy to maintain of she has so honorably we ciation invites correspond nee on the persons seeking information with a view ment or migration to and settlement in the pecially in Georgia and Atlam—and may ling courteously and promptly esponded secretary; who will cherfull respond, tters addressed to our citizens, it referred pociation.

He Stubbed His Toe. From the Insurance Age.

It is officially established, by the of course It is officially established, by the of course sorrect action of the Travelers' Insurance company, that to have his big toe nall loosened is worth, to a governor of Ohio, exactly \$64.28. To the governor of Rhode Island it would of course be worth less, but, as offset, a charge for ground rent would be proper, since he would have to step outside of the state in order to get room enough to stub his toe. The governor of Texas would expect more for his toe, as he governs a larger area. The governor of Arkanass would require still more indemuty, because the customary costume of Arkanass gentlemen, a paper collar and a pair of spurs, implies that he treads in his own leather; therefore, a harder this is required to loosen his comparatively indurated and experienced toe nail, and therefore, the process must hurt more and the results be more belows.

THEATER THIS

is the most ambitious aborate, the most CULAR DRAMA

which has ever been put upon the American stage. There have been splendid ballets, there have been great pantomines, and there have been great pantomines, and there have been great pantomines, and there have been great spectacular productions brore, but no single company ever before attempted nor affected such a gigantic and wonderful whole as Mr. Yale has attained in his new "Twelve Temptations." It is as far superior to the great pectacular dramas which have preceded it, and as much an innovation over them as the mamboth three-ring circus of today is over the single-ring show of former days.

The feature to which he greatest attention has been paid, if one fature has received more attention than another, as the seenery and scenic effects. The artists, Getz, Marry and Reid, are the foremost artists in their profession, and they seem to have outdone themselveship obt design and execution. There is a finished, a distile touch to the scenery that has not been given to that of any other production.

The ballet is superior, but is not made the prominent feature of the party as is generally the case. The ballet is given un set the immediate direction of Victor Chiado, and he marchings and groupings ARRA & WONDER in themselves. Mile, Marle Bonfanti, premier assoluta, and Mile, Eld, e., seconda, are artists of renown, and they received several well-merited encores. The ballet is used up almost entirely of trained French and Russian ballet dancers, recently brought to thiscountry for this especial production.

The transformation scenes and mechanical There have be

duction.

The transformation scenes and mechanical appliances excel by ar the Hanlon Brothers' "Fantasma," which has heretofore been considered the greatest of all plays of that kind. One of two of the best transformation scenes were unavoid bly omitted last night, but among so much that was bewildering and enchanting, it was probably not noticed by a dozen people in the audience.

The costumes are in k-reping with the scenery, and are the most beautiful, as well as elaborate and costly, which have ever been made for any company. duction.

The transformation appliances excel by "Fantama," which considered the gof that kind. One of that kind. One of the state of t

Happy Cal Wagner's Minstrels.

Wednesday and Thursday, with a 2 o'clock matinee, Happy Cal Wagner's old time minstrel company will be a the opera house.

It comes with an excellent reputation, second to

company will be at the opera house.

It comes with an excellent reputation, second to noue on the road, laving fit its ranks several artists and leomedians with well-tarned national reputations. Cal Wagner is too well known to require dilating upon and so are Billy Birch and Sam Price, who are among the leading members of the company. Special scenery is carried to properly produce a new and realistic introductory first part, which represents a beautiful plantation with the rich planter's mansion in the foreground, and in which a wedling is seen progressing. There is no nort of entertainment more potent in driving dull ore away that makes an impulse to laughter irresistible and Happy Cal Wagaer's mirstrels produce this effect every time.

A Possible Case.

The bouquet of the week, and probably of the season, will be the presentation of this famous comedy. We can say of this production, without fear of disappiintment, that it is a great play, produced by a great cast of artists, with a carload of special scenery, and that, in point at perfection, the Atlanta performance will equal the New York one. Moreover, Atlanta will be the first city where this special scenery will be used in the south, the car having just strived direct from New York. It will be, therefore a rare dramatic treat.

The play is an amusing satire by Sidney Rosenfeld on the divorte laws in the several states of the union, entitled "A Possible Case." It will be presented by fee Union Square Thesaber company, under the management of J. M. Hill, said to be one of the stronders comedy organizations on the road. The play is a pure comedy, and although filled with humorous somplications and absurd situations, is represented as clean and delicate in fin, without lorse play or buffoonery, the witty lines being such as only a cultivated audience can grap quickly, and not a little of the dialogue andsome of the situations are thoroushly in the best vein of Mr. Gilbert, As the title of the play suggests, the author has made a "Possible Case" or rather migh

logue and some of the situations are theroughly in the best viet of Mr. Gilbert, As the title of the nlay suggests, the author has made a "Possible Case" of some very improbable circumstances. Taking advantages of peculiar compileations which may, or or rather might, exist under the strangely differing marriage and divorce laws of the several tates of the union, he has brough about a series of situations and compileations irresistibly mirth provoking, notwithstanding the element of seriousness which underlies shem all. Certainly there are few more serious natters connected with social life in americathan the very intricate and inflicting divorce laws which obtain in the several states, and that the author treats the subject in a light mood, choosing to see only the comic side of the marrial troubles, gives a modif for his play, which certainly has the merit of novety and originality. He shows how a man may have two wives and a woman two or three husbarits—all within the limit of the law. Of course, this must admit of many most amusing situations and laughable complications, and requires ingenious stage craft to bring about a happy ending and to extricate the muchly married people from their matrimonial muddle.

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200,000 Estey Organs have been manufacture Think of it Try and realize what it means It s one ergan finished every week since Noah built the ark.

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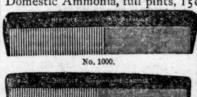
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WORKING WOMEN.

BOME SUGGESTIONS ON MATTERS RE-LATING TO THEM.

Questions Which Are Being Discussed by Atlanta's True-Hearted Women-How to Make Others Happy.

The questions of women's clubs, Women's Christian associations, a Sunday evening's club for working women, are all interesting the true-hearted and charitable women of Atlanta who have the time and means to devote to such things. All such organization are admirable, praiseworthy and do a great deal of good, but in connection with thoughts about working women that are filling the hearts of their more fortunate sisters of the leisure class, there is another idea that I, as a working woman, would like to suggest.

Among the girls who earn their daily bread here in Atlanta, behind the counters, at the sewing machine, through the dreary, patience trying life of a school teacher, are many women who are socially and intellectually the equals of those who would found clubs and associations for their diversion. And do you know my dear, good woman, what would be the pleasure you could give to such

It would be to visit them socially and to ask those who board to take a Sunday's dinner at your house or come and have a cup of tea by your fireside after the day's work is ended.

se bread-winners do not care to your balls and high teas, or to enter as fashonable women into a set exchange of visits, but they have known at some time in their lives the refinement and peace of a home, and somebody else's happy home would be a paradise beside the daily routine of boarding-house lives. You would not only be giving pleasure to your guest, but if she was as bright and entertaining as a number of working women here, whom I know, her so ciety would be equally agreeable to you.

When one comes to think about it, this kind of courtesy is the only one which an idle woman can extend to her equal among the working class. A lady who works does not need and will not receive your charity, but she does long for friendship and sympathy-a friendship that makes itself evident to the world and a sympathy in which there is no taint of condescen

I remember witnessing a never-to-be forgotten scene between a wealthy woman and another whose poverty had lead her to take an humble position. Some years back the families of the two were equal in wealth and they were still so in position. The woman of means had remembered the other by calling after a few months had elapsed and she brought to the bread-earner the material for a very pretty and serviceable dress. When the latter received it, her face flushed crimson to the roots of her hair, and she handed it back to the giver saying quietly: "I thank you very much, Mrs. —, but I am able to clothe myself. I think some of the factory girls, who earn poorer wages than I, might very be glad to get this dress, however.

The would-be-doer of a kind act was evidently wounded and puzzled, and when she departed with the dress I remonstrated with the girl for what was seemingly an act of rudeness and false pride.

"I don't think you exactly understand my feelings," she replied. "If that dress had been offered me by a woman who had given me cause to know that she was a social friend and companion, I should have accepted her gift with pleasure and gratitude. But I have been working in this city, lonely and friendless for two months and she has known it, and she has never asked me to her house, or called upon me till now. She has an elegant home and entertains a great deal. Why didn't she ask me to it? She has a handsome equipage in which she takes her friends, who also have carriages, to drive. How much more a drive after my long day's work would have been to me than to her companions. I don't suppose she will understand why I refused her present, but I can't help that.

No, I suppose the charitably-inclined woman departed with the idea that her good will had been misunderstood, and that working women were altogether a difficult set to deal with But, if you would be charitable you must study the fields on which you work just as a planter studies the soil. There are all sorts of earth. and if you want your seeds to bring fruition therein you must choose your seeds to suit your land.

Some women have such queer ways of re garding working women, and I have known cases where their point of view was positively ludicrous. Personally, my unpleasant experiences are limited to two, for since my con to Atlanta as a wage-earner, I have but the memories of friends made and kindest and many attentions received.

I went to report a woman's charity meeting once, and upon my entrance in the room I felt an icy circle of unwelcome about the womanlined room. The most unpleasant atmosphere on earth is an atmosphere of unpleasantly dis posed females. I waited coolly to see what was the matter. It finally leaked out that the meeting didn't want to be reported, and president informed me thereof in an austere and forbidding voice.

"Very well," I said affably, then, "if you do wish any mention of your work or notice your meetings in the paper, just let me know and I shall be glad to give them."

"Certainly," she replied, slightly modifying her tones. "Of course we will be glad to help you, as you are a working girl."

"Thank you very much, madame," I replied "but I am not soliciting your charity," and so

I bowed pleasantly and departed.
Until this day I have failed to see how this woman made it out that she was rendering me assistance by giving me items that were more important to her charity than to the paper that

paid me my salary.
Well, it takes all sorts of people to make a world, and women people are queer netimes. The working woman of cultivation and refinement who comes a stranger to a large city, even though she bring the best vouchers for her respectability, has a pretty lonely time of it, especially if she is handsome, and seems to care for social life to the extent of dressing well and being cleyer and entertaining. Such a woman, in the eyes of many arrow-minded people, is an interloper. What right has she to think of the world and its pleasures? She has no home, no place to entertain, no family surroundings. thoughts are latent, unexpressed in her sisters, and they'd all deny such ideas if accused of them, but the ideas-unformed, intangible-are there

I spoke of the atmosphere women make about them, and it is this little queer, atmosphere of disapproval or unfriendless or something I myself can feel more than describe, that has made many a working wo-man's life very lonely when it might have

been full of cheer and comfort. In my mind there is a working woman who came to Atlanta with letters from some of the most distinguished people in the land. She was young, handsome, stylish and agreeable and circumstances led her to meet many of the best people here. During the many months of her stay she was invited to two houses and to one of these two friends she said:

"I don't know what my life here would have

to good looks and attraction if the woman be a wage-earner and a stranger. Men lift their eyebrows and wonder where she came from and if—oh! Well, we all have heard these little 'ifs' and small surmises, which, but for their littleness, might kill a woman any day. But to these ifs from men concerning working not go into the fields of labor to sew tares to prick their feet. Look at their harvests and you will know the kind of grain they planted." I have looked at their harvests and from the seeds of unselfish sacrifice I have seen bright

sheaves of garnered grain. Go down to the core of every working woman's life and you will find as her motive power, always an honest and generally a self sacrificing motive. As for work itself, it is the cure-all for every ill. It has made wicked women pure, bad men good, foolish people wise.

To criminals daily labor is assigned as a punishment, but as a benefit and method of reformation.

To erring women is given work, and it is their one solace, their one refuge from a world of temptation and sin.

The woman with a maddening grief at her neart seeks some field of art or labor, and finds

therein a new life. The woman who works from a high motive is so much above her fellows that she is, in ealty, the queen instead of the slave of her employers. She lives a new life each day, and ner good work is the stairway that leads her to MAUDE ANDREWS.

The Girls Wouldn't Like Japan. During the past summer a lecturer went to the Isles of Shoals to give a lecture upon the characteristics of the Japanese. I the course of his remarks he dwelt upon the two facts that these self-contained people never use ex-pletives, profanity being unknown in Japan, and that they are equally ignorant of the good old-fashion of kissing.

It was noticed, as the audience was dispersing, that the masculine portion were the more impressed by the lack of profanity in Japan, while the feminine contingent wondered how the girls got along in that barbarous country without the knowledge of osculation.

One independent young woman may be regarded as having struck the keynote to the situation, when she summed up her senti-ments in a phrase which was at once human, expressive and picturesque.
"'As for me," she said, "give me a country
where they kiss and cuss!"

Women's Magazines. From the New York World. The magazines for women grow in number daily. The Ladies' Home Journal has just begun a new novel by Maud Howe. It contains a serial, short stories, fashions, recipes, home talks, advice about children and patterns for crochet-all the things that women are supposed to be interested in. Maud Howe got \$1,000 for her novel. Woman had a short life, but never reached a very high level and perished in its youth. Harper's Bazar is among

the best of them all, with good pictures, plenty of fashions, gossip about well-known people, stories and novels by famous writers, and fashion letters from Paris and New York gathered from the surest sources. It pays liberally for any ac-cepted article. Miss Booth edited it from its beginning until the date of her death a ye beginning until the date of her death a year ago, and her editorials were as wise, sensible and graceful talks as ever a woman had with women. She has been succeeded by Margaret Sangster, who ably fills her place. Munro publishes a magazine for women that is edited very cleverly by Mary E. Bryan, who furnishes a serial story for it constantly and writes besides many clever papers on household and sides many clever papers on household and fashion matters and much amiable and agreefashion matters and much amiable and agreeable gossip about women. She is kind and helpful to young writers. Jennie June Croly has been editing Godey's Ladies' Book, the oldest magazine for women in this country, for more than a year past, but has left it to take charge of a new publication, the Woman's Cycle. Godey's has not changed form in the last thirty years, and keeps the same cover, the same colored fashion plates and the same class of literature, which is made up principally of fashions and stories. Mrs. Jenness Miller, the dress reformer, has taken her magazine-formerly known as Dress, but now azine—formerly known as Dress, but now called the Jenness Miller Magazine—up town called the Jenness Miller Magazine—up town to a Fifth avenue office. It is illustrated, has short stories and poems, and devotes the greater part of its space to the functions of re form and hygiene in dress. There are several temperance magazines that are addressed en-

How Turkish Harems Are Filled. The polygamous Turkish Beys and Agas, whose hitherto regular supply of Circassian girls from the Caucasus has been cut off from Russia, have recourse now to a bold system of rape. They swoop down upon an Armenian village, with their armed acoytes, and carry off to the harems, by main force, as many good-looking girls and women as they can lay hands on. This is permitted to them; and the modus operandi by which the abduction of Armenian girls is rendered legal by the Moslem Judges may be summoned up as follows: When the relatives present themselves in our court to claim the abducted victim, the ravishers are ready with a brace of Moslem witnesses (100 could be produced if wanted), who declare on could be produced if wanted, who declare on oath that the kidnapped woman pronounced in their presence the regular formula of the Moslem faith: "There is no God but God, and Mohammed is his prophet." The judge thereupon dismisses the case on the ground that the stolen and ravished girl has by that profession abjured her former faith and embraced Moslammedanism.

Mohammedanism. And the verdict of these upright judges is not to be set aside. From the New York Herald.

The standard of feminine beauty at present being largely based upon physical perfection, has two classes. There is a well-formed and rounded petite type, then comes the tall, vigor-ons and supple type. The latter is generally Titian, or blonde; the former, clear brunette. The petite blonde is apt, unless piquant and vivacious, to look insignificant or to lack a magnetic quality, which her darker sister generally possesses. The larger blonde—the sort of rounded, "clean-limbed," erect and supple woman of Grecian song and story, seldom lacks that kind of vitality which is at once charming and infectious. Unquestionably these are the women who "hold nations in their hands' palm," or who, better still, can govern their own home kingdoms with firmness and tact, but with infinite tenderness and love. These are apt to be the women of passionate, but pure with infinite tenderness and love. These are apt to be the women of passionate, but pure minded, temperament and of far seeing intellect. Naturally, however, there is a reverse side to the picture. They are doubtless far and away the most capable of being soheming, pitiless, shrewd and diaplically false.

The dark-haired, olive-skinned woman has been too long maligned by poets, painters or writers, who depict her as capable of the vengeful and cruel acts of life. She is far more ant to be mild, generous and equable

vengeful and cruel acts of life. She is far more apt to be mild, generous and equable than her sister of blonde, redundant charms. Lady Macbeth was assuredly a blonde. Cleopatra, it is averred, mingled with her dusky beauty hints of the red-haired Andalusian type. Among the Borgias, auburn hair was not uncommon, and Francesca di Rimini was decidedly a Titian beauty.

What Women Are Doing.

The number of female students at Vassar college, which has just opened for the winter term, is larger than usual, and every room is occupied. The new gymnasium is a favorite resort for the students. The professors of both sexes are busy as bees in all the departments. sexes are busy as bees in all the departments.

The state constitutional convention of Wyoming has adopted a suffrage chapter by which female citizens possess the right of voting.

The Women's National Industrial league of Washington has prepared a memorial to congress asking an appropriation for a monument of Queen Isabella of Spain, the patron of Christopher Columbus.

Miss Eleanor Stevens has been elected professor of elecution at Lombard university, Illinois.

Illinois.

There are many more applicants for admission to the Smith college for Women at Northampton, Mass., than can be accommodated. It is a melancholy fact that nearly all

the professors of the gentle sex at this college are unmarried.

Miss Susan B. Anthony is still waiting for a reply from Mayor Grant to her proposition that one of the permanent buildings of the International exposition be appropriated to the women of the United States. As a matter of course, the mayor has not the power to accede to this request; but no doubt the committee on organization will provide for the display of women's handiwork.

The Female college at Mount Holyoke, Mass., has a fund which is used to assist poor students. It is one of the oldest American institutions for the higher education of women. The latest beauty-man who is being spoiled by the New York matinee misses, is a young English actor named Conway. "He is," says the Sun, "better looking than Herbert Kelcey, certainly younger; with more manliness than Kyrle Bellew, and in his manner and speech a healthfulness thate suggests young Sothern. His hair ripples in a most fetching way, and if he would let it grow, would undoubtedly curl, but as he is very level-headed, he wears it cut close—that is, close enough to have a part in it, and the slight wave is the only announcement of the possible curl. Women are judges of handsome men, and those who like a good-looking, manly fellow will be certain to be impressed by Conway, while the matinee girls will just as certainly save up their money to go and see him and consume boxes of chocolate and marshmallows in his honor.

Frashion's Slave Mart.

Fashion's Slave Mart. From the New York Journal.

There are no chains upon her wrists, Save gyves of gold and amethysts; No cryer's bell rings out: "Behold, Another female slave is sold!" Her new lord comes across the sea, He bids her follow him; and she Must go, for those who bred her set Their hopes upon a coronet!

'Twas her own parent took the block:
"What ho, there! here's your likely stock—
She never did a lick of work
Except to read Debrett and Burke! "She's up at auction! Come, who'll buy? A tidler maid ne er filled your eye; And, faith, she'll fill your coffers too— Come, all ye princelings, bid—and woo!

"She's fair to see; no grief has laid Its wrinkling finger on this maid! Her feet have trod a path of roses— What roue for her hand proposes? 'No coarse words ever shocked her ear, No violence provoked her tear; She'd been brought up in luxury— Who bids the most her lord shall be!

"The terms? Just this: For me the right To kneel and thank my Lord at night That I have lived at last to be Akin to the nobility!

"For her a title; take her, sir!
You may curse, beat and pillage her umiliate her as you will he'll be my titled daughter still!"

ZULU BABIES. The Tough Time Infants Have in Southern

From Drake's Magazine. When a Zulu child is first born it is of a light hue and does not get the darker tint of the parents for some years. As soon as it enters the world the "medicine man" is sent for. Contrary to the custom of the civilized "medicine man,"he takes no notice whatever of the mother, but devoting him-self entirely to the child, makes a number of small gashes in various parts of the poor infant's body, into which he rubs medicine and goes on his way rejoicing, returning next day to make the incisions deeper and rub more medicine in them. This second operation being performed the child is washed and dried by being moved around in the smoke of a wood fire, eventually being daubed all over with a red paint, which is renewed as fast as it wears off for a period of several months. The chile is not allowed any natural food until the visits of the "medicine man" are ended (this formality ofter causing serious consequences to the offspring), and a few days afterward the mother will be seen about her work as usual with the little one strapped to

THE STORY OF TWO POEMS.

The two poems published below have an interesting story connected with them. The first was received anonymously by a lady in At lanta and directed to her in a hand evidently disguised. As the lady is a true and upright member of the church, and one of the most irreproachable wives and mothers, she was de-cidedly nonplused by the accusations brought against her in the verses, and she gives in the second poem her own clever and honest defense

of these accusations.

THE DOOMED MAN. By Rev. J. A. Alexander, D. D. There is a time we know not when,
A point we know not where,
That marks the destiny of men
To glory or despair.

There is a line by us unseen. That crosses every path; The hidden boundary between God's patience and His wrath.

To pass that limit is to die, Or pale the glow of health.

The conscience may be still at ease, The spirits light and gay:
That which is pleasing still may please,
And care be thrust away.

But on that forehead God has set, Indelibly a mark— Unseen by man, for man as yet, Is blind and in the dark.

And yet the doomed man's path below May bloom as Eden bloomed— He did not, does not, will not know Or feel that he is doomed. He knows, he feels that all is well,

And every fear is calmed; He lives, he dies, he wakes in hell, Not only doomed but dammed.

Ol where is this mysterious bourne, By which our path is crossed, Beyond which God Himself hath sworn That he who goes is lost?

How far may we go on in sin? How long will God forbear? Where does hope end and where begin The confines of despair?

An answer from the skies is sent-Ye that from God depart, While it is called today repent, And harden not your heart. TO AN UNKNOWN FRIEND.

Look at my busy hands, Empty never; Think of my daily cares; Absorbing ever; Then tell me how can I Be such a mockery As you describe?

Who are my comrades dear?
Childhood and age.
Wherever lived the man,
Idiot or sage,
Whose heart was melted not
Till cleansed from each dark spot
By such as these!

Daily my homely cares Still pursuing, I have no fears about My undoing.
Leaving to Him, who knows
All that His creature does,
My tomorrows.

God be my judge, not you, If I have failed, If I have failed,
I have at least tried hard,
Nor have I qualled.
When tempests darkly lowered
And torrents o'er me poured
And blanched the cheek. God keep you friend of mine
Who'ere you be;
And I thank you for your
Kind thought of me,
And if you ere should ain,

or fail your crown to win May God forgive! When the black camel kneels
And waits for me,
And I must go with him
Reluctantly—
May this be what is said
Above the quiet dead:

For Tired Brain Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
Dr. O. C. Syrour. Syracuse, N. Y., says:
ave it to one patient who was unable to tr NEW PUBLICATIONS. Course of ectures

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etching, album, lamp or china tea set, 56 pieces, worth \$20. 5th Prize-A gold set ring, writing folio, historical pictures or china berry set, 15 pieces,

6th Prize-A silver table-castor, plush or leather album, pair of bisbue figures or vases or decorated dinner set, 120 pieces, worth \$15

7th Prize-A silver butter dish, writing tablet, pot-pourrie jar or French bevel-plate triplet mirror, worth \$12.50. 8th Prize-A silver watch, album, I

glass cologne or tea set, or decorated chamber set, 12 pieces, worth \$10. 9th Prize-A pocket-book, doll, carving set,

sewing-basket, work-box, oil painting, cut-glass pitcher or rose jar, or decorated tea set, 10th Prize—A gold pen and holder, painted plaque pocket-knife, oxidized silver comb and

brush set in plush case, oil painting, lamp, album, writing tablet, pair cuspadores or vases or decorated chamber set, 10 piebes, worth \$5 No tickets will be issued after the 21st of December. Recollect this is the only Strictly Cash and Department Store in the South,

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BEOMES Nos. 41 and 42 Cate City Bank Building,
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ATLANTA, GA Take E evator. CALL ON J. A. LESUEUR, ARCHITECT AND BUILDES, at No.70 N. Butlerstreet to get your specifications and drawings; also to get your building and job work done. Telephone 230. EDMUND G. LIND, ARCHITECT. 63% Whitehall Str. et. corner of Hunter I. B. WHEELER,
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Off ce this foor Chamberlin & Boynton building.
1. Whitehall and Hiteratroota Take cloruse

CENTRAL RAILROAD of GEORGIA No change of cars between Atlanta and Jacksonville, Fis

On and after this date Passenger Trains will run daily, except those marked the funday. And those marked are run on Sunday only. Leave Atlanta....... Arrive Hapeville.... Locall, 10 30 am ... 11 20 am ... 128 pm ... 125 pm ... 140 pm ... 120 pm 11 00 pm Arrive Albany
Arrive Savannah
Arrive Savannah
Arrive Thomasville via Albany
Arrive Waycross via Albany
Arrive Jacksonville via Albany
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Arrive Gainesville via Albany 6 30 am 12 noon ror Carrollton, Thomaston, Personal Per Leave Savannanh.... 640am 810 pm 3 40am 1 65pm | 830 am | 825 am | 640 pm | 100 pm | 625 am | 1148 am | 900 pm | 1010 pm | 1010 pm | 545 pm | 700 am | 1230 pm | 1040 pm | 1040

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Between NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, and all points south and southwest, via CENTRA RAILROAD of GEODEIA and OCEAN STRAMSHIP COMPANY.
This line is operate under one management between ATLANTA and NEW YORK, BOSTON and PHILADELPHIA. The can therefore offer the Best and Most Expeditious Freight Line Between These Points The best and cheapest passenger route from Atlants to New York and Boston is via Savannah, as elegant steamers thence. Fassengers, before purchasing tickets via other routes, would do well to implie first of the merits of the route via Savannah, by which they will avoid dust and a tedious all rail risk are from Atlants to New York and Boston, including mean and stateroom on steamer \$24.00. Rounding tickets will be placed on sale June 1st, good to return until October Sist, at \$42.30.

TIME FREIGHT SHIPMENTS SOLICITED.

The magnificent iron steamships of this line are appointed to sail for November, 1839, as follows:

ity of Birm City of Birm SAVANNAH TO BOSTOX

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ng ______ Thursday, Nov. 7, 5:00 pm

______ Sunday, Nov. 17, 1:00 pm

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from and to Baltimore, steamships sailing For further information rates, etc., ap W. H. RHETT, Gen. Agent, 317 Broadway, New York. 817 Broadway, New York

E. L. WALKER, Agent,
Pier 25, N. H., New York,
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CHURCH PRE

A DVOWSON for RECTORY, population. Presides comfortable 70. Price modern vacancy. Princi W. Emery, Stark, 23, Bedford-street,

A DVOWSON of Midland cot capital house. H

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Corporations

hands. ATKINSON, Vice President. IONAL CARDS.

C. KONTZ. NEY AT LAW. ank Building, Atlanta, Ga

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ATLANTA, GA. J. A. LESUEUR, T AND BUILDEN, to get your specifications and rour building and job work

ND G. LIND, WHEELER, TECT. Atlanta, Ga. amberlin & Boynton Hnterstreets. Tal

Rhnah, Ga. Flanta. Ga. Nov. 17th, 1883, arked t, which are run 11th.

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SOLICITED.

NAH TO NEW YORK
or 90° Meridian Tima.)

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Saturday, Nov. 2, 1:30 p m

Monday, Nov. 4, 3:30 p m

Monday, Nov. 6, 5:00 p m

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.....Sunday, Nov. 17, 1:00 pm
......Sunday, Nov. 27, 9:30 am

THE ENGLISH WAY. "LIVINGS" IN THE CHURCH OF ENG-

How Bishops are Appointed and How Money Can Put One in Possession of a Rec tory-Some Sales at Auction.

LONDON, November 9,-In reading the Engtish morning papers the American is startled by many things connected with the Angelican church, which comes to light by means of adchurch, which comes to fight by means of advertising. Prominent among these are the sales of church preferment, or appoinments to clerical positions. In the United States where clergymen are looked on with more or less reverence for having been "called," it seems indeed a cruel revelation to know that the wearer of the "holy cloth" is nothing more than an ordinary Individual who "bargains" for his rectory as the good shepherd of his flock with as keen an eye to business as a third rate ward polician. The right to appoint these ministers is not left to the poor parishioner; the wealthy landholder, the gracious lord or magnate who has built the church reserves that privilege of rendering the rectorship to himself and his descendant forever. The rectorship carries with it the right to

the occupancy of the manse, and the use of lands and the greater and lesser tithes, or a percentage of all crops raised on this bithing and. Formerly he took the tenth calf, colt, sheep, pig and chickens, and even to the tenth egg. He tithed the mint, the annisseed and all vegetables. A laboring man once com ed when his rector took his tenth pig that he did not also take his tenth child, and the reverend being a backelor really did take it and educated it as his own. These tithes are generaleducated it as his own. These tithes are generally commuted or converted into monoypayment, an income depending on the market value of the crops. An old English bailiff told me once that the rector's agents would go out when the grain was cocked in the field, and haphazard with any cock would mark it, and then following along would take every succeeding tent shock. Thus the pastor of an English church gave to the incumbent "a living," and from Dean French on "The Study of Words," how the central thought is embodied, like a fly in amber, in a word perhaps to the same (human nature being weak) it was the living the Englishman was after rather than the cure of soils. The French Catholic word "cure" better embodies the thoughts of a physician. This "living," then being the gift of the descendent of the original founder of the church, and the present incumbent getting old, he wonders what he is to do with it. Shall he wait until the incumbent dies and present it to some clergyman selected by the parish? No indeed, this living has a money value, with an Englishman's greed and love of gain, he advertises it in the daily papers to the highest bidder.

By looking over the advertising columns of the London Times, you can see almost any day the following advertisements:

CHERCH PREFERMENT.—For SALE, the ADVOWSON of a RECTORY, pleasantly situate in Dorseishire, railway station-in parish. Net income, derived from tithe rent-charge and glebe, let about \$257.0. Caylatel family residence, with good grounds. Population 550. Incumbent age 82. For further particulars Principals or Solicitors only are referred to Messrs. W. Emery Stark and Co., Ecclesistical Surveyers, 23. Bedford-street, Strand, W. C.

A PCOWSON for SALE, of a destrable MANORIAL ly commuted or converted into moneypayment.

to cauterize a sin smallpox or leprosy.

Let us be thankful that in America we are free from a state church and the dominance of ecclesiastics:

MARIE Ř. WRIGHT.

Ministers' Sons.

A good deal of criticism is expended upon

ministers' sons. Because there are instances of

some turning out badly, many people shake their heads and say, "There, that's the result of early picty," and begin to feel accertain contempt for the

ninistry as practically unfitting a man to educate

Let us look at the other side of the picture. Why dwell always on shades and defects? Fortunately, De Candolle and Galton are helpful in this point.

The former affirms that for two hundred years the sons of clergymen have outnumbered any other class of families in their contributions to the roil of

eminent scientists.

Among sons of pastors were Agassiz, Berzelius,

Boerhaave, Encke, Euler, Linnaus, Olders and a host of others. Hallam, Hobbes, Emerson and Sis-mondi were pastor's sons, as were Jonathan Edwards, Whately, Robert Hall, the Wesleys, the

Edwards, Whately, Robert Hall, the Wesleys, the Beechers and the Spurgeons; and among poets, Young, Cowper, Thompson, Coleridge, Lowell, Tennyson, Montgomery and others.

In literature and philosophy the role of ministers' sons is large. Reid, Brown, Bentham, Cudworth, Abercromble, Dugald Siewart, Sterne, Hazlitr, Emerson, Matthew Arnold, Thackeray, Baucroft, Holmes, Kingsley, Lockhart, Sir Christopher Wren, Sir Loghus, Benrotk, Land.

Sir Joshua Reynolds, Lord Nelson, were pastors' sons, while Mrs. Trollope, Mrs. Barbauld, the Brontes, Jane Taylor, Mrs. Stowe were ministers' daughters.

In cases where ministers' sons turn out badly the

ministry is not at fault. If their fathers had been shoemakers the result would have been just the

STRENGTH VITALITY!

How Lost! How Regalned,

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE

A Scientific and Standard Popular Medical Treatise
on the Errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Nervous
and Physical Debility, Impurities of the Blood.

Resulting from Folly, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Overtaxatlon, Enervating and unfitting the victim for Work, Business, the Married or Social Relation. Avoid unskillful pretenders. Possess this great work. It contains 500 pages, royal Svo. Beautiful binding, embossed, full cilt. Price only \$1.00 by

work. It contains 500 pages, royal svo. Beantiful binding, embossed, full gilt. Price only \$1.00 by mail, postpaid, concealed in plain wrapper. Illustrative Prospectus Free, if you apply now. The distinguished author, Wm. H. Parker, M. D., received the GOLD AND JEWELLED MEDAL from the National Medical Association for this PRIZE ESSAY on NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY. Dr. Parker and ecorps of Assistant Physicians may be consulted, confidentially by mail or in person, at the office of THE PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfanch St., Boston, Mass., to whom all orders for books or letters for advice should be directed as above.

TIME.

NORTHWEST.

he Quickest and Best Schedales, via Louisville

and Cincinna Ever in Service, Announced

by the Pennsylvania Lines. Under the Scheduler in ed. of November 10th, the Northern train service of the Pennsylvania Lines will be as follows:

WHITE-HOUSE for the More Statute
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THE PENNSYLVANIA

VIA CINCINNATI, FI

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Never Known to Fail.

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LIFE

From the Jewish Messenger.

his own household.

DVOWSON for SALE, of a desirable MANORIAL

A DVOWSON for SALE of a desirable MANORIAL ARECTORY, in a good Eastern County. Small population. Present net income £407 a year, besides comfortable rectory house. Incumbent aged 70. Price moderate, with interest allowed until a vacancy. Principals or Solicitors address Messrs. W. Emery, Stark, and Co., Ecclesiastical Surveyors. 23, Bedford-street, Strand, W. C.

A DVOWSON for SALE of a desirable living in a Midland county. Net income about £200, and capital house. Prospect of immediate possession.—Mr. Corbett, 70 Camden-road, N. W.

An emphasized points are prospects of immediate possession.

The emphasized points are prospects of immediate possession. "Incumbent 82," the "rector is aged about ninety," and oftentimes impatient of disposal, it is placarded and displayed with as much business tact as the advance agent of a big circus. One thing required to be known by Americans ignorant of the complication of the English law is, that it is legal and perfectly in accordance with English morality and propriety to sell the next presentation to a "living," so long as the occupant is alive, although he is in the sear and yellow leaf, and may be "shuffling off the mortal coil," even while the sale is yet going on; if he is dead, it is illegal.

Astory told me by an Englishman will better illustrate this phrase of the selling of livings in a church. Lord Lansdown owned the preferment to a good "living," and it was then counied by lead the preferment to a good "living," and it was then counied by lead the vector vector with

ings in a church. Lord Lansdown owned the preferment to a good "living," and it was then occupied by a healthy young rector, with a moderate population, so one of our advertisements say, or of a population of 550 only, as the other one has it. The duties would not be onerous, unless the rector chose to make them so. If the rectory is an hour's ride from London, or pleasantly situated in Dorcestershire, or at a watering place on the coast, with an income of 300 or 400 pounds with a capital family residence and good grounds. under these easy circumstances and light du-ties, it is no wonder that the rectors live to be 82 and 90 years old. So my noble lord, justly censidering that the pear was not ripe to pick.
or, dropping metaphor, that if he sold the next
freferment or presentation, the buyer, having
to wait until the present young incumbent
dropped off, would bring but a small sum, decides not to offer the "living" for sale as he
was himself a capitalist and could well afford
to wait. Unluckily, however, this young to wait. Unluckily, however, this young rector suddenly dies,—perhaps broke his neck at a fox hunt, then my Lord Lansdown could not sell, he must give the preferment without money or price. It was told by a London banker that even under these circumstances the seles are consumeted but a circumstances the sales are consumated, but a

Lansdown could not sell, he must give the preferment without money or price. It was told by a London banker that even under these circumstances the sales are consumated, but a clergyman who thus secures one even if it be bought by his father, must have a guilty knowledge of the fact. Lord Lansdown not wishing to break or evade the law, opened his generous heart and gave the "living" to a poor curate receiving therefrom, the plaudits of his English world who shut their eyes to the fact, or else did not know that he gave it because he had to do so. The recipient of such generosity from his honorable lordship happened to be over 80 years old. The result was that very soon the "living" had a quick and high prices value. Such ingenuity would have done justice even to yankee cuteness. In all such sales it is possible that the wishes of the parishioners or the moral fitness of the ecclesisatical views of the buyer might be considered, but here is an advertisement where the preferment is knocked down at auction to the highest bidder, irrespective of any except a money consideration:

TALATON RECTORY, DEVON.—THE ADVOW-son of this rectory is for sale by auction, at the London hotel, Exeter, on August 21st, 1899. Further particulars may be obtained of the anotioneers, Messre. Hussey & Son, Exeter; or of Mr. H. M. James, solicitor, Exeter.

Among the 25,000 Angelican priests of Great Britain it is sad to relate that now and then unworthy men are found, and it must be a painful bondage to a tender and spirited Christian, to have to sit under a man for the healing of his soul, not be personally respected.

Beaconsfield once had a disagreement with the queen as to who should be made bishop, the bower of appointment or nomination being with her and exercised by Mr. Bayard, or Mr. Cleveland or even by Mr. Blaine, with the approval of President Harrison. It would be rather hard on the English to have the Prince of Wales, when he is their king, appoint a bishop by the advice of Lord Londale, if he happens to be prime minister. An

will be as follows:

VIA CINCINNATI, FR I THE PENNSYLVANIA

PASSEN IN STATION.

The Fast Northern Expens will leave at 7:45 a. m. and arrive Chicago of 5p. ..., carrying passenger coaches and a Pull an part car.

The Chicaco Nig. i Expres, will leave at 9:30 p. m. and arrive Chicago at 7:25 m., carrying passenger coaches at a Pullman teeping car.

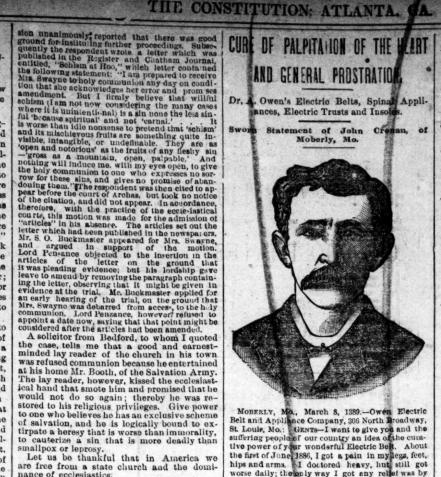
VIA LOUISVILE, FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA ASSENDER STAT DN.

The Fast N thern Express will lave at 7:30 a. m. and arrive hicago at 5 p. m., carrying passenger coaches at a Pennsylvania parlor at.

The Chicago night Express will have at 9:10 p. m., and arrive includes a passenger coaches at a Pullman sleepin car, arrive Chicago at 7:25 a. m.

All a these trains run daily and arrive in Chicago at the Pennsylvania Station, on Cana between Madi on and Adams streets. The Fast forthern Express trains make direct connection with the fast express trains from Chicago for all poin in the west and northwest. For any further information apply to R. H. Lacey, Traveling Passenger Lent, bashville, Tenn.

In the Archas court of Canterbury, yesterday, before Lord Penzance, the case of Swayne vs. Benson,
came on. The respondent, the Rov. Perry George
Benson, Vicar of Hoo, near Rochester, had in May,
1888, refused to administer the sacrament to the prolouer, Mrs. Amy Emily Swayne, one of his parishmer. The algree proper notice to present herser. The algree proper notice to present herser. The algree of worship. A commission was
that here of worship. A commission was
duly Spointed by the bishop of Rochester
to inquire late the matter, and the commis-



Moberly, Mo., March S, 1389.—Owen Electric Belt and Appliance Company, 306 North Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.: Gents—I want to give you and the suffering people of our country an idea of the cuaritye power of your wonderful Electric Belt. About the first of June 1886, I got a pain in my legs, feet, hips and arms. I doctored heavy, but still got worse daily; thee only way I got any relief was by using morphine day and night. I suffer d terribly for four months, when it got a little mider, but I was not able to do any work until Deceme er following, and then I was only able to crawl a ound like a snall until May, 1887. I got worse again; the pain got worse every day. About the middle of June my right arm got paralyzed; I could not move it. I got disheartened and prayed to God to take me away from the pain and misery. I went in a buggy to a mineral spring daily for two months. I tought that helped me for awhile, but to be again dilappointed. Horrort then the left arm got almost as bad as the right one. I used more medicine in two years than 300 (three hundred dollars) would pur hase at retail in any drug stork. I have been thistered from the small of my back to my heels. That seemed to help me some. This still continued to terture me. I thought I was the most miserable being on earth. I could not rest night or day. I was continually dozing, being all the time under the influence of morphine and other sleeping poisors. Some of the doctors that waited on me told me the Medical Association of Moberly invited me by come to their meeting if I possibly could. I minaged to go. I met a number of fine gentlemen there. They could do nothing, as those doctors that wited on me had tried everything they linew. Finally I was a helpless wreek. Even the hird finger of both my hands bent inward and would not stay straight like the others. At times I thought death would be the only remedy I would ever get. Phallooed and cried like a child. I was created to the meeting in the word of the stay straight like the others. At times I thought

I found no more electricity in it than a piece of pasteboard. I saw the Owen Belts advertised for a long time, but thought they were like the others I had worn. I sent for a pamphlet and saw testimonials in it with the address of parties cured in it. Nothing like the other Electric Book. They got the initials of thousands of people, but all thousands of miles away, so you might as well look for a needle in a haystark as for one of those that had been cured by any of those other belts, so I concluded to buy one of the Owen Belts. I sent for a No. 4 belt. I think I wore it first on the 20th day of June, 1888, and I found it benefiting me from the first time I wore it. I got immediate relief. I was so greedy to get well that I were it so strong that it burned me very severely, but I kept on wearing it strong. The pain led, me, my appetite got better, my bowels got regular and my general health improved. The worse pain now was in my hip and the calf of the left leg. I got a pair of Dr. Owen's Electric Insoles and they dook it out of my legs. Remember my arms were paralyzed yet and I could not straighten up. I was bont double with backache. The first of October, 1888, the most of my misery faded away and I became myself again, and now, thank Goe, and the Owen Electric Belt Company, I consider I am well, though still wearing the belt. My arms are as well as ever they were, but still I am afraid of it; but to show the suffering humanity the power of this wonderful belt, one of my boys, 15 years old, had the toothache bad; we tried tincture of ophum; nothing seemed to do him any good. I charged one of the batteries and put the end on the cheek that ached, with the other end on the other cheek; in five minute the pain disappeared. To show my gratitude, Lhope every sufferer in the world will find your belt and appliance, Amy person doubling, can address me. Everybody in Moberly know me.

State of Missouri, Se.

STATE OF MISSOURI, COUNTY OF RANDOLPH. SS. COUNTY OF RANDOLFH. Jose
On this 18th day of June, A. D. 1888, personally appeared before me, Wilson Robettson, a Notary Public in and for Randolph County, Missouri, John Cronan, who, being duly sworn ac ording to law, deposes and says the accompanying papers are true and correct, and that he freely and tully has made this statement, and has signed the same with his own hand, and that the matters there in contained are true and correct.

JOH. CRONAN. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day

of June, A. D. 1889.

WILSON ROBERTSON,

[SEAL]

My term expires 25th July, 1891.

Tarrant's Extract of Cubebs and Copabia, the best remedy for gonorrhea, gleet and all diseases of the urinary organs. Its portable form, freedom from taste and speedy action (frequently curing in three or four days and always in less time than any other preparation) make "Tarrant's Extract" the most desirable remedy ever manufactured. All genuine has red strip across the face of label, with signature o Tarrant & Co., New York, upon it. Price \$1. sold by all druggists. Send 8 cents postage for our free illustrated pamphlet, written by a physician of over it ty years' expenience, which will be sent you in a caled envelope, giving instructions how to tree yourself with electricity without the aid of a physician or the use of medicine. tion this paper. THE OWEN BELT AND APPLIANCE 306 North Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

Popu Lar, Pure,
Fine, Uniform,
Best Cheapest,
JuicY, Ripe,
TougH Chew.
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Has No Equal.
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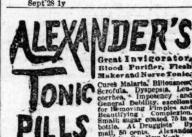
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Monogram Rye, Finches's Golden Wedding, McBrayer, Westmoreland Club. Full line of Champagnes, Fine Wines, etc., Send for Price List. Courty Orders Solicited. Postoffice Box 201.

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Best Canadian malt, choice Bohemian, Bavarian and California hops only are used for the manufacture of our beer, and which are free for inspection to all at our brewery, corner Harris street and Courtiand avenue.

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Manufacturers of Shafting, Pulleys, Boilers, Tanks, Smokestacks, Architectural Iron Work, Gold Mining Machinery and Castings of all descriptions. General repair work attended to promptly. Corner Georgia Railroad and King streets. Telephone, No. 56. W. COOK, Supt.

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in classifying new comers.

The School contains Upper, Middle and Lower Forms, and an Annex in the nature of a complete Kindergarten, for little boys and girls.

Satisfaction is assured in every branch, from the College Preparatory to the Kindergarten, and students do better and are more comfortable than in the crowded public schools.

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Convenient to accommodating railrood facilities, churches, schools and gook neighborhood.

Titles undisputable. Terms, one-third cash, one and two years, 8 per cent, or all cash at option of

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Get a plat, go out and examine all the property and take Georgia R. R. accommodation train at 12:15 and attend the sale.

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U. O. ROBERTSON, M. D. 134 Capitol Ave., Atlanta, Ga.

SHOULD BE LET ALONE. PHILOSOPHER ARP ON THE NEGRO

The Fanatics of the North Know Nothing About the Colored People—How North-erners Fall in Line.

We see that the negroes have called a great national convention to meet in Nashville, and their purpose is announced. They are going to demand more rights and more money. They want representation in the courts as judges and jurors and attorneys; they want to be members of the legislatures in proportion to their numbers as compared with the whites; they have revived the old revolutionary war orr of taxation without representation; they cry of taxation without representation; they demand a more liberal division of the public school fund, more humane treatment of colored convicts, the abolition of lynch law, and more ensideration from railroads and steamboats

Last year we said only three men in every ten carried a watch. Judging from our saile the past year the arresponding from the first out the fi

laughing. Then he asked the boss if he couldn't teach them some lively music at night and get them trained to more lively work. Something like Glike
Churn, butter, churn,
Peter standing at the gate
Waiting for the butter cake.
Churn, butter, churn,
Throw, shovel, throw,

Churn, butter, churn,
Throw, shovel, throw,
Dig, pick, dig.

But the boss rebelled and said he wasn't hired to teach a nigger singing school and he'd be dead swamped if he was gwine to do it. It takes a northern man a year or so to understand a negro. He comes here with a natural sympathy for the race and wants to show them that he is their friend. In about six months he is disgusted with and doesn't want them about him, but in a year or two he finds out the good that is in him, and learns how to use him to advantage. Two years ago a yankee hotel man told me he would not have tne dirty, raastful things about him, and so he sent north for some white servants, but he has got negroes now and has learned to manage them. Talk about the poor oppressed negro. Why they are the happiest race upon earth, and there is no sense in trying to make them unhappy. They have more fun, more jokes, more froiles in the camp or in the field or by the fireside, or on an excursion, or at the church, than anybody. It does not suit him or fit him to held office and dees not suit him or fit him to held office and no sense in trying to make them unhappy. They have more fun, more jokes, more frolies in the camp or in the field or by the fireside, or on an excursion, or at the church, than anybody. It does not suit him or fit him to hold office, and he never will hold it in these parts. If their leaders in the Nashville convention want office they will have to migrate to some other country and set up a government. Talk about not getting their share of the school fund. Right here in this town, they get ten times their share, according to the taxes they pay. Here is a free school with eighty scholars, and it is supported by the white folks. Nine-tenths of the money comes from them. When they want to build a church the white folks are the subscribers—when a house burns down they go round among the white folks for money to rebuild and they get it—when one dies the kinfolks will beg the grave clothes from their kind-hearted white friends, and they will have the biggest kind of a wake at the funeral. Here is that big-mouth John who drives a delivery wagon worrying me right now to stop my pen and hunt him up a pair of my old pants and a coat, and I'll have it to do, I reckon, to get rid of him. He gets fifteen dollars a month for riding around, and he spends every cent of it in Irolicking, and gets his clothes by gripping and begging among his white friends. Here are these able-bodied, happy, greasy ships darkies, who work in the mines and drive the teams, getting their dollar a day and spending it every night. They could save half of it fleey would, and get rich. Twenty-five centus a day will feed him, and less than the will clothe him. There are a hundred thousand able bodied negroes in Georgia and Alabama earning a dollar a day. If they would, save half of it they would accumulate filteen million dollars a year, and in ten years have one hundred and fifty million dollars. Just think of it. Think will they could do if they would. But then they would is perfectly happy in his simplicity. I respect him. I venerate him. He works f

my glasses, and the old darky said: "Dar de mark, dis side; you dun gwine away from it."
"Uncle Sam," said I, "how can you see that mark better than I can? You are fifteen years older than I am." "Neber strain my eyes, sir, readin' and writin' and lookin' at dem little things—neber try hard to see anything smaller dan a dime—dats it I reckon—de Lord sends some good wid de bad."

What in the world does a Massachusetts man know about the negro? He wont come down and see for himself. They wont send a committee down, but they stay at home and read political lies and brood over them, and take up collections, and some of them will actually lay down and die prematurely so as to leave a fortune for their relief and education. One would think that these persecuted darkies would fly up north at once and take refuge in the arms of their deliverers, but here they are still. The good book says it is more blessed to give than to receive. So let them keep on giving. But the negro says it is more blessed to receive than to give, and so it all works together for good, I reckon, I hope so.

Bill Arp.

After diphtheria, scarlet fever, or pneumo-nia, Hood's Sarsaparilla will give strength to the system, and expel all poison from the blood. CATARRH,

three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks. N. B.—This treatment is not a sunffor an ountment; both have been discarded by reputable physicians as injurious. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent on receipt of ten cents by A. H. Dixon & Son, 337 and 339 West King st., Toronto, Canada.—Christian Advocate.

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Mercurial Poison. Mercury is frequently injudiciously used by Mercury is frequently injudiciously used by quack doctors in cases of malaria and blood poison. Its after effect is worse than the original disease. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm) contains no mercury, but will eliminate mercurial poison from the system. Write to Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., for

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING EYRUP for children. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

or four years,

for the stomach the aperients. The ger Salt is a natural and diuretic.

But keep it always in your sight, A source of beauty and delight, To cleanse your teeth till with your smile The most fastidious you beguile.

W. F. Parkhurst,

If you are troubled with your liver or kidneys take B. W. D., the greatest of all blood purifiers and germ destroyers. A safe, pleasant and reliable medicine, an unfailing remedy for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, such as syphilis, rheumatism, scroftia, indigestion, torpid liver; jaundice, diabetes, Bright's disease; a safe, speedy and sure cure for loss of manhood. Manutatured by B. W. D. Co., Phenix City, Ala, For sale by all druggists,

MISCELLANEOUS.

Catarrhal Deafness - Hay Fever - A New

Home Treatmen.
Suffesers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result of this discovery is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhial deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three simple applications made at home by the

tem. Write to Blood Baim Co., Atlanta, Ga., for book of convincing proof of its curative virtue.

A. F. Britton, Jackson, Tenn., writes: "I caught malaria in Louisiana, and when the fever at last broke, my system was saturated with poison, and I had sores in my mouth and knots on my tongue. I got two bottles of B. B. B., which healed my tongue and mouth and made a new man of me."

Wm. Richmond. Atlanta. Ga. writes: "My wife.

Wm. Rjehmond, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "My wife could hardly see. Doctors called it syphilitic iritia. Her eyes were in a dreadful condition. Her appe-tite falled. She had pain in her joints and bones. Her kidneys were deranged also, and no one thought she could be cured. Dr. Gillam recommended B. B. B., which she used until her health was entirely restored."

K. P. B. Jones, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "I was

troubled with copper colored eruptions, loss of appetite, pain in back, aching joints, debility, emaciation, loss of hair, sore throat, and great nervousages. B. B. put my system in fine condition."

The Marshall House

The Marshall house in avanuah is now under the personal management of Mr. M. L. Harnett. It is replete with all modern improvements, electric bells, electric lights, and newly furnished through our lastes have been reduced to \$2, \$2.50 and \$5 per day.

To keep the beard from turning gray, and thus prevent the appearance of age, use Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers, the best dye made.

Ladies who are fond of a delicate perfume and one that will remain prominent for several days, should use Shepard's B. B. Cologne. It

VICTOR STEWART, street, Mobile, Ala.

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Whate'er tesides you chance to want, Ne'er fall short of SOZODONT.

All Fits stopped free by Dr Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2,00 trial bot-tle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 913 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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and ammoniated goods of the highest grades, and can offer the trade every inducement. Their formulas in ammoniated goods have stood the test for over fifteen years, and cannot be improved on. They can assure the trade that they will get every advantage, not only in goods, but in prices and terms. Write them for quotations or call to see them at their office, No. 43% Broad street.

Address THE KENNESAW GUANO COMPANY, or E. S. Riley, Secretary, Atlanta, Ga.

Great Auction Sales TOWN LOTS

On the Atlanta and Florida Railroad.

WILL SELL UPON THE PREMISES AT 10 o'clock each day upon the following towns situated on the Atlanta and Florida railroad, the property of the Georgia Improvement Co., which has been subdivided, platted and staked off into business and residence lots:

At Selina, Saturday, 16th November, 1889.

At Riverdale, Tuesday, 19th November, 1889.

At Woiseyville, Saturday, 26th November, 1889.

At Culloden, Tuesday, 26th November, 1889.

At Knoxville, Saturday, 26th November, 1889.

At Knoxville, Saturday, 26th November, 1889.

At Knoxville, Saturday, 26th November, 1889.

Other above towns, and in Clayton, Crawford, Fayette and Monroe counties, the best agricultural section of the state. Plats of each town can be had by calling at my office or sending your address. Terms (2 cash, 1, 2 and 3 years, 8 per cen.

Simball House, Wall St., Atlanta, Ga.



Cheapest place in Atlanta. 7 room house, water and gas, north side, \$3,000.

\$1,250.
Two 3 room houses, renting \$12 per month, \$900.
Two 5 room houses, renting for \$2.50 per month, Two 6 room houses, renting for \$19 per month, \$1,800.

7 room house, water and gas, 84,500, 7 room house, water and gas, 84,500, 8 room house, water and gas, 82,750, 100x200, Boulevard. 200x299, Washington street. 400x200, W. and A. R. R. 200x200, W. and A. R. R. 100x200, W. and A. R. R. 100x200, W. and A. R. R. 10x218. West Peachings street.

126x318, West Peachtree street. Choice lot Hunnfeutt avenue. 1,000 feet on Boulevard, running through to Jack on. Will sell. A bargain if taken in a few days. Aere block in every direct Houses and lots on all the principal streets that

no one else can sell.

Lots on Peachtres street, Washington street Capitol avenue, Boulevard, Whitehall street, Jackson street, Ponce de Leon avenue, Crew street, Pryor street, Forest avenue.

And all the streets we have lots to sell to suit any demand.

demand,
A seven room house near in. Must sell.
House renting for \$11 per month on street
water, gas, belgian blocks, etc., for \$1,000.
\$17x200, East Baker street, \$4,000.
\$10x98, Hunnicutt street, \$1,100.
\$50x100, Fowler street, \$550.
\$50x100, Prowler street, \$550.
\$10x145, Washington street, \$1,500.
\$50x100, West Baker street, \$1,400.
\$50x127, West Pine, near Sprinr, \$1,400. J. C. HENDRIX & CO.

WE HAVE LARGEST STOCK OF PATTERNS W south for custing, ventilators, brackets, bal-cony rail iron stairs, grating, window guards, sash weights, iron and briss casting.

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New in trimmings to arrive at once. Bills in. Van Dyke points in endless variety such as has never been seen in Black and the city colors in all the new designs. See them this week. Chamberlin. Johnson & Co.

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CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

New Fall and Winter Novelties!

High Class Clothing at Correct Prices. HIRSGH BROS., Clothiers and Tailors.,

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AT CHEAPEST PRICES

Fine Whiskies.

And sole agents for Joseph San Stock G, H. Mumm & Co. s Extra Dry, Veuve Clicquot—Ponsardin—Pommery Sec. Gold San Stock G, H. Mumm & Co. s Extra Dry, Veuve Clicquot—Ponsardin—Pommery Sec. Gold San Champagnes, Bass & Co. Pale Ale, Guinness' Extra Stout (Bottled by E. & J. Burke), Apoill Champagnes, Bass & Co. Pale Ale, Guinness' Extra Stout (Bottled by E. & J. Burke), Apoill Champagnes, Hunyadi Janos and Hatborn Waters. The best brands Imported Brandses, Gins. Runs

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Every Department Full of

In Our Men's Clothing Department

A grand stock of men's ready-made garments, all cut in the latest style, and made up from the newest and most fast ionable woolens.

In Our Boy's Department.

Beautiful new styles in boy's short and long pants suits, In this department our stock is three times as large as any shown elsewhere.

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The finest underwear, hosiery and most beautiful neckwear ever brought to Atlanta.

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All the new fall shapes in men's silks and derbys. We are sole agents for Taylor's celebrated hats. Silk hats purchased of us ironed free of charge.

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Clothiers, Tailors, Furnishers and Hatter ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES. 17 AND 19 WHITEHALL STREET

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The tensions powerful and imp bility and obliga and consistency. Follow the ad remarks may me

The Fashion p The place we occup exhibition of Winter lanta, but probably coming. Here are

The Regina, The Empire, The Faulkner, There is not :

know of.

not, but equally w covering for knock \$3 Berlin Jack

The hundreds

That's word e beauty of the thing Read on, you Wrap story-excit

300 Women's Ulst

Newmarkets. weights. Sol stripes. Made England cloaki \$15.00 Garm

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Some importe among them.

\$25 Wrap f \$30 Wrap 1 \$35 Wrap f

Very soon the

the memory of a gr Our Plush Gar liest Alaska Seal w and exact fit. But of reliable plush. uine Seal as rich, o week went out of the to mind. Think of Coats being ruthles

Rifts of right ttons and other Many are bedight wide-awake, cheer erious, flashing-e ng, quiet, neat so Puritan Priscilla. fit the personality Russian-Coats

their striking tone As choice and body. The drift of trimming, fur trimming, fur trimments prettied with some with capes. bit people look head only seeming. Light

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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

SECOND PART 9 to 20

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 17, 1889.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

PEOPLE REEPLY CONCERNED IN PROTECTING THEIR PURSES WILL NOT DEEM THIS "AD" TO MUCH MATTER TO READ. EVERY LINE IS UNCOMMONLY WORTHY OF NOTE. KEELY COMPANY.

The tensions of trade are unrelaxing. The rush continues powerful and impetuous, but with it we recognize our responsi-bility and obligation to this community for comity, convenience and consistency. All know that we shirk or ignore neither.

Follow the advertiser closely today. Fathful reading of his

remarks may mean a saving of money for yo

The Fashion pulse of all earth throbs through our Cloak room. The place we occupy in this particular branch is unique. In fact, our exhibition of Winter Garments not only surpasses everything else in Atlanta, but probably in the south as well. Many rare bargains await your coming. Here are a few of the styles:

The Regina, The Empire, The Faulkner,

The Eifel. The Cretaux, The Modjeska, The Directoire The Top Coat, The Czarina.

There is not so full and evenly-bala need a stock anywhere that we know of. The hundreds of business women, and the thousands more who are

not, but equally want in their winter wardrobe a good, substantial outercovering for knock-about wear, will welcome our

\$3 Berlin Jackets Reduced from \$6.

\$5 Long Garments Reduced from \$10.

That's word enough for anybody who knows the rugged worth and beauty of the things.

Read on, you women! We've only finished the prologue of our Wrap story-exciting, sensational chapters are to follow.

Newmarkets. Fall and winter weights. Solids, plaids and stripes. Made of fine West of England cloakings and cloths.

\$15.00 Garment for \$7.50. \$17.50 Garment for \$7.50. \$20.00 Garment for \$7.50. \$22.50 Garment for \$7.50.

175 Women's winter Wraps, braided, jet and applique trimming. Some imported fine Garments among them.

\$20 Wrap for \$10.00. \$25 Wrap for \$12.50. \$30 Wrap for \$15.00. \$35 Wrap for \$17.50.

300 Women's Ulsters, Raglans and | 200 Women's long and short Wraps, suitable for present weather wear, made of Failles, Silks, Cashmere, Cloths, trimmed with gimps, laces and passementeries.

> \$ 8.00 Wrap for \$4. \$10.00 Wrap for \$5.

> \$12.00 Wrap for \$6. \$15.00 Wrap for \$8.

400 Ladies' Berlin Jackets, mixed cheviot, wide - wales, corkscrew, diagonal, stockinet and beaver.

> 5 Jacket for \$2.50. \$ 6 Jacket for \$3.00. \$ 8 Jacket for \$4.00.

> \$10 Jacket for \$5.00.

Very soon the above grand bargains will exist only as a memorythe memory of a great store incident.

Our Plush Garments are dry steamed and blocked just as the liest Alaska Seal would be. That insures the wear as well as a and exact fit. But their goodness begins way back of that. The of reliable plush. Hold one of the finer grades at arm's length uine Seal as rich, or has it the mellowy shimmer? The number that last week went out of the stock are proof that you've been taking our hints to mind. Think of warm, soft, handsome Plush Sacques, Modjeskas and Coats being ruthlessly slashed!

Rifts of right Wraps for misses. Some are bright ned with buckles, buttons and other gim-cracks in metal-a glittering athering of these. ur. A multitude of Many are bedight and warmed with a prevalence of wide-awake, cheery styles that'd please a pouting , wild, reckless, imperious, flashing-eyed Spanish type of a girl, and counters full of retiring, quiet, neat sorts, suitable for demure, modest maids like the little Puritan Priscilla. Cloaks, like folks, have traits and character. We can fit the personality as well as the person.

Russian Coats made of Cossack plaids and mounted with "Moufflon," ike eider-down wool. Zouave Jackets, oo, are effective features with their striking tones of coloring and jainty, debonair, dashing shapes.

As choice and charming a collection of Cloaks for children as for any-body. The drift of the materials are to the shaggy, hairy weaves. Silk trimming, fur trimming, braid trimming. Graceful, lithe, lovable Gar-ments prettied with bows and rosettes, convenienced with hoods, and some with capes. All this roughness makes the coverings for the weebit people look heavy as storm coats. They aren't. The heaviness is only seeming. Light as thistle-down, almost—but warm.

This department, of which we've been writing, is the pride of the store, but print what we may we cant't give it proper prominence.

Climatic influences has been bearing the market in Furs. The climax was reached last week. Our buyer, now in New York, conhummated an operation in these things that has no parallel in the history of southern trade. The prices are correspondingly small to the greatness of the quantity. We never heard of such goods for so little. You wouldn't hear of these if manufacturers never went wrong. At all be next six days there'll be a genuine furore in Furs at this Every sort will be swirled in a small-cost whirlwind.

Sable. Fox. Marten.

The above in Muffs, Boas and Capes. Only a while back they'd've is us double what you are now asked, by us, to pay for them. It's a laterlee for competitors. Would you rather pick from such a stock or been told you o'er and o'er. The argument is past, the fact remains. Also

from a lean lot, slim in everything but prices? An hour spent among them will be a revelation to any woman.

Novelty Robes in variety so great that complete cataloguing is impossible. The lurid glare of profit fires firsh all through their shelves.

Prices of weaves and weights adaptable for winter apparel are being consumed

Stripes with gayness Plaids with brilliance. Checks with neatness

Borders with beauty. Figures with richness.
Jumblings with gorgeousness.

They almost take away one's breath. Words of admiration sink to sighs—then waft into respirations. The way stations of prices are on the accommodation schedule.

\$8.00 Novelty Robes for \$4.00 | \$20.00 Novelty Robes for \$9.00. \$10.00 Novelty Robes for \$5.00 | \$25 Novelty Robes for \$10.00. \$12.00 Novelty Robes for \$6.00 | \$30 Novelty Robes for \$15.00. \$15.00 Novelty Robes for \$8.00 | \$32.00 Novelty Robes for \$16.00.

This week these Robes come to the front. Broadcloth, Henrietta. Cashmere, Serge, the whole dear troupe; stand aside while our two hundred Robe Patterns take precedence. Whatever may be said of the rest of the Grand Army of Dress Stuffs, these are surely prettiest and cheapest. Stop at the counters, look over the colors, examine the qualities, study the decorations, hear the prices; that'll be enough.

Colored Dress Goods by the yard.

Oh! for a volume of effete adjectives. However, we'll not attempt to tell of all the sorts-it might soften the advertiser's brain.

riped Cheviots. Heavy Serge weave. They say it'll never wear out, but it will-in time. Single and cluster stripes. Black, rown, navy, green, garnet.

At 37 1/2 cents:

Crepe Diagonal, 36 inches wide. Elegant wool handsomely put together and fairly worth 50c. Twelve choice shades. You'll find 36-inch Cashmere in most of the stores about town, but you

won't find this quality or anything within three grades of it anywhere else at the price. You'd think to pay half a dollar for it, 36 inches wide, all wool, and almost gay with narrow stripes. Several changeable colors -- a

bluish, a brownish, and so on. Henriettas of good weight, excellent weave and seasonable colors.

At 50 cents:

Cassimere Serge. Twilled on both sides. As graceful and neat a stuff as any one ever dared to show at the price. Charming in color as in weave. Cheviots, solid and claster stripes, black, brown, garnet, green and

uched with white blue grounds,

Clans Tartan, the dashingest effects of usually prim, staid Scotland.
Mixings that out-color a French peasant's dress. You'd call 'em cheap

At 60 cen

Myrad styles; Plaids broken, indistinct, clear-cat—four words to express a hundred peculiarities. Stripes, just as many and certainly as pretty in their way.

Cheviots, tough, strong, sturdy stuffs with neat checks or cluster stripes. Materials with masses of everything that shows contrasts of fine

At 75 cents:

All-wool Serge, with ombre silk borders. In eleven handsome colors. Imported to sell at \$1.00.

Figured Silk Stripes on soft wool ground. Eight new and seasonal colors. Imported to sell at \$1.00.

Fine Twills with broche vine border or Persian designs. Imported to sell for \$1.00. Camel-hair stripe and Camel-hair Knickerbocker Plaid. Imported to sell for \$1.00.

At 100 cents:

Stuffs with Wick Plaid, Silk and wool stripes and illuminated Knick erbocker, worth \$1.25. Figured Silk Stripes on basket matelasse ground. Five stylish colors.

Worth \$1.25. Fine Broadcloths in all the late winter shades.

Might as well try to measure the sands of the sea with a spoon as to write of all the styles in this stock.

Put our Silks against anybody's, they'll out-balance them in everything that enhances the value of Silk—except cost.

Black Faille Francaise, Black Silk Rhadame, Black Satin Duchesse, Black Brocade Silks.

Black Gros. Grain Silks, Black Regence Silks. Black Armure Silks. Black Damasse Satin.

There's no reasonable why for a reduction on these goods. It's just an arbitrary cut that every now and again affords a savings of our legitimate profits to hundreds of buyers.

Evening Silks are the poetry of trade—low prices the prose. You can look through the shelves and see a fresh effect for almost every clock tick. Royally rich in colors are some; others the creamiest that comes | turned shapes, from over the sea. Prices are all awry.

Lots of new Linens opened within the last few days. Pure Linens, the best of every grade. The stock is right for you to see. No matter what your Linen need--it's here with freshness and fineness and pinched

the counterpart; you are buying, buying big. Therefore you are agreed. Look down the resume of special drives.

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR.

Ribbed wool Vests, white and scarlet, 75c. Good value. Scarlet and natural wool Vests, \$1. Extra bargain.

Merino Vests, manufactured to sell for 75c, at 50c. Plaited silk Vests, rich and luxurious. Modest priced.

English Cashmere Hose, fast black and colors.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR.

d gray Shirts White, brown and Drawers a ray Shirts and White and Drawers at hirts and Drawers, All-wool scarlet and natural, \$1. Fine /

English Cashmere Shirts Drawers, drab, mouse and like in stripes, \$1.50. tish Cotton Half Hose, most xcellent, at 15c.

Conditions-atmospheric and ysical- prompts Blanket buying. A few paragraphs will tell, in a general way, our story. From the littlest to the biggest priced pair there's nothing stingy, niggardly, scant or sparring in either wool or size,

THE ACWORTH"

Allow us to present

White, cotton warp, wool filling' size ten-quarters, worth \$1.50 Our price \$1.

"THE ANCHOR"

on warp, wool filling' White, co quarters, worth \$2.25 size ter Our price \$1.75.

THE QUEEN CITY.

White, cotton warp, wool filling, size ten-quarters, worth \$3.50.

Our price \$2.75.

THE BERCKLY." The tune is changed. This Blanket is white wool from the ground up. Size eleven-quarters, without a scrimp or cheat of a single inch. Borders red, worth \$6. Our price \$4.48.

"THE MYSTIC."

Here's a Blanket that's incongruously christened. Why called "Mystic?" Draw out a thread from the warp, then one from the woof. Pull 'em to bits—each are equally true, pure wool. Ah! here's a "Mystery," worth \$7.50. Our Price \$6. Should'nt such a gem bring what it's worth?

"THE LAURETA."

Who made it? Can't tell! That's part of our bargain. Why? Because the manufacturers help others in town to sell them, under their real name at \$9. It's a trade-trick, but you're the gainer. We give 'em a nom de plume, with the maker's consent. You buy them incog. and save the difference between what they are worth and our price, worth \$9. Our price \$7.

"THE ALDINE"

White, cotton warp, wool filling, size ten-quarters, worth \$2.00 Our price \$1.25.

THE BLACKSTONE"

White, cotton warp, wool filling, size ten-quarters, worth \$3.00. Our price \$2.25.

THE FAIRFIELD"

White' cotton warp, wool filling. size ten-quarters, worth \$5.00, Our price \$3.59.

ST. PAUL."

Such soft, fine wool as'll gladden housewives, size eleven-quarters, Balances the beam at the 6 pound notch. By all that's just in trade, worth \$7. Our price \$5.50.

THE SEMINOLE."

72 sure enough inches by 82 sure enough inches. The sort that can be tucked in at the soles and bottom and leave plenty to snuggle your nose under. Will wash without shrinking. A big, benevolent looking Blanket that wooes warmth, worth \$8.50. Our price \$6.50.

"THE MONETA."

A large-hearted size, generous all through, restful and luxurious enough to bring "sweet repose" and pleasant dreams to our worried and tormented competitors. Nothing like 'em to ease and mellow the mattress. Exquisitely fine, fleecy wool, Jacquard borders in charming tints. No handsomer or honester a Blanket to be had in Atlanta, worth \$10. Our price \$7.50.

"Just what I want, but I'd rather look in a regular Shoe store first." that's good! Thousands of Shoes all around and just over her two or three times the biggest and fullest, reserve room in town. head two or three times the biggest and fullest, reserve room in town. This remark affords an opportunity to direct your attention to some facts.

Three hundred cases fine Shoes opened up the past week. New styles in every last—width. Toes pointed and broad, heels high and low—everything in leather for ladies, misses, children, men, youths and boys—those are the proper Shoe classifications.

They wear and fit as well any \$3 Shoe in the city—do our Keely \$2 Leader, for men or women.

The stock has been enriched with a new line of \$2 Shoes, for boys, in button, lace and longress. Each pair warranted. They are marvels of cheapness.

of cheapness. Our sale of Zeigle Bro.'s Shoes during the week just gone out was something wonderful. Expectations were over-reached, hopes more than realized. Buying direct from the men who make them we save all be-

tween costs-that gives us lower.

The great bulk of Atlanta's Shoe trade is settled—fixed and ever so much topsy-turvying can't invigle it from Keely Company. We are serene with conscious supremac during the "spasmodic spurts" of anybody. Our Shoe patronage has tability and stickativeness.

Do you know, madame or sir, that a gathering of School Shoes we have? There are

Spring heels with pate t leather tips. Spring heels with sole leather tips. Spring heels with extension soles.

Ladies' felt Slippers, Gents' embroidere Slippers in Plush. Oxford Ties for evening wear. Infants' and children's Shoes in all the just

A postscript to the men's paragraph:
Those \$4 fine Calf Handsewed Shoes we've just received are positively equal in all points to the goods that other house charge you \$6 for.



THE JOCKEY'S STORY.

By Ed M. Durant, I was a jockey, and they used to tell me, a tolerably good one. But I no longer claim the turf as my profession, or whatever you are a-mind to call it, and on my leaving the track

this story hangs.

It was a good many years ago that I quit—a mere boy at the time—though my experience than I really was. I was pretty well acquainted with the ways of the world so far as come within the opportunity of one mostly associ-ated with horsemen and horses, with their at-

ated with horsemen and horses, with their at-tendant surroundings.

Though but a jockey—in general, a creature to be kicked and cursed—I was not unlike many others of the human kind. I cherished the feeling of revenge, and for months, yes years, had lived to gratify it. The person upon whom I longed to wreak my vengeance was the man for whom I had ridden even ce I knew how. I had waited for the opportunity for—I can scarcely remember how long
—ever since one day when I had a brother, a
brother that I loved possibly as well as others who aspired to a higher niche on the social, yes, even the moral, scale.

Willie, little Will, that's what I always called him, though the others said "Little Bill." I used to think I was more like a father to him than a brother. He was so small, and I used to think he oughtn't to have been a jockey like me. I taught him to ride, how to handle his horses on the track just as well as any of us—yes, better, for when he was in the saddle they would, it seemed like, strain every nerve just to please him. You see, even the horses loved him. He was such a quiet little fellow, and so sort o' affectionate, they couldn't help it. And I reckon that's one reason why I was kinder to him than I would have been had he been a rough fellow-like me. When I think about Willie, as we were in those days. I always feel sad-how proud we el of each other when either had won a great race, and how every month we'd get together in our little loft and fix up our money to send home to mother and little sister—that's one reason we were jockeys. Then the promises and resolutions we'd make about keeping away from bad company till we got home; how we'd resolve to be honest always to our employer, and not let anybody or anybody's money come between us and our duty to him; how we used to pet the horses together, till they all knew us and understood our voices almost as well as we did ourselves.

But that was all changed-changed in a moment of passion by the man we had served so faithfully; the man for whom we had won laurels and fortune, and whose confidence had never been broken or betrayed, or whose commands had never been disregarded.

One day Willie lost a race-one that Mr. Wharton, our employer, had set his heart on winning. He had almost won it, when his horse stumbled and went down. Mr. Wharton was furious. All in a passion, he ran to where the two lay in a heap, and as Willie was getting up, struck him a terrible blow with his heavy whip. The blow and the shock of the fall was too much for him, and it wasn't many hours before he passed away to find his home among the white steeds of heaven. He never recognized any of us, and passed away just like he was going to

At last the time had come. Ever since that awful day I had remained with an old employe, awaiting the day when I should be able to avenge the cruel slaying of my little jockey brother.

opportunity had arrived, and for my long waiting I was none the less determined It was the last day of the great racing sea son at -, and the closing day was to be the greatest of all, the interest of the whole season being centered upon it. It was to be the climax of the sporting season, and between its suns fortunes would be won and lost.

Randall, the horse that I was to ride, I knew was the favorite, and on his victory heavy odds were offered. On every tongue were praises of his beauty and swiftness, and on every hand he was heralded the victor. I knew all this and was satisfied, for I knew that we would do our best-Randall and I.

"Bob," said Mr. Wharton, calling me aside on the morning of the race, "Randall must ortune ag him. If he wins I am ruined-completely. Even the horse himself is on his own defeat. Now remember."

"All right, sir; I'll remember," I said, with

me.

This was the opportunity I had waited and longed for. I would win—I would repay him for his cruelty. Eagerly I ran to the box where Randall, who was to carry me to victory and vengeance, was locked. He was truly a noble animal almost human intelligence beaming remeance, was locked. He was truly a noble animal, almost human intelligence beaming from his flashing eye. Often had I ridden him, and often had he responded willingly to my urging. Would he fail me this time. No, it couldn't be, with such little sinewy limbs,

him, and often had he responded willingly to my urging. Would he fail me this time. No, it couldn't be, with such little sinewy limbs, such a deep set powerful chest, and withal such intelligence, he could not fail. As I gently caressed him the noble creature seemed to understand that he was all in all to me then. His playful little neigh of recognition was a better assurance than any other that he would do his uttermost for me.

Caressing and talking, I remained by his side until the grooms appeared to equip him for the track. I was loth to let him go even then, for there was no telling what might be employed to make sure that he would not win; there was twenty times more money on his losing than would buy two of his breed.

It was time to mount. All about the stables was confusion. Horsemen were gathered in groups talking earnestly on the probabilities of the race, some referring to tablets to see just how much they had ventured on their favorites. Grooms were hurrying hither and thither with blankets on the arms and pails in their hands; a small army of jockeys engaged in an animated criticism of their followers who were to ride the great race, while occasionally some dovotee of the turf and patron of the bookmaker more excited than the rest would rush up for an instant to inquire after the condition of his favorite. Another asked about the rider, while others, with a knowing wink, inquired if everything was "all right."

The multitude in the stands was getting impatient at every turn. Nothing was thought of or talked of but the great race and the merits and demerits of the horses and riders. Ladies had their favorites, with ready pin money to back them. Neighborly wagers of money or what not were freely offered and as freely taken. Even the little urchins that fought each other for places around the rails, hazarded their nickels and dimes on the red cap or the buff jacket.

About the bookmakers' offices the excitement was at fever heat. Men crowded and pushed and elbowed their way to got a glimpse of the la

Suddenly there was a moment of silent expectation, then a waving of hats and fluttering of handkerchiefs, followed a shout that echoed again and again through the neighboring fields and woods.

The horses had appeared more the track-

and woods.

The horses had appeared upon the track; down the stretch they came toward the stand to receive their places from the judges with jockies sitting as gracefully and firmly as though a part of the animals themselves. Another thunder of applause as the announcements were made. Thirteen horses to start and every one of them as swift as the winds the perfection of breed and training, their long aincewy bodies fairly quivering with excitation. No wonder that the vast throng field its breath when the start was made.

Randall was on every tongue. Thousands of dollars were behind him, and as he pranced and quivared under me I thought again and

again, "the time has come; will be be equal to it." It tried to be cool and collected, but who could at such a a moment and in such a place, astride of such a noble animal, and with thousands of eyes and minds bent upon him—who, with all these, could remain insensible to the thrill that pervaded animals and men?

My hand shook a little and my voice trembled some, as I stroked the horse's neck and endeavored to soothe him till the drum tapped. I well knew that all his efforts would be required. There were other horses every whit as swift, but I relied on his devotion and the thought that the others might know that he was not to win.

Directly the judge's voice is heard. In an instant we are off, Randall and I at the very outer side. Lady Rose led off with the speed of the wind, just keeping her white nose in front of the others that came thundering on by her side. For a few seconds I was almost dizzy with excitement, not knowing exactly where I was nor what the chance. As we sped under the wire I had caught a glance from Wharton's eye. It was a glance that burned into my very brain, and never for a moment faded till the race had been won and lost. It plainly told me of the frightful consequences that would follow any disobeyance of orders. He was a shade or two paler than usual, and his agitation was plain from the way in which he nervously walked to and fro close to the rail. Maybe he mistrusted me—I never knew.

On we flew, the very earth trembling and

close to the rail. Maybe he mistrusted me—I never knew.

On we flew, the very earth trembling and resounding beneath the mighty strides of the now thoroughly aroused horses. Gradually I became less confused, though my excitement grew more and more intense. I was still a little behind as we rushed down the back stretch, then inch by inch Randall advanced to the flanks of the gray mare on his left around the next pole with no change, every horse panting and steaming with the effort. No whip or spur had touched my beauty's sides; he was but little used to either, and from me he had never received any urging but a stroka on the neck with my open hand or a few words of encouragement.

"Steady, boy; steady, now," as we neared

peck with my open hand or a few worus of en-couragement.

"Steady, boy; steady, now," as we neared the home stretch on the first half. I had been watching my opportunity, and now as we rushed down to the front of the stand, I dex-triously dropped behind a few paces, and wheeling Randall across the fleeing flanks of the five or six that had kept the leading pace, placed him at the pole a length behind the superb sorrel, Lady Rose, who had kept her lead-all the way round.

superb sorrel, Lady Rose, who had kept her lead all the way round.

The race had but fairly begun; the last half was to tell the tale, as we crossed the wire, not a shout came from the thousands of throats that belonged to the thousands of eyes that were riveted upon the flying horses. Fortunes and honors hung on the result, and probably lives—who knew?

Again way were pearing the back stretch and

honors hung on the result, and probably lives—who knew?

Again we were nearing the back stretch, and still Randall was behind. Would he fall; no, it could not be. Bending low in the saddle I gently patted his vein-covered neck.

"Now, Randall, now!"
Instantly the intelligent animal responded to my voice. With leap after leap—leaps that seemed to say, "I will not fail," he gained the side of the sorrel. Another and another, and he was at her neck. Now, the breath of his red nostrils hissed and struggled with the breath from her's. Another leap and his head was in the light. Then again I spoke:

"Faster, Randall, faster!"
As if understanding the very thoughts that burned my brain, he redoubled his efforts. Never a spur, never a cut from the whip, but only a few earnest words and a few light taps on the streaming neck, I turned in my saddle, and saw the flaming nostrils of the grey and the sorrel.

"Faster Randall faster!"

'Faster, Randall, faster!" Now we are clearly in the lead. Randall's tail is fluttering in the face of his pursuer. The wire is only a few yards offs. Will he fail; no,

wire is only a few yards offs. Will he fail; no, for the race is ours.

But what will John Wharton say—yes, what will he say? What will the people say? Ah! I know what they will say. I hear it already, as a burst of enthusiasm that wakes the echoes of heaven comes to me as we rush on by. Yes, what will John Wharton say? What will the people say—and what will little Willie say as he looks down from his snowy perch above. Another ontourst, then a stillness as if of death. I saw no more, heard no more, felt no more. All is a blank. What had happened? Had we lost, or was it the sympathy of the happy for the unfortunate that made the silence? I did not know; I could not understand. could not understand.

When I regained consciousness, I was in bed, with a long row of others on either side. There was a painful numbness in my arm and leg, or the place where those limbs should have been.

It was a hospital. The doctors told me how I came there. John Wharton was standing close to the railing when we passed under the wire—Randall and I—on that great day. We had won; he had lost. With a bound and an oath he sprang at Randall's head. That frightened him and caused him to fall. In an

instant the other horses were upon us, trampling us beneath their iron feet.

I was picked up more dead than alive—and this empty sleeve and that crutch tells you why I am no longer a jockey.

And that was my revenge.

A Warm Weather Market. The past week has been one of warm and

The past week has been one of warm and variable weather.

Consequently dressed poultry has been scarce, and fish and game dealers have been put to it to keep their stocks fresh.

But Atlanta people can enjoy a royal dinner today all the same.

Wild turkeys, \$1.25 to \$2.

Wild ducks, \$1.25 to \$2.

Wild durkeys, \$1.25 to \$2.

Wild ducks, \$2.25 to \$2.

Wild

Oranges 40 cis a dozen. Bananas 20. Bananas 20. Sngar cane 2 for a nickel. Shaddocks 40 cts a dozen.

Pears 50. Sweet potatoes 15 cts a peck. New syrup 80 cents a gallon.
New Irish potatoes 40 cts a peck.
New radishes, beets, carrots, parsley and other
alads, scarce.
Fall turnips 5 to 10 cts a bunch.
Fall cabage 4 cents a pound.
Shallots 5 cents a bunch.
Shallots 5 cents a bunch.

Shahots o cents a bunch.
Winter squashes, pumpkins and kershaws for ples are plentiful.
The new crop of chestnuts is in, but they are New pea nuts are on sale and the crop was good.

KINDERGARTEN e management of credit in securing ad thorough a kin-No pains seem t It is very ap thought and thods, and to

TIS WELL

A CITY OF HOMES.

ATLANTA PUTS ONE-TWELFTH OF HER WEALTH IN HOMES

During This Building Season Two Million and a Half Dollars Have Gone Into Places to Live.

Atlanta bids fair to take Philadelphia's osition as a city of homes. The people built nore and better homes this year than ever be-

In the past nine months Atlantians have built for themselves 688 homes at an average

Within the same time other Atlantians have added 131 improvements at \$3,000 apiece.
Two millions and a half have gone into homes this year. In nine months the people put one-twelith of their wealth in places to

five.

In regard to house building, Inspecter Veal makes this significant comment in his report to the board of health:

"The number of new houses built in the city during the last nine months is more than double that of any other year perhaps, in the history of the city. And the houses are better generally than the houses that have been built heretofore.

"The rester number of these houses are homes." 'The greater number of these houses are homes

"The greater number of these houses are homes built by the citizens for their own use. Therefore greater care and attention have been given them, both as to general appearance and sanitary requirements. The average cost of these houses will be \$3,000, and I am quite sure the additions and improvements made on other houses within the city will increase their average worth to nearly the same figures.

"There were 334 new houses built in the city during 1888. My present report shows 688 built during the last nine months, and also shows 131 houses in the city improved and added to."

shows 131 houses in the cry improved added to."

Mr. Veal gives the domiciliary statistice, from which the following comparative table is made:

The statement below shows the increase in the number of houses in Atlanta since January 1st, 1889, and the number added by the city extension granted by the recent legislature.

The city is divided into four sanitary districts. The circle described by the corporation line is cut into four segments by the Western and Atlantic railroad, the Georgia railroad and Peachtree and Whitehall streets.

and Peachtree and Whitehall streets.				
DISTRICTS.	No. houses on Jan'y. 1st, 1989.	New houses built to Oct. 1st	Houses in an- nexed territory	Total now
First District Second District Phird District	2829 2920 3266 1625	249	84	
Total in City	10640	688	444	1177
On this basis of \$3,000 as t		rera	ge co	st of

the 688 new houses, and \$3,000 as the average cost of the 131 additions to houses, the whole sum spent in building this year is \$2,451,000.

Excepting the new capitol and the technological school, this is about four times the amount spent in building last year. The Cow Census.

Nothing seems to be overlooked by the san-itary inspectors, and among other things they have counted the cows. The cow census of Atlanta is as follows:
Cows in first district.
Cows in second district.
Cows in third district.
Cows in third district.

If that don't give them enough to do they If that don't give them enough to do they can count the cats. Every man will then know whether his neighbor has a cat and whether it will be necessary to keep a dog to counteract his neighbor's cat. If he should be serenaded in the still small hours of the night he will only have to refer to the cat census to tell how many sopranos and basses there are in the choir.

To Weed Out Incompetent Plumbers.

Mr. Veal makes this timely suggestion about the examination of plumbers and the testing of their work.

of their work:

"I would like to mention the importance of having some law in regard to plumbers. As it now is, any one can pronounce himself a plumber, with no qualifications to conduct the operations of the trade most closely affecting the public health. We have some good plumbers in our city, while others make such a complete botch of their work that they ought not to be allowed to carry on the trade.

"I think the plumbing ordinance has been of great benefit to the health of our city, but it ought to require all plumbing to be tested by a water pressure, as you cannot otherwise tell whether there will be leakage or not."

The rapid increase of population in the Todd

whether there will be leakage or not."

The rapid increase of population in the Todd branch section of the reservoir watershed where 300 new houses have been bullt this year, is a subject or vital importance. That portion of the watershed is, however, drained outside at present, but the inspector's report states that eighty-six houses, including the Southern Cotton Oil mill's drain into Harden's hearth which furnished the six with the content of the co Southern Cotton Oii mill's drain into Harden's branch which furnishes the city with water.

The sanitary department, next to that of the police, is the largest and most expensive in the city, the pay roll averaging \$600 a week. Under Inspector Veal it is admirably systematized. It is composed of the chief inspector, four district inspectors, one registrar of vital statistics, one stable keeper, two blacksmiths and ninety-three laborers.

There are belonging to this department seventy three mules, forty dumping carts, two two-horse wagous, twelve two-horse dumping wagons, two street sweeping machines and one street sprinkler.

The force now employed is serving about seven thousand premises from three to six times a week.

The increase of vegetables and melons on

times a week.

The increase of vegetables and melons on the market has made this year's work the hardest the sanitary force has ever had.

The department has a blacksmith shop at the dumping grounds and the repairs of tools and wagons are done there. This shop has saved a considerable sum this year.

There has been a great improvement in sen-

There has been a great improvement in san-itary matters in 1889, and besides the rigorous work of earling for the premises of citizens, the force has daily swept seventeen miles of streets, averaging sixty feet wide. W. G. C.

THAT NIGHT IN ROME.

That night in Rome, that night in Rome! The modnight fell on tower and dome; The glint of dewdrops on the eaves And through the quivering maple leaves The stars peeped down in shy surprise While painted on the arching skies; Afar the wild Cohuttahs rose Like fabled mousters in repose Reflected in the placid tide Of silvery Coosa spreading wide And Oostanaula's flashing foam, That night in Rome, that night in Romel

That night in Rome, that night in Romel When laughing sprite and vagrant gnome Awoke the echoes soft that fill The shadowy slopes of Myrtle Hill, And from the June-embroidered bowers Welled fragrance of a thousand flowers, And low sung notes of drowsy birds In mystic strains too sweet for words Came floating through the purpling gloom, That night in Rome, that night in Romei

That night in Rome, that night in Rome!
Such dream blest hour I know will come
Again no more forever! Yet
Sweetheart! I never can forget
A single look or tender tone
That filled my soul with joy unknown:
As I sit here and dream tonight
There comes before my saddened sight
A hundred blissful visious from
That night in Rome, that night in Rome!

That night in Rome, that night in Rome!
Ah, love, when sweet wild roses bloom
In valleys green along the banks
Of Etowah, and nodding ranks
Of scented fern in dalliance lave
Their plumed heads in its golden wave;
Could we but meet without restraint,
And heedless of the world's complaint,
Bid ail our exiled hopes come home
To live again one night in Home!

—MONTGOMEST M. FOLS

MISCELLANEOUS.



To test the value of the Constitution as an advertising modium we insert the following advertisement today. The offer made is open only to those y ho mention, in their letters to us, that they saw this advertisement in The CONSTITUTION.

The celebrated Illistrated Humorous Weekly, TEXAS SIFTINGS, "The Witty Wonder of the Age." is too well known to require description. known to require description.
Subscription price, \$4.00 a year.

Free to New Subscribers. A LIBHARY OF BOOKS.
TEXAS SIFTINGS makes the following offer to new subscribers who respond to this advertisement and mention spond to this advertisement and mention the paper in which it appears.

Any person who will subscribe for TEXAS SIFTINGS for ONE YEAR, and

send the subscription price of FOUR DOLLARS will receive ALL THE THREE LIBRARIES described below,

Any person who will unbscribe for TEX S SIFTINGS for SIX MONTHS, and send the subscription price of TVO DOLLARS or SIX months, will receive free by mail any TWO of the Libraries that they may select.

Any person subscribing for TEXAS SIFTINGS for THREE MONTHS, and sending the subscription price of ONE DOLLAR for the three months, will receive free by mail any ONE of the three Libraries that they may select—either No. 1, 2 or 3.

The subscription price of SIFTINGS is not changed; it has been, and will be \$4 a year. We charge that or se now to all except to those who answer this advertisement. These Libraries as absolutely a free gift, offered to induce the readers of this advertisement to subscribe. The Libraries will not be sent unless you mention the paper in which you say this advertisement.

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A Great and Wonderful Work, Containing 2,178 Pages.
AND 620 BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS!

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Forty books cach centaining a complete text-class novel, or other work by a well

Forty books, each containing a complete first-class novel, or other work by a well-known and popular author, are published in nest pamphlet form, printed from good readable type on good paper, and many of them handsomely illustrated. They comprise some of the inest works ever written by some of the greatest and most popular writers, both of A_sec and Europe, and place the best literature of the day within the reach of the masses of the people. Each volume is complete in itself: Jules Verne, Wilkie Collins, Miss Braddon, "The Duchess," B. h. Farjeon and other cerebrated writers are among the authors represented in the above Library.

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A SET OF THE WORKS OF CHARLES DICKENS
In Twelve Large Volumes, Bound in Thick Paper Covers.
This great offer to subscribers eclipses any ever heretofore nade. The set of Dickens' works which we offer as a premium to new subscribers is handsomely printed from entirely new plates, with new type. The twelve volumes contain the following world famous works, each one of which is published complete, unchanged and absolutely unabridged:

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MARTIL CHUZZLEWIT,
NICHOLAS NICKELBY,
DOMHEY AND SON,
BLEAK HOUSE,
LITTLE DORRIT,
THE ULCOMMERCAL THAVELER

LITTLE DORRIT, OUR MUTUAL FRIEND, PICKWICK PAPERS,

THE UNCOMMERCIAL TRAVELER A TALE OF TWO CITIES, HARD TIMES AND THE AVSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD.

ear in mind that we offer, not a single volume, but the entire set of REMEMBER that, although the price of TEXAS SIFTINGS REMEMBER that, although year, you get
Texas Siftings, One Year, and all THREE Libraries, for - \$4.00
Texas Siftings, Six Months, and any TWO of the Libraries, for 2.00
Texas Siftings, Three Mo. and either of the Libraries, for 1.00 And that we prepay all postage or expressage.

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W. COOK, Supt.

CLOTHING. & CO.

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THOSE DESIROUS OF DRESSING WITH TASTE STYLE AND ECONOMY SHOULD VISIT OUR STORE AND CAREFULLY INSPECT BOTH GOODS AND PRICES. EVERY. THING IN THE CLOTH. ING LINE FOR MEN AND BOYS, FROM MEDIUM TO FINEST GRADES, AT LOWEST PRICES CON-SISTENT WITH QUALITY

Our stock of Neckwear, Underwear, Shirts, Gloves, Hosiery, etc., the largest in the city.

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ALBERT S. BECK.

Sam'l W. Goode & Co's REAL ESTATE BARGAINS.

\$2,000 for new 5 room cottage, on level lot, one-hall block from Spring street and electric car line. Excellent neighborhood. Must be sold quiet. \$1,500 for two new 4 room houses on lot 50x140 feet each. Close in, and rented for \$20 a month, \$240 a wear. A fine investment. each. Close in, and rented to \$240 a year. A fine investment.

1 500 for choice West Baker street lot, 50x100 feet

\$1,500 for choice West Baker street iot, solute head level and pretty.
\$1,000 for Forest avenue lot, 50x150 feet to an aller.
Money in this, and it must be taken at once of price will be raised.
\$130 to \$150 will buy a beautiful, high and shaded lot, 50x120 feet to 10 foot alley, very near chief to avenue and inside city limits. No such other lots in Atlanta at these figures. Very easy terms. You can make no better investment.

1900 for large level corner lot on the Bon'evard, yery near Edgewood avenue and electric car

easy terms. 100 can make no beneficially ment.

900 for large level corner lot on the Boulerand, very near Edgewood avenue and electric ear line; a bargain.

8750 for level, elevated, Formwalt street lot, 5tx110 feet; ilberal terms.

85,000 for central Luckie street home of 7 room, with water and gas; lot 62x150 feet; fine garder; good stable; liberal terms.

82,200 for Baker street home of 6 rooms on lot 50x110 feet; electric ear line half block of; easy terms 1,000 for 4 room house with store attached. Carnel lot East Fair street.

81,600 on easy terms for two level elevated raw street lots 48x188½ feet each, 100 feet from Georgia avenue and dummy line; a good investment.

8300 each for two Georgia avenue lots 50x150 feet each; side aliey, in beautiful grove; easy terms.

81,806 for beautiful traci 20x375 feet with side alley. Is on the creat of a hill and covered with large oak grove, five minutes' walk from Grant park and dummy line; easy terms. Will sell half of it or exchange all for property on the north side.

82,400 for two new 4 room and two new two room houses on Park street, ranting for 27 a month.

8700 on easy terms for neat three room cottage of line; excellent neighborhood.

81,600 for 165 50x100 feet to 10 foot alley on Marietta street. Belgian block in front. On it are two 3 room cottages, renting for 314 a month; a targain in this; must be sold at once.

81,500 for beautiful Edgewood for 314 a month; a target of 10 foot alley of 10 foot alley on large and fronts the railroad.

82,200 for very choice new 8 room cottage in westen for 10 foot alley on large and fronts the railroad.

depot.

31,850 for South Pryor street lot 50x135 feet with side alley. Terms 5700 cash, balance 500 a mouth.

31,500 for one of the choicest cottage homes on Crew street 5 rooms, wide hall and varandas; comes lot 50x120 feet. The best home on the south side of the roots. side for the money. Stood for central Pryor street residence, 5 rooms wide hall and verandas, water and gas, high and shaded lot.

55,200 for the most desirable vacant lot on West Peachtree street, 100x20 feet, close in; a har-

Peachtree street, 100x20 feet, close in; a hargain.

\$1,200 for 4 room house on Smith street, on lot running through to McDaniel street; good neighborhood, paved street, terms one half cash balance 5 years with eight per cent interest.

\$1,600 for Capital avenue lot 50x200 feet to noom house in rear; is this side of Georgia avenue; car line in front of it; very low price.

\$1,400 for 3 room cottage on williams street near Simpson, close in and in good neighborhood.

\$2,500 for vacant tract 150x120 feet, on a comet, close in and in an excellent renting locality. Just the place to build some neat cottage to rent.

\$1,500 for vacant tract 150x100 feet on West Baker street near Williams, close in.

\$1,750 for splendidly built 5 room cottage, on high and level lot. 50x106 feet; faces Technological school; liberal terms.

\$7,750 for one of the choleest Whitahall street home with throughout. All needed out house on left throughout. All needed out houses on left the first of the control of the choleest with any oak grove. Easy terms.

\$8,000 for the choleest Whitahall street home oak grove. Easy terms.

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LECTURE

On Evolution, Nov. 21st, by Dr. Strickler. Admission 25c. Central Presbyterian church.

THE NEW R LATEST PROM THE DETHRONED EM

is Cabinet Is Under the Dazed by the The New Ca N, November 16. on in Rio de ine was not killed, hat he was shot and s

Another dispatch says the nature of the futu ted to a plebiscite A REPUBLIC PR

A later dispatch from I rs have been place t has guarante ars of the imperial fami The emperor is at his dis. 25 miles north iness in the city is sus ger to life or prop

zilian securities ch exchange today.

THE POPULACE NOT BY M.—Another dispates that the garrison o provisional government of provisional government of the latest dispatches strom the revolutionary believed that the government of the latest dispatches it.

A PRACEFUL SETT NEW YORK, November of New York (limited) states that he dispatch from London company as follows: "A Brazatian Republic clining. Peaceful settler The London corres York Commercial of triends of the Rothsch the Brazilian governm. The following telesthews & Co., Rie de J.

Mr. Ellis, of Rio New York, received stating that a republ WHAT WE IN The annual import nto the United State ubber, \$16,000,000; hides \$30,000,000. H gar and a small

A Brazilian cab ows: President, Da Fonseca; minister fore cayura; minister fore cayura; minister eminister of justice, war, Benjamin Con. Admiral Vanderhol Demitris Ribero.

Rocayura is a fa Bocayura is a jumember of the cham is a journalist and a school. General De isel of the

A republic, not in tears. That is the Dr. J. M. Gaston, in Brazil, gives in follows, an insight mey republic of Brazil Personally acquired a Gaston was a witne



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HIERS

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ESTATE. ALBERT S. BECK.

Goode & Go's ESTATE GAINS.

ottage, ton level lot, one-half street and electric car line. chood. Must be sold quick. om houses on lots 50x140 feet and rented for \$20 a month, investment. e lot, 50x150 feet to an alley.

or two level elevated Cre w 1/2 feet each, 100 feet from and dummy line; a good in-

gia avenue lots 50x150 feet beautiful grove; easy terms-raci 200x875 feet with side-rest of a hill and covered ve, five minutes' walk from immy line; easy terms. Will xchauge all for property on

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106 feet; faces Technological
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cleest Whitehall street homes
house, handsomely papered
needed out houses on lotect and is covered with large AM'L W. GOODE & CO. TURE

olution, Nov. dr. Strickler. 25c. At Presbyterian

THE NEW REPUBLIC. IN BRAZIL.

THE DETHRONED EMPEROR IS SAFE But His Cabinet Is Under Arrest - The Populace Dared by the Movement— The New Cabinet.

LONDON, November 16.—But little further mation has been received here concerning the revolution in Rio de Janiero. A dispatch red this morning states that the minister marine was not killed, as reported yesterday, but that he was shot and seriously wounded by

Another dispatch says that the question as to the nature of the future government will be submitted to a plebiscite.

A REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED. A later dispatch from Rio de Janiero reports that a republic has been proclaimed with Senor da Fanseca as president. Imperial misters have been placed under arrest and are kept in close confinement. The provisional nt has guaranteed protection to memors of the imperial family.

The emperor is at his summer palace, a Petrolis, 25 miles north of Rio de Janiero. All business in the city is suspended, but there is no danger to life or property.

Brazilian securities fell three on London stock exchange today.

THE POPULACE NOT TAKING PART.

6r.M.—Another dispatch from RioJaneiro a previsional government, comprising Senor Constant, a journalist named Quintino Bocaqui, and General Du Fonseca. The populace the latest dispatches say, are holding aloof the revolutionary movement, and it is believed that the government will be able to

A PRACEFUL SETTLEMENT LIKELY. NEW YORK, November 16.—A. H. Alder, secretary of New York Commercial company (limited) states that he has received a cable dispatch from London correspondents of his

"A Brazalian Republic problem. Exchange de-glining. Peaceful settlement likely."

The London correspondent

York Commercial company (limited) are friends of the Rothschilds, who are bankers of the Brazilian government.

The following telegram from John Mat-thews & Co., Rie de Janeiro, has been received by L. W. Menford & Co., New York:

Revolution in Brazil; army and navy com-Mr. Ellis, of Rio de Janeiro, who is now in New York, received from his firm a dispatch

stating that a republic had been proclaimed. WHAT WE IMPORT FROM BRAZIL. The annual importation of Brazilian coffee into the United States amounts to \$60,000,000; rubber, \$16,000,000; sugar, \$60,000,000, and hides \$30,000,000. Half of the coffee consumed

in the United States comes from Brazil, thirteen-sixteenths of the rubber, one-tenth of the sugar and a small percentage of hides used comes from there. THE NEW CABINET.

A Brazilian cabinet has been organized as follows: President, without port folio, DoDore Da Fonseca; minister of the interior, Aristide Loba; minister foreign affairs, Equntine Bocayura; minister of mance, Dr. Barboza; minister of justice, Campos Salles; minister of war, Benjamin Constant; minister of marine, Admiral Vanderholtz; minister of agriculture, Bocayura is a journalist. Barboza was a

Bocayura is a journalist. Barboza was a member of the chamber of deputies. Constant is a journalist and a professor in a polytechnic school. General Da Fonseca held command of the province of Minas Gernes. He was recently punished for insubordination.

The chamber of deputies has disolved and the counsel of the state has been abolished. Public opinion appears to be in favor of a peaceful trial of the new form of government.

Everything is quiet.

THE POPULACE DAZED.

THE POPULACE DAZED.

LISBON, November 16.—The newspaper Commercio Portuguese of this city has received the following dispatch:

REGISTANCE OF THE STATE OF THE ST virtually constitute the government. General De Toucca is the actual leader. Troops have started tocpture the emperor and his family. The popu-lace is dazed. Hopes are entertained that enough toops will remain loyal to overcome the rebela.

AUTHOR OF A REPUBLIC.

Posseca. President of Brazil, the New Republic. A republic, not in a day, but after twenty

years. That is the situation in Brazil. Dr. J. M. Gaston, who lived for fifteen years in Brazil, gives in an interesting talk which liews, an insight into the situation in the

Personally acquainted with President Ponseca, who was his friend and neighbor, Dr. Gaton was a witness of his early efforts for Interendence.



EMPEROR DOM PEDRO.

"Dom Pedro is a liberal man," said Dr.Gaston, and took a broad view of affairs. He herer tried to repress the republican spirit even in its incipiency and he has always been acceptable to the republicans, as well as others.

"But it was the succession of his daughter, the princess, who was regent during his foreign residence, that the republicans wished to guard against. Dom Pedro is now old, and it is thought by some that his mind is showing signs of weakness, The time when he would have been succeeded by his daughter was evidently not far distant and the republicans have taken time by the forelook."

and the republicans have taken time by the forelook.

They objected to the princess especially because of her extreme papal views. She is an extreme in reference to the state religion. Dom Pedro was never extreme in enforcing the regulations on this subject. Protestants have been laboring under various disadvantages, not only in religious, but in civil matters. Potestants are required to pay tax to support the state religion, which is that of the koman Catholic church. Resides this they are restricted in their own worship. Some of the restrictions appear very nonsensical. the restricted in their own worship. Some of the restrictions appear very monsensical. Where they are allowed to have houses of worship, pretestants are not allowed to construct a house which gives by its outward appearance any indication that it is a house of worship. For instance, a steeple is not allowed on the building. Their object is to prevent any open manifestation of the protestant latin in the country.

"They made [me pay tribute to keep up their religious establishment, up to a certain time. At last when I had determined to tave the country I rebelled. They were all a direct tax was placed on everybody to

defray the expense. Those interested in the protestant misson, at first advised me to pay the tax and I did so. At last I refused to do so and they came back to me a second time. I told them that I was going to fight this thing and that I would publish my reasons for refusing to pay the tax, and they never insisted, but let the matter drop. They saw it was going to raise a stir.

It was a struggle for religious as well as civil liberty.

"The province of Sao Paulo, the home of Fonseca, has always been the hot bed of republicanism, and long ago returned to the house of delegates, from Campinas, an avowed



PRESIDENT FONSECA.

"Fonseca has never been to the parliament. He seemed not to aspire to office under the emperor. He was always remarkable for his independence. Though of Portuguese extraction, he is not of a dark complexion. He is rather fair and his eyes are gray. He is now sixty-two or three years of age; his hair and beard show a good deal of gray. He is about five feet ten inches high and weighs about one hundred and sixty-five peunds. He is portly and altogether a man of fine physique. He has a well developed forchesd, wears a full beard and has a nose slightly inclined to the aquiline, but not at all prominent. His face is full but not florid.

"Though a lawyer he has been a planter and "Fonseca has never been to the parliament

"Though a lawyer he has been a planter and slaveholder. He was at one time temporarily in charge of an American school. One of his daughters married an Englishman and the other who married an American, was for-

other, who married an American, was forseveral months an inmate of my house. It was
with a view to association with Americans that
he desired his daughter should spend some
time in my house. His boys were educated in
an American school.

"At first republicanism was propagated by
individual agitation and by several newspapers
owned by the republicans. As a rule, the republicans favored emancipation of the slaves.
Now they have to confront the difficulties involved in the full fledged citizenship of that
class, many of whom are native Africans. Negroes were brought from Africa
to Brazil as late as thirty years ago.

"I am inclined to think that the monarchical party will be absorbed in the republican.

cal party will be absorbed in the republican.
It is the disposition of the people down there to acquiesce in the will of the successful party.
Republicanism has been coming on for fifteen years. The republicans will separate church and state. "Dom Pedro, it is said, has not a great deal of property. He did not use his position as some men would, to acquire wealth."

KEY WEST'S PROTEST

Aguinst the Action of the Cuban Authorities in Removing the Cigarmakers.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., November 16.—A Key West special to the Times Union says: The commit-tee recently appointed by the board of trade to

West special to the Times Union says: The committee recently appointed by the board of trade to lavestigate alleged interference of Spanish authorities with Cubans now living here, as well as with native born children of naturalized Cubans, made a report to that body last Wednesday. The board had it under discussion for some time and finally accepted it. Subsequently it was ordered sent to Governor Fleming with the request that he transmit it to Secretary Blaine, of the state department, in order that the government might take action to protect the island from the depopulation scheme of the Spanish officials. The report protests against the action of the Spanish authorities in the matter and concludes:

"Over one thousand laborers with their families and effects, have been transported to Cuba. Of course, we do not question the right of any foreign government to extend its protection to its subjects, when in distress, but when we find a representative of that government violating the hospitality, which he is permitted to enjoy in this country under the guise of friendship, by inciting and urging its peaceable inhabitants to abandon their adopted homes and furnish them transportation in a public vessel, even to children of naturalized American parents, we feel that the limit of patience has been reached and a halt should be called to administer a fitting rebute."

BORDENTON, N. J., November 16.—Dr. Mozart Jenkins, of Trenton, was called to the residence of Mrs. Delfa Parnell today, for the purpose of treating that lady. He said he found her verging on complete collapse. She is suffering from congestion of the brain and heart. When he called, when we have the property of the pr gestion of the brain and a new without either bread or coffee. There is nothing upon which to feed the live stock. Edward Sleven, Irish servant, and the bread or coffee and the live stock. had sold some wood with which to buy food for ver Sunday.

On a Tour of Inspection.

RICHMOND, Va., November 16.—Charles Ellis, H. E. C. Baskerville, J. P. Branch, Colonel J. B. Palmer and Major E. E. D. Myers left the city B. Paimer and Major E. E. D. Myers left the city today on a tour of inspection of the Richmond and Petersburg and Petersburg railroads. The aumal meetings of the following roads, composing the Atlantic coast line, will be held next Monday: Richmond and Petersburg, Petersburg, Wilmington and Weldon. Northeasters, Cheraw and Salisbury, Cheraw and Danville, Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta. Central of the South Carolina, and Albermarie and Raleigh.

Alabama Crops. Montgomery, Ala., November 16.—Special.]—The state department of agriculture has completed its November report, based on reports from all sections of the state. The report is full of interest, particularly as it shows that but 30 per cent of the cotton crop has been made in the state. The average has been reduced by the almost total failure of the crop in some cotton-producing counties of north Alatama. The corn crops is above a full one, the report showing an average of 105.

Indictments Found in Jackson. JACKSON, Miss., November 16.—[Special.]—
The United States grand jury, after a two
weeks' session, were finally discharged today.
They returned forty-one indictments, divided
as follows: Timber depredations, nineteen;
postoffice robberies, five; passing counterfeit
money, one; unlawful retailing, five; illicit
distilling, eight; perjury, two; intimidating
witness, one.

ELKHART, Ind., November 16.—Diphtheria has become so prevalent here that all schools have been closed. Several deaths have occurred. Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Bullock lost within a few days all their children—four in number—and four other members of the family have the same disease in a bad form. The subscription are taking strong measures. ities are taking strong measures to

Killing of a Brakeman.

PATERSON. N. J., November 16.—George Humphey, a brakeman on the New York, Susquehanna and Western railroad, was killed in the railroad yard in this city today. He was uncoupling a freight car, when his foot caught in a frog. He was held fast, while the train slowly backed over him, cutting him to

Death of Libby's Quartermi Jean of Libby's Quartermaster.

CENTRALIA, Ill., November 16.—Captain A.

J. Warner, aged seventy-five years, died at his home, north of this city, Thursday evening.

During the war he was quartermaster of Lib y prison at Richmond, Va. After the war he came here and lived with his sons.

The Fever at Key West. Washington, November 16.—Surgeon Posey has reported to Surgeon-General Ham-ilton, of the marine hospital service, that two new cases of yellow fever have been developed at Key West, Fla.

Races Postponed.

BIEMINGHAM, Ala., November 16.—The races have been postponed till Monday on account of rain. Entries for the first and third races and Florence hotel handicap for today remain the same for Monday.

DIDN'T WISH TO SEE IT

O'SULLIVAN REPUSED AN INVI-TATION

TO LOOK ON CRONIN'S DEAD BODY Testimony of a Correspondent in the Cronin Murder Investigation—O'Sullivan Was Nervous.

CHICAGO, November 16.—There was a great crowd at the opening of court for the resump-tion of the Crouth trial this morning, after two days' recess. The balliffs had a difficult task in keeping back those who were without task in keeping back those who were without tickets of admission. The crowd surged up the stairway and pressed about them and it was only after the most vigorous efforts that they were enabled to clear a passageway into the room. Belated representatives of the press, finding that it was impossible to go upstairs in the regular way, climbed up along the outer edge of them, clinging to the iron hand railing.

the outer edge of them, clinging to the iron hand railing.

The first witness called was James Clancey, correspondent of the New York Herald, who testified on behalf of the prosecution. He said that he was sent there by the Herald in May to investigate the Cronin case. He called at O'Sullivan's house on the morning of the day that Cronin's body was discovered, but, before the discovery had been made.

O'SULLIVAN'S ACQUAINTANCE WITH CRONIN.

Witness continued: "I asked him if he knew

Witness continued: "I asked him if he knew Cronin. He told me he had known him for five years or about five years, and that he had met him at a political meeting in the seventeenth ward. I asked him what he thought of the disappearance of Dr. Cronin. He said, to the best of my recollection, that he would turn up some where, furthermore that he did not believe that he had been murdered. I asked him about the contract he had made with Cronin. He said in reference to that contract that he had been introduced personally to Cronin a few weeks before that time, by Judge Mahoney. I asked him why he made the contract. He said because accidents had happened and then he said something about wishing to have a physician to attend to anything of the kind that might occur in the future. The conversation was general about Cronin, and when I stood up to go, I asked him again what he thought of the doctor's disappearance and once more he said that he would not believe that he was murdered. Cronin. He told me he had known him for

that he did not believe that he was murdered. I then left. I called late in the evening of the same day after hearing that the body had been found. I asked him if he had heard the news. He said 'No.' Then there was a pause. Then he said: 'There was a body. I heard when I was down town that the body was discovered in the lake this morning, but it has not been identified.' We were both standing at this time. I said: 'I heard nothing about that.' I paused. and then said: 'Mr. O'Sullivan, the body of Dr. Cronin has been found.' [Witness spoke very dramatically, and continued.] 'He turned pale.' He said: 'What! 'The body of Dr. Cronin found? Is it true?' I said: 'Of course, I don't know for certain. I heard it was discovered in a catch basin, and is lying at the police station, about a mile from here. I have a cab at the door, will you accompany me and identify the body at the morgue?' He shook

AND SANK INTO HIS CHAIR
and said: 'No, I could not go. I could not identify him. It would be useless for me to go.' I said: 'Mr. O'Sullivan, you told me this morning you knew Cronin well. It is only a short distance. Come along and identify the body. It may not be Cronin's body; itify the body. It may not be Cronin's body; let us make sure.' He said: 'I could not go. If I met him in the street I might know him, but I could not identify his body.' [In giving answers made to him by O'Sullivan, witness's voice was in a continual tremor, and the scene was a dramatic one.] I said: 'It is strange.' I urged him again, and he made an effort to move out of his chair into which he had sunk when I first broke the news to him.'

Mr. Donohne—Did you say he moved the Mr. Donohue-Did you say he moved the

chair at the time?

"No, I did not; it seemed to me that he tried to rise out of the chair into which he had sunk."

sunk."

The state's attorney.—Go ahead.

"I said I would try to get Judge Mahoney to identify him. I said: 'What is his address?'
He seemed to try to recollect and then gave me the wrong address. He called Mrs. Whalen into the room and asked her the judge's address."

"He had given you the judge's address already, in the morning, had he not?"

"Yes. I then made final effort to induce him
to come and identify the body. He said: 'No,
I cold not identify it; it is useless for me to go.'
Then I left."

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION. The cross-examination of the witness then began. The cross examination was directed to eliciting details of witness' life, from the time of his birth up through a varied journalistic career in London, Paris and elsewhere. Witcareer in London, Paris and elsewhere. Witness told, without hesitation, the story of his connection with James Stephens's Fenian movement and his arrest; conviction of attempting to shoot the policeman who captured him, and his sentence to penal servitude for life. His sentence was subsequently commuted to fourteen years, and he was released on a ticket of leave.

At the conclusion of Clancy's case, the state rested and the defense moved, on behalf of Burke, Couglin, O'Sullivan and Kunze, that all evidence respecting what the prosecu-

of Barke, Couglin, O'Sullivan and Kunze, that all evidence respecting what the prosecution called the "Camp'20 conspiracy" be struck from the record.

The court then overruled the motion and the defense then asked that pages of United Brotherhood record, being minutes of the camp 20 on the night of February 8th, be excluded.

Brotherhood record, being minutes of the camp 20 on the night of February 8th, be excluded.

After considerable discussion and pending the writing up of certain evidence, the court said he would rule on the motion later.

Mr. Forrest then moved that a lot more of testimonery relating to camp 20 be excluded, but all his motions were promptly evertued. Next the defense moved to exclude certain portions of Spellman's testimony, and the correspondence between him and Beggs, and then take up the testimony of Conklin.

Mrs. Conklin, and nearly all the witnesses, asked that certain portions of their testimony be excluded.

All the motions were overruled.

THE BLOOD STAINS.

Mr. Forrest then turned his attention towards the hair, blood stains and other physical evidences of crime, and moved for their exclusion, but motions were everruled.

The next witness for defense was Frederick J. Squibb, the stenographer, who took the testimony before the coroner. He testified to certain differences in the testimony agiven before the coroner's jury by old man Carlson and Frank Scanlan as compared with their evidence during the trial proper.

Mr. Forrest then moved for the exclusion of the proceedings of camp 20 on February 8, to which the court took under consideration and the evidence of Captain O'Conner concerning the same proceedings, which the court overruled.

The state's attorney—We have not offered that record of proceedings of camp 20, in evidence so far as I am aware of.

Mr. Foster (attorney for Beggs)—Well if you don't, I shall.

Sentenced for Lite.

Minneapolis. Minn.. November 16—A

Sentenced for Life.

Minnearous, Minn., November 16—A.

Journal's Bessemer, Michigan, special says:
The Holzhay case was completed at 9 o'clock
this morning. The jury went out at 9:30 and
returned at 10:15 with a verdict of guilty. Holzhay was then sentenced for life at hard labor.
The prisoner broke down and seemed dazed
when the foreman of the jury announced the
verdict. The judge's charge was read this
morning, lasting about twenty minutes. Attorneys for the defence will make an effort for
a new trial.

Movement of Specie.

NRW YORK, November 16.—Exports of specie from the port of New York last week amounted to \$322,972, of which \$21,400 was gold and \$298,572 in silver. All the gold went to South America. \$207.832 in silver went to Enrope, and \$740 in silver went to South America. Imports of specie last week amounted to \$178,832 of which \$126,730 was gold and \$52,102 silver.

TRIED TO HANG HIS WIFE

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., November 16.—[Special.]—A horrible case of attempted murder came to light at Smithfield, near Birmingham, today. A party of whites, passing along the road, heard screams issuing from an adjacent wood. Approaching, they saw a negro man just in the act of hanging a naked negro woman. He had a rope around her neck and was just drawing her up to a limb. The negro fied, and the woman told the story as follows: Richard Henderson, her husband, had a lock of his paramour's hair, which she found and of his paramour's hair, which she found and burned up. This enraged him. He first beat her, then took her to the woods and stripped her, whipped her and switched her till she was a mass of raw flesh, and was then about to hang her. Richard was caught, and is now in

ANOTHER MAN KILLED

Who is Supposed to Have Been Rube Burrow. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., November 16.—[Special.]—A man who was being pursued on the supposition that he was Rube Burrow, the train robber, was shot and killed in Marshall county, eighty miles north of here yesterday morning. Dr. A. Scott, a resident of that locality, did the killing. For several days Dr. Scott has noticed a suspicious looking characteristics.

morning. Dr. A. Scott, a resident of that locality, did the killing. For several days Dr. Scott has noticed a suspicious looking character, armed with a Winchester rifle, lonfing in the woods about his house. He reported the matter to the sheriff, who gave him a repeating rifle and instructed him to capture the mator kill him if necessary. Yesterday morning Scott located the mysterious outlaw, and with a party of friends started out to capture him. When they came in sight of the outlaw, and ordered him to surrender, he opened fire on the doctor's party. Several shots were exchanged, and the outlaw fell with a bullet through his neck. He lived only a few moments, but exclaimed as the party gathered around him: "You think you have killed Rube Burrow, but you are wrong. My name is Smith." No scrap of paper or other article by which he could be identified was found on the body of the dead outlaw. Several months ago there was a horse thief in that locality whose name was Smith, and he may be the man killed. The dead outlaw wore around his bedy a rudely constructed coat of mail, which a bullet could not penetrate. Dr. Scott, who killed the man, and others in the neighborhood think the man was really Rube Burrow, but they cannot establish his identity.

THE SHERIFF SUSTAINED.

THE SHERIFF SUSTAINED. The Killing of the Hawes Rioters in

Court.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., November 16.—[Special.]
The legality of the killing of the ten men who fell at the attack on the jail here during the Hawes riot last December, was finally settled today. The suit of D. C. Juskins against Sheriff J. S. Smith, which has been on trial for two weeks, was today decided in favor of the sheriff. Juskins sued for \$100,000 damages for the death of his son, who was in the mob and was killed during the attack on the jail. A number of similar suits were brought, and it was agreed to make the Juskins suit a test case. The best legal talent in the state was employed, and the trial lasted eleven days and a half. The remaining suits against the sheriff will be dismissed.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM. Hon. Jefferson Davis Recovering from His

Hon. Jefferson Davis Recovering from His Illness.

New Orleans, November 16.—Hon. Jefferson Davis arrived here today on the steamer Leathers. He remained in his stateroom, where he was visited by his physician, Dr. Chaille, and one or two intimate personal friends. After making a careful examination of his patient, Dr. Chaille stated that Mr. Davis has been quite sick at Brierfield with a severe cold, but that he was much improved now and there was no cause for alarm. This afternoon Mr. Davis was removed to the residence of his life long personal friend, Mr. J. U. Payne, where he will remain for some days.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE

Election of Officers and Other Business Transacted. SACRAMENTO, November 16.—The National SAGRAMENTO, November 16.—The National Grange devoted most of today's session to the election of officers and routine business. J. H. Brigham, of Ohio, was elected master; Hiram Hawkins, of Alabama, overseer; Mortimer Whitehead, of New Jersey, lecturer; A. J. Ross, of Texas, chaplain; E. W. Davis, of California, steward; O. E. Hall, of Nebraska, assistant steward; F. N. MoDowell, of New York, treasurer, John Trimble of Washington, D. G. York, treasurer; John Trimble, of Washington, D. C. York, treasurer; John Primote, or washington, D. C. secretary; Ava E. Page, of Missouri, gate keeper Mrs. Edna Brigham, of Ohio, ceres; Mrs. M. J. Thompson, of Illinois, pomona; Mrs. Joe Bailey, of Mississippi, flora; Mrs. Laura C. Douglass; of Massachusetts, ladies' assistant steward; L. Rhone, of Pennsylvania, holdover; J. J. Woodman, of Michigan; X. X. Chartlers, of Virginia; J. H. Brigham, of Ohio; ex-officio executive committee

A Select Row in North Carolina.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., November 16.—[Special.] A special to the Evening News from Rutherfordton says: The colored folks had a festival there last night and a select squad of four hundred of Carolina Central's gravel train corps lent its presence to the occassion. The festival was a perfectly successful affair. Out of twenty-three gravel train hands only fourteen reported for duty next morning. What become of the missing nine is not known. The festival was a comparatively dull affair, until about twelve o'clock, when the air was split by a razor which, however, had scarcely got full wing before the report of a pistol rang out, and Ruben Jones fell to the floor with a bullet in his head. The row became general at once. Eight or ten shots were fired. One negro had a finger shot off, and another negro was shot in the back. Still another was knocked down, and his face was kicked out of all shape, his eyes being closed, his nose broken and his teeth knocked down his throat. One woman was slightly out. Officers about Rutherfordton have been busy today trying to catch the participants in the row. The negro who was shot in the head will die, and the one who got a bullet in his back is in a serious way.

A Prison Congress in Nashville.

A Prison Congress in Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., November 16.—[Special.]—Visitors are now here from almost every state in the union, to attend the prison congress, which convenes here. Hundreds arrived today. Full arrangements have been made by the local committees to receive and entertain the guests. Among those arriving were Mr. Rutherford B. Hayes and daughter, of Ohio. The board of directors met and at tended to the routine business, nearly every member of this board was present. Rev. Frances Wayland, D. D., LL. D., of Yale college, is president of the board of directors. In the board are Rutus B. Bullock, of Atlanta, Ga.; R. H. Dawson, of Montgomery, Ala.; Ben. E. McCulloch, of Huntsyille, Texas, and William J. Hicks, of Raleigh, N. C. A Prison Congress in Nashville.

Manslaughter in the Second Degree.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., November 16.—[Special.]
Judge Greene, of the criminal court, today ordered the arrest of Richard Martin, colored, who had been tried and discharged by a justice of the peace on a charge of manslaughter. The re-arrest was ordered under a law passed by the last legislature, making it a crime to point a gun or pistol, loaded or unloaded, at a person. Martin and a friend named Moore were playing with a pistol supposed to be unloaded. Martin pointed at Moore's head, pulled the trigger and the latter fell dead. Under the present law Martin is guilty of manslaughter in the second degree.

A Prominent Republican Dying. Manslaughter in the Second Degree.

A Prominent Republican Dying. A Prominent Republican Dying.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., November 16.—[Special.]—Mr. Joseph R. Dillon, chairman of the state republican committee, was taken sud denly sick yesterday afternoon with aneurism of the heart, and since then has been in a very critical condition. At moon today it was thought Mr. Dillon was dying, but he rallied and at 2 o'clock he was a listle factor, but still very low. Since then he has had several paroxysms hourly, and while not materially worse, may not live through the night.

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC

GOSSIP OF THE DAY PROM THE OLD COUNTES.

RELATIONS OF AUSTRIA TO RUSSIA The Meeting of the Emperors—The Czar's Visit to Berlin—All Had a Posceful Effect on the Situation.

BERLIN, November 16 .- [Copyright, 1889 y the New York Associated Press. |-The evelopments of Prince Bismarck's diplomacy promise to result in permanent accord between Austria and Russia. The czar's visit to Ber-lin, Count Kalnoky's visit to Friedericshruhe, stantinople, and finally the conference between Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph at Innisbruck, have been successive stages of a continuous policy leading toward a settlement. The Bismarck scheme restores settlement. The Bismarck scheme restores Russia's dominance in Bulgaria; Prussia in return recognizing as definite Austria's possession of Bosnia and Herzegovonia. Since this proposal was communicated to Prince Bismarck that the sanction of Telephane

Prince Bismarck that the sanction of Italy might depend on the cession of Trentino by Austria. When Count Kalnoky left Fried-ericshruhe, nothing was settled. The Aus-trian minister held that the sacrifice of Trentino was impossible. He considered the pos-session of Bosnia as already definite, as it could only be abandoned

AFTER A CRUSHING DEFRAT.

The Innistruck interview brought negotiations to a climax. Emperor Francis Joseph consented to leave Prince Ferdinand to his fate, and said he would not oppose the Russian candidate, provided he was elected under con-ditions of the Berlin treaty. He practically accorded the czar a free hand in Bulgaria, short of Russian occupation. He declined

consider the question of Quentino.

Count Herbert Bismarck went to Pottsdan
tonight to learn the details of the interview tonight to learn the details of the interview from the emperor. The porte is ready, as soon as it learns that Austria and Russia have accepted Bismarck's mediation, to send a circular letter to signalize the powers, denouncing the illegality of the present government of Bulgaria.

Signor Crispi, Italian prime minister, is expected here next week. The press demand Trentino as the price of Italy's adhesion.

WAITING FOR BISMARCK. Prince Bismarck's re-entree into the reichstag, it is reported, will be postponed until he is able to raise the curtain and disclose the

is able to raise the curtain and disclose the situation. The foreign office is entirely sanguine that the chancellor will soon be in a position to describe the success of his diplomacy and pay tribute to the wisdom and energy of the kaiser. Count Kalnoky submitted to Bismarck with reluctance.

Singular expressions of discontent appears in the Pesther Lloyd, the recognized organ of both the Vienna foreign office and the Hungarian ministry. This journal calls the pending arrangements an enforced, rotten compromise, which, it says, may prove worse than an enforced war. The article concludes with the hope that the German policy will not turn out mise, which, it says, may prove worse than an enforced war. The article concludes with the hope that the German policy will not turn out a Machiavellian policy, and that the issue of the imperial meeting at Innisbruck will simply give renewed sanction to the statu quo. HE HEEDED ANDRASSY.

Before going to Innisbruck, Emperor Francis Joseph, after consulting with Count Kal-noky, took the advice of the veteran statesman, Count Andrassy. The emperor went to man, Count Andrassy. The emperor went to Andrassy's house and conferred with him for two hours. If Kalnoky keeps faith with Bismarck the attitude of the Vienna cabinet toward Bulgaria must change. The divergence between the Berlin and Vienna policies has recently become marked. The Bulgarian agent at Vienna has been semi-officially recognized, the Lander bank has negotiated a new Bulgarian loans and the Austrian consul at Sofia is the confidant and adviser of Prince Ferdinand. The German consul, on the other hand, did not even salute Ferdinand on meeting him in the street

AND COMPLETELY IGNORES HIM as the head of the government. The ex-plosion of the Pesther Lloyd probably relieves Austrian official feeling, without having sig-

nificance.
Count Herbert Bismarck's refraining from Count Herbert Bismarck's refraining from visiting Count Taafe, when passing through Vienna, is severely commented upon in official circles as an ill-bred act, showing a lack of courfesy due an Austrian premier. Bismarck resents Taafe's tacit encouragement of the Czesch movement combined with his persistent inertia regarding opposition to the spread of German influence. Nothing to the spread of German inneance. Nothing justifies Count Herbert's estentatious ignoring of Count Taafe, while showing cordiality to Premier Tisza at Pesth, and feasting with the

or Count Isate, while showing cordinity to Premier Tisza at Pesth, and feasting with the high personages at Vienna. This slight gave origin to the report that Count Taate had resigned. In an interview Count Taate said:

"Young Bismarck's conduct does not affect me. It is rather a triumph for me, showing that my policy is purely national—seeking to strengthen Austria without external aid."

Fifteen deaths were caused by an explosion in the powder works at Hanau.

The foot and mouth disease is spreading in Badenburg and Silesia in spite of measures taken to suppress it. Imports of oxen from America are increasing, resulting in the reduction of prices of ment. Under presidency of Minister Phelps Americans in Berlin will celebrate Thanksgiving day with a dinner followed by a concert and ball in the rooms of the American legation.

THE BASEBALL PROPLE.

The National League Gets Through With Its Business. New York, November 16 .- The national league of baseball clubs completed its work yesterday and before adjournment was taken, a plan of action against the revolting brother hood players was adopted. Byrne, Young and Rosch, the committee on negotiations which was appointed in accordance with the resolutions adopted at the suggestion of A. G. Spalding, will work hard for the next two weeks so ing, will work hard for the next two weeks so as to belable to present an encouraging report at the re-convened meeting on January 28th. They say that there will be no difficulty in getting all the players necessary for the success of the game. The American association men concluded their labors here at 1 o'clock this afternoon. The application on the part of Syracuse for admission was approved and delegates from that club admitted to the convention. This completed six clubs in the association will be on December 19th, at Columbus, Ohio.

THE ROLL OF DEATH.

T. C. Leake, Jr., a Prominent Railroad Man Dies in Bichmond-Other Deaths. T. C. Leake, Jr., a Prominent Railroad Man Dies in Elchmond-Other Deaths.

Richmond, Va., November 16.—T. C. Leake, Jr., vice-president of the Tennessee Midland Railway company, died at his residence here this morning, aged thirty-five. He was one of the most puminent and enterprising citizens of Richmond. He was a pioneer in the development of the mineral district of Birmingham, Ala., has been prominently identified with the railroad development of the south, and was at the time of his death president of the Alabama Land and Development company, controlling over a million of acres of land on the line of the Mobile and Ohio railroad. He had been in ill health several months. He leaves an estate valued at over half a million dollars.

Richmond, Va., November 16.—Dr. Robert Gamble Cabell, a prominent physician, died this afternoon, aged eighty years. He was the oldest son of Governor William Henry Cabell. During the late war he was a surgeon in the confederate army. He was the father of Dr. Arthur Cabell, now surgeon in the United States navy.

McHugh Knocks Pappiane Out.

KKOXVILLE, TENN., November 16.—A fight to finish with skin tight gloves, Marquis Rueensbury rales, occured here this morning at 3 o'clock, The puglists were Frank McHugh, feather weight champion of Cincinnati; and Joseph Fappiano, of this city. The Right lasted one hour and ten minutes and cighteen rounds were fought. Fappiano throw up the sponge and the fight and the purse of \$500 was given McHugh.

BOLD CRIME OF A WOMAN

Attompt to Chloroform s Lady in a Rail-

MINNRAPOLIS, Minn., November 15 .-"There is a woman in there and she tried to chloroform me," excitedly exclaimed a lady as she pointed to the door of the ladies' lavatory

she pointed to the door of the ladies' lavatory in the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul dopot on Washington avenue this morning.

Superintendent Irwin, of the Iowa and Minnesota division, was the first she encountered she rushed into the waiting room, and to him the above words were addressed. Officer Newton heard the noise from the outside and came in to see what the matter was. Briefly the lady told him, and without waiting for a fuller explanation the officer cut across the station yard and accosting the cause of all the troubie, who was rapidly disappearing down Third avenue, he requested her to accompany him back to the depot. She was taken to the office of the chief of police, and there the story was told.

The accuser was Mrs. Hattle Livingston, of No. 334 Kent street, St. Paul. The accused was Mattie Schmahl, a St. Paul woman of the town. Mrs. Livingston said:

"I came down to the depot about quarter past twelve intending to wait for the one clock St. Paul train. I went into the lavatory. I saw the woman in there. I had hardly closed the door when she said, 'Lady, you hair is coming down and your veil is loose. Allow me to fix it for you.'

"She spoke so kindly that I readily consented. As she approached me she raised both her hands holding them close together until they were on a level with my face. She placed them close against my face. As she did so I caught the whiff of chloroform. For a moment it almost overcame me, but, recovering myself, I raised my bands and pushed her away with all my might and ran out into the waiting room."

The officials are satisfied robbery was the intention of the Schmahl woman. She had the chloroform on a hankerchief tucked just inside the wristband of her sleeve.

THE PRISON REFORMERS.

THE PRISON REFORMERS

Rutherford B. Hayes Delivers an Address to the Congress.

Nashville, Tenn., November 16.—The National Prison congress was opened here tonight, and General Rutherford B. Hayes delivered an ad-

National Prison congress was opened here tonight, and General Rutherford B. Hayes delivered an address. Mr. Hayes continued thus:

Among the obstacles to progress to which on other occasions I have called attention, I am convinced that one of the chief was named by Governor Seymour, of New York, in his admirable address as president of this society, fifteen years ago at Baltimore. This was his emphatic stratement: No one feels that there is in this country a clear, strong, even flow of administration of criminal law. Wherever this opinion prevails and to the extent that it is found, it stands in the way of all reforms looking to the amelioration of the condition of prisoners. Popular sentiment towards convicts is excited by all unreasonable hindrance to their speedy triat and conviction. No well-informed man can fail to see that such obstacles do, in fact, exist in the criminal procedure of almost every state. Technical rules in criminal cases, relating to juries, to indictments, to evidence and to the re-hearing of cases, after judgment tend to sheld the juility and to defeat what Governor Seymour calls a "clear, strong and even flow" in the administration of justice. We get this body of technical rules from England. In that country a few generations ago humang judges invented and employed these rules to protect the innocent from despotic power. Here we need no such protection. It is the innocent and law-abiding people who are represented by the prosecution. Lack of proper confidence in the fairness of justice of criminal trials begets crime. It emboldens criminal classes and leads to lawless violence and an end-less train of other calamities. If justice his in the courts, public sentiment will justify, or at least tolerate, mobe and fynch law. Delays in criminal proceedings in these days, when wealth has such power, offer a temptation to bribe-giving and bribetaking, and thus the administration of justice is corrupted and loses public respect. It is one of the specified objects of this society to improve the

specified objects of this society to improve the mous of procedure by which the criminal laws are futored.

Let the jury system be wisely, but extensively modified. Already in a few states, the tecnnicality that no man can sit on a jury who reads newspapers has been expunged from the statute books and a national rule has taken its place, viz. Any citizen, notwithstanding opinions formed from reading newspapers, is qualified to sit on a jury if he is able to decide a case without prejudice or partiality upon the sworn testimony submitted. It would be far more reasonable to exclude from juries men who do not read newspapers, and who do not form or express opinions from what they read. Ignorance, not intelligence should be shul out from the jury box.

One other example of unreason in our jury system, Professor Wayland, dean of Yale law school, calls it the "fetcht of a nunimous jury." If five-sixths of a jury or three-fourths, all agree upon a verdict of guilty, and if the presiding judge approves the verdict, why shall it not stand! Under our republican system the gravest questions affecting reace and war-property, happiness and lives of millions of human beings—are decided of maily by a bare majority vote of citizens. These reforms depend at last upon popular judgment and popular will. As long as unjus, advantages under the law are given the law breaker—as long; as trials are needless, expensive and attended with long delays and marked uncertainty of result, there will be vindictiveness toward the convict which will hamper all humane and Christian efforts for his reformation and reinstatement in ranke of good citizenship. Let laws relating to vindictiveness toward the convict which will hamper all humane and Christian efforts for his reformation and reinstatement in ranks of good citizenship. Let laws relating to criminal trials be such as will secure prompt, economical and perfectly fair trials and the public mind will then be able to give an impartial hearing to the vital questions which the friends of humanity wish to present in behalf of the reform of prisons and prison discipline. The object aim in the treats ment of convicts is to protect society against its avowed enemy—the criminal. Those who cannot be rectaimed should remain under their sentence of conviction where they can support themselves by labor and do no harm to society. Some, we know, can be reclaimed and will lead honest lives. Those who fill our prisons and reformatories are either sociedntal criminals, incipient criminals, who break the law from some thoughtless impuise or from drink. This is especially true of the young, who constitute so large a proportion of all prisoners. It is probable that a minority only of those committed to jails, reformatories and prisons can be properly classed as old and confirmed offenders. It must never be forgotten that the essential, indispensable factor in reform of criminal is labor. As to its application in prison, so many prejudices and pseunlary interests are touched, or supposed to be is labor. As to its application in prison, so many prejudices and pecuniary interests are touched, or supposed to be touched, by it, that question has interfered disastronsly with wholesome prison discipline and in some cases has been a source of great mischief. But discussions and experiment are disposing of it. Nothing that honest labor, outside of prisons, will gain by supporting in idleness convicted criminals, is now subjected in quarters most influential on this subject. We have learned by experience that education—training in correct habits of mind, body and character—is our best reliance for reclaiming the failen."

The Movement of Cotto

The Movement of Cotton.

New Orleans, November 16.—The New Orleans cotton exchange statement, Issued today, makes the net overland movement of cotton acrosthe Ohio, Mississipi and Potomac rivers to Northern, American and Canadian mills for week ending November 15, finclusive, 53,643° bales, against 67,718 last year and total since September 1st 241,728 against 304,749. Total American mill taking north and southfer first eleven weeks of season, 623,641 against 805,573. The total amount of American crop now in sight 3.036,441 against 2,706,388. Northern mills are behind in their taking for eleven weeks 181,289 biles, while the movement for foreign account is on a liberal soale. Total foreign exports show an excess to date over the total of the close of the corresponding week of 48,094. The report shows that the amount of the crop marketed passed the three million mark yesterday, the excess over last year now being 330,003 bales. Stocks at seasonts and leading interfor towns have increased 32,638 bales during the past week, and are now 883,977 bales against 915,959 bales at the close of the corresponding week last year.

The Failure of J. T. Nix.

GREENVILLE, S. S., November 16.—{Special.}—J. T. Nix, of this place, who for the past two years has been running two general merchandise stores here, and one each in Shelly, N. C., Greenwood, Brunsons, Spartanburg and Laurens, made a general assignment to J. A. Ellison, of this place, last night. His assets are estimated at from fifty to seventy thousand dollars, and liabilities at from one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, though these figures may be changed considerably when a statement is made to the creditors, which Mr. Nix promises in a short time.

A New Atlanta Road Propos ASHEVILLE, N. C., November 16.—[Special.] A mass meeting of citizens was held last night regarding the proposed Atlanta, Asheville and Baltimore railroad. Much enthusiasm pro-

PROF, VAN HOOSE'S WORK THE GEORGIA FEMALE SEMINARY AT GAINESVILLE.

One of the Finest Female Schools in the South the Result of the Energy of a

GAINESVILLE, Ga., November 16.-[Special.] I am thirteen hundred feet above the level of the sea, inhaling the fresh, pure mountain air of north Georgia—air so pure and refined that it instills new life into my weary body, fetches a healthy, ruddy color to my cheeks and sends the fevered blood coursing through my veins a rapturous joy.

A month of this would make an invalid

But Gainesville is not a home for invalids.

Here everybody grows strong, healthy, hearty and happy. And why not?

And why not?

It is certainly one of the most delightful spots in the world. Situated upon a small plateau nigh above healthy, prosperous Atlanta, with the head waters of the Oconee upon the one side and the head waters of the Chattahoochee upon the other, she enjoys all the advantages nature has so lavishly given her.

A dozen years ago Gainesville was a village, a cross-road stopping place, with sign-boards to direct the lonely traveler. Today it is a bustling, hustling city of 5,000, with fine, solid blocks of buildings, handsome hotels, beautiful residences and progressive people. No town in the state has made such onward strides, and none in the state present greater advantages.

in the state has made such onward strides, and none in the state present greater advantages. I have been over the city, and I find many things showing a progressive, energetic spirit rarely seen. The public buildings are fine, and the private residences are models of beauty and neatness. The courthouse, a new structure, is one of the finest in the state, the Baptist church is a pretty combination of saptist church is a pretty combination of rehitecture, the Methodist is one of the most commodious and attractive honses of worship commodious and attractive honses of worship I have seen in a long while, while the Presbyterian is simply the prettiest in the state, Dr. Barnett's church of Atlanta not excepted. Then among the private residences are some which will compare favorably with any in the south. Dr. J. W. Bailey's beautiful home would delight the heart of a Peachtree resident. D. C. Camp's pretty cottage, buried in a lawn of rare beauty; Hon. J. B. Estes' delightful suburban mansion, and Hon. A. D. Candler's large two-story, magnificent home, Candler's large two-story, magnificent home are all buildings which might take the place of many Atlanta homes upon her leading any Atlanta homes upon her leading

But one of most attractive features of this thriving, all-around city is the Georgia Female seminary—a seminary complete within itself from the primary school to the diploma, as precious, intellectually, as any in the south.

The seminary is one of Georgia's youngest

The buildings—two large brick structures, ene a home for the young ladies, the other a spackous, beautiful chapel, with lecture rooms, etc.,—are located in one of the most delightful lawns in Georgia. The lawn contains eleven acres, and is studded with fine, majestic oaks, is studded with fine, majestic oaks, whose wide-spreading branches throw off the sum of the summer day, and break the winds when the cool air of tall and winter are playing over the plateau. The home building is one of the most conveniently arranged buildings I have ever seen. It is of brick, two stories high and contains thirty well-ventilated and welland contains thirty well-ventilated and well-lighted bed chambers besides large connecting parlors, library, study rooms, recitation rooms, dining rooms and kitchen. It is handsomely furnished throughout and is a real home itself

The seminary is now in the hands of Pro-fessor A. W. Van Hoose, one of the most suc-cessful educators in the country. Grouped around him are some of the most distinguished professors the south has ever known—teachers who are famed throughout the country for

their success.

Of the seminary and its work a pleasant history could be written.

But of Professor Van Hoose and his success a more interesting story could be told.

Born in Georgia and in Georgia educated was Professor Van Hoose.

Early in life he decided to educate himself the courthy and then devote the rest of his days.

Early in life he decided to educate himself thoroughly and then devote the rest of his days to educating others. When in his sixteenth year he came to Hall county and within a few miles of Gainesville opened a school that he might earn money with which to educate himself. The school had been in the hands of an self. The school had been in the hands of an incompetent teacher and had gone down so low that the young pedagogue found himself terribly handicapped when he assumed control. The patrons had lost all interest in the school, but professor Van Hoose was not distressed. Without a half dozen pupils he began his work as an educator, but in a short time the people observed that they had found a fine teacher and the school grew—grew rapidly until at the end of the term it could hold no more.

til at the end of the term it could hold no more.

Then that fall Professor Van Hoose went to Athens and gave himself to study. With a fine penetrating and retentive mind naturally, he delved into the secrets of science, mathematics and language and when his vacation came was better prepared than ever to teach. He came back to Hall and found his old school ready for him. Then another vacation was given up to acquiring money to complete his education. In this way he went through the juniversity of Georgia and today there is no graduate of that school who has a higher record than he. Imdiately after acquiring his diploma Professor Van Hoose was tendered a chair in his alma mater and accepted it. His early training as a teacher and his thorough education soon combined to make him the equal of any of his associates. For two or three years he remained at the university, winning for himself

at the university, winning for himself the golden opinions of those with whom he

was working.

But he was not satisfied.

Early in his work Professor Van Hoose's ambition was placed upon a female school, and upon that he was constantly thinking, devising, scheming. Finally, in '86 he found an opportunity to attempt the gratification of his ambition. The Gainesville Female college had suspended because of the death of Rev. W. C. Wilkes and was idle. Professor Van Hoose made a careful investigation and then purchased the grounds. That spring he tendered his resignation as professor of Latin in the university, but the board of trustees did not want to accept it. Hon. Lamar Cobb, secretary to the board, wrote the professor a letter, which shows better than I can tell the appreciation in which he was held:

he was held:
UN.VARSITY OF GEORGIA, Athens, Ga., July 2,
1885.—Professor A. W. Van Hoose, Athens.—My
Dear Sir: I have just heard that a rumor is quietly
being circulated that you intend resigning at commencement. I sincerely trust that this is a mistake.

If it be true (pardon me for obtruding my advice)
you are making a mistake.

I. For yourself.

2. For your Alma Mater.

For the first, you have a right to do, if you are so

For the second, you cannot unless your duty

For the second, you cannot unless your duty calls.

I trust you will reconsider the matter. I don't mean to flatter, but it is a loss we can ill afford to sustain. Very truly.

Lamar Corn.

The first term was up hill work. Professor Van Hoose had to furnish the home building supply, the library and equip his school rooms. All this required a large outlay of money, but with an abiding faith in the success of his seminary, he incurred the obligation, and today owns, unencumbered, one of the finest female seminaries in the south. The first year he had but few pupils, but during that year he made a reputation which gave him a full school the next fall. With the increased attendance, Professor Van Hoose found it necessary to supply additional accommodations and additional teachers. This he did and in doing so he secured the very best that could be procured. Last fall when his seminary opened he presented one of the finest faculties ever gathered in the south. Here it is:

A. W. Van Hoose, A. B., natural science. Archiald J. Battle, D.D., ILL. D., mental and moral science—English literature.

Judge John B. Estes, commercial law.

Mrs. A. W. Van Hoose, A. B., L. L. French—Miss Sally G. Long, A.

Miss Sally G. Long, A.B., L. I,. French-A. W. Van Hoose, telegraphy. Mrs. M. F. Van Hoose, princi

Miss S. L. Van Hoose, New England con-Miss Isabella P. Oviatt, New England, voice

the south. For seventeen years he was president of the Mercer university, and there made a reputation far and wide. He is one of the most polished Christian gentleman I have ever met, and captivates all who come within his presence. He demonstrated years ago that, as an educator, he has no superior. Drs. Battle is thoroughly in love with his work, and those about him seem to catch the inspiration as it were. He is president of the Georgia Baptist association, and holds the deepest love and most profound regard of his brother ministers. Mrs. A. W. Van Hoose is one of the finest mathematicians in the country and has been teaching most successfully for years.

Miss Sally Long is an Atlanta lady, a graduate of the Girl's High school and of the Normal school, Nashville. She is a fine French scholar and one of the very best elecutionists I have ever heard. She is thoroughly at home in her work and is destined to become one of of the most successful educators in the entire

south.

Mrs. M. F. Van Hoose, principal of the music department, has no superiors. She is careful and rapid progress is made under her. Miss S. L. Van Hoose makes instrumental music an easy and delightful task for her pupils. She is a graduate of the New England conservatory of music, Boston, but received her first training from Mrs. M. F. Van Hoose. As a nignity she has few counts. Her work is conservatory of music, Boston, but received her first training from Mrs. M. F. Van Hoose. As a pianist she has few equals. Her work is brilliant. She has the lightest, easiest, most graceful touch I have ever seen and as the music rolls from the keys touched by her slender, delicate fingers the listner sits entranced. Miss Van Hoose sings well, too.

Miss Isabella P. Oviatt, who has charge of the voice culture, is a graduate of the New England conservatory also, and is a teacher of experience. Her voice is extremely sweet and strong, and no one ever hears her without wanting to hear her again.

Mrs. Sallie R. Chancellor, who has charge of the art department, is one of the most competent ladies of the south.

Of Professor Van Hoose, the principal, nothing need be said. His work in the past and the able lieutenants he has gathered about him tell the story better than words.

On the lower floor are two large, handsomely furnished connecting parlors, and here the young ladies gather every evening after tea

furnished connecting parlors, and here the young ladies gather every evening after tea. An hour is passed with the family, and that An hour is passed with the family, and that hour is one no less happy to the pupils than an hour at home. Music, vocal and instrumental, games, conversation, anything but study, is enjoyed. It is an hour of complete relaxation, and the picture is more one of a large, happy home circle than of a girls' boarding school. Here each young lady has the same enjoyment as at home, all receive the same light from the brilliant chandellers and the same attention from Professor and Mrs. Van Hoose. There is no distinction, none whatever. The young ladies have grown so fond of ever. The young ladies have grown so fond of the evening hour that they look forward to it throughout the day.

Then comes the study.

From the parlors, where all was merriment and noise, the young ladies, with happy, smilling faces, go to the study in the same building. There until ten, in the presence of the teachers, they prepare for the examinations of the morrow. Silence takes the place of the merry chatter of a few minutes ago as the minds bend to their work.

bright minds bend to their work.

Aften everybody retires.

By half-past six they are up again, exercising in the house with calesthenics, gracefully taught by Miss Long, or out doors upon the lawn tennis court. Then comes breakfast.

That meal, like the other two, is served in the dining all the pupils gathered around the one long table with the family. After breakfast came the school work until dinner. Then the afternoon exercises, then rest.

One of the most gratifying features of the seminary is the careful attention given the

semmary is the careful attention given the young ladies. Mrs. Van Hoose treats them all as tenderly and lovingly as if they were her own children. They are required to clean their rooms in the morning, and that is all. It is their desire to make the seminary a home for the young ladies, and they have succeeded. Religious services are or the young ladies, and they have succeeded. Religious services are conducted as the chapel every Sunday, but the young ladies are permitted to attend the churches in the city when accompanied by a teacher. No better evidence of the satisfactory work Professor Van Hoose is doing can be sub-

work Professor van Hoose is doing can be sub-mitted than an extract from a letter written by Mrs. J. C. Wheeler, Macon, whose daughter is a pupil. She writes: "I am delighted with the seminary, and really wish that I was young again so that I might be a pupil." Here is another.

Rey. Mr. Callaway: "My daughter receives every attention that could be given her at home. She is greatly improved in health since going to Gainesville."

And still another. Mr. W. K. Anderson, of Hawkinsville, says: "I feel that my daughter has fallen into good hands. She is delighted with the school in every respect. The climate, I know to be the

hands. She is delighted with the school in every respect. The climate, I know to be the best in the United States."

The climatic advantage, too, of the seminary, are equalled only by those of Gainesville. In speaking of it Professor Van Hoose says:

"Miss Bessie Gilmore, of Tennille, had been under treatment for a long time, came here in September, is now well. Miss Bertha Byce, of Savannah, sufferer from catarrh, spent six months in our school, is now well. Miss Lizzie Anderson. of. Hawkinsville, has been months in our school, is now well. Miss Liz-zie Anderson, of. Hawkinsville, has been almost cured of terrible headaches, which were wearing away her constitution and rapid-ly making her a confirmed invalid. Mrs. F. S. Rucker, of Thomaston, had been a great suf-

Rucker, of Thomaston, had been a great suf-ferer from dyspepsia, came to Gainesville in July last, has not taken any medicine since coming, is now perfectly well."

The young ladies have constant access to the pianos—the seminary has six magnificent instruments. They go to the library when they want and have constant use of charts and everything else about the building. There are two literary societies, the Wilsonian and But-ler, and both arelyerosperous. E.C. BRUFFEY. we literary societies, the wilsonian and Dues, and both are prosperous. E.C. Bruffey.

A LARGE DECREE RENDERED

Huguley & Co. Gain the Case Before the Master in Chancery. LAGRANGE, Ga., November 16.— [Special.]— One of the largest decrees ever rendered in Froup court was yesterday formally made by Judge S. W. Harris, in the foreclosure pro-

Troup court was yesterday formally made by Judge S. W. Harris, in the foreclosure proceeding instituted some months ago by Messrs. W. H. Huguley & Co., bankers and merchants of West Point, Ga., vs. the Alabama and Georgia Manufacturing company.

The matter in coutroversy was an injunction on the part of certain stockholders who sought to enjoin Messrs. W. H. Huguley & Co., from foreclosing their mortgage, Messrs. Huguley & Co., being themselves half owners of this extensive and valuable property, besides representing the entire note indebtedness, amounting to over one hundred thou and dollars.

The whole matter, by consent, was referred to Hon. Orlando McClendon, Newnan, Ga., as special master in chancery, who after hearing exhaustive testimony and able arguments, has submitted his decree awarding to Messrs. Huguley & Co. the full amount of their claims, lesss a few thousand dollars on a technicality of the law, involving the item of cotton futures transacted by Huguley & Co., the man agers of the mill, as president and treasurer, the futures having been dealt in as hedges.

The attorneys for the complainants were

the futures having been dealt in as hedges.

The attorneys for the complainants were
Messrs. P. H. Brewster, Newnan, and T. M.
Longley, LaGrange, Ga.

The attorneys who represented Messrs. W.
H. Huguley & Co. were Hon. N. J. Hammond, Atlanta; Judge T. H. Whitaker, LaGrange, Ga., and Judge John M. Chilton, of
Alabama.

Alabama.

By mutual consent of the attorneys no appeal is to be made to the master's award and the decree is final.

ear is to be made to the masses.

As the case involves several hundred thouand dollars it has attracted much interest. A Miraculous Escape.

A Miraculous Escape.

Athens, Ga., November 16.—[Special.]—A strange story comes from Jackson county, which is very nearly miraculous. Mr. J. J. Orr and Mr. David Roberts were working at the saw mill of Mr. S. G. McLester. Mr. Roberts was standing in front of the saw, and perceiving a chip fall behind it reached over to take it out. The saw caught his sleeve and dragged him over the shafting. Round and round he went until Mr. Orr could run and stop the machinery. When he was taken out not a scratch or bruise was found upon his body, but the saw had torn every thread of clothing off him and he was stark naked. It was a most wonderful escape from death.

ROUND ABOUT IN GEORGIA. ews Notes of Interest From Over the

The alliance men of Franklin, Habersham The alliance men of Franklin, Habersham and Rabun counties have formed a joint stock company for the purpose of buying goods and selling produce for the members of the alliance. Shares are placed at \$5 each, and the capital stock is to be at least \$15,000. Only members of the alliance can be shareholders. This stock company is to be worked through

the alliance exchange of Georgia.

Mr. John Trutuck, one of Dooley's most progressive farmers, living two and a half miles below Vienna, brought to the Vindicator office last week a sample of fall oats that were knee high and headed out. This is the patch they are in, for this year. Last winter the ground was sown in oats, when they were cut, the patch was planted in cotton. A good crop of oats and cotton have been gathered, and now the third crop which is oats, is as we have described it. "Gentlemen, Dooly stands head in the class," triumphantly exclaims the

The Early county alliance has determined to establish a cotton seed oil mill and fertilizer factory in Blakely to be in operation by September, 1890.

From the Cartersville Courant. "There will be a great awakening in Cartersville within the next six months," is a remark attributed to Hon. Joseph E. Brown. He refers to a great industrial development here. The times seem ripe for such an event. Dooly county will soon vote on the question of issuing \$12,000 of bonds to build a new court-house. "It appears to us that no man with

the interests of the county at heart could fail to cast a vote "for bonds," says the Vindicator. THREE PISTOL SHOTS.

Carl Peter Shot by J. D. Powell in New-

Carl Peter Shot by J. D. Powell in New-nan.

Newnan, Ga., November 16.—[Special.]—
This city was thrown into a flutter of excitement at half-past four o'clock this afternoon, by the report of three pistol shots in rapid succession, at the jewelry store of W. E. Avery, next door to the postoffice. On inquiry, it was learned that Mr. J. D. Powell, a young farmer living north of the city, had shot Carl Peter, a clerk in Avery's store, the ball entering his right side, one and a half inches below the nipple, and lodging near the surface on his back. Whether the ball struck a rib and made a circuit, or went directly through his body, is not known. He experiences much difficulty in breathing, and it is thought by some that the wound is serious and he may not recover, while Dr. Moore, his physicians, thinks the wound, although serious, is not necessarily fatal. The difficulty arose over a very triffing matter, and is another argument that the hip-pocket pistol is a menarose over a very triffing matter, and is another argument that the hip-pocket pistol is a menace to the peace and dignity of every community. At noon Mr. Powell called to get some morphine needles cleaned, and insisted on them being done at once. They were repaired about two, and he called for them about half past four, when he and Peter had some hot words over the price, which we say it follows: and Peter had some hot words over the price, which was only fifteen cents. Powell got the needles and went out, followed by Peter, after which they returned and continued their wrangle. Finally Peter said: "I am getting tired of your monkeying, and if you don't stop I will blow your head off." Powell called him a liar and other exasperating epithets, when suddenly Peter fired his pistol at his head, the ball passing near his ear. Powell at once drew his pistol with the results mentioned. Peter came here a few months ago from Henderson, Kentucky, where he is well connected, and his deportment here has been good. Powell belongs to one of the oldest and most influential families of the county, and the difficulty is greatly deplored by the friends of both parties.

FATHER AND SON

Engage in a Lively Fight With Knives and Pistols.

Hogansville, Ga., November 16.—[Special.]—Tom Jones is a negro boy who has been working for a Mr. Craigg, who lives one mile south of this place. The boy's father, old Tom, objected to his son's absence from his own cotton patch, so he went over last afternoon and demanded that the boy go home. Night came, and he again made the request, stating that if he did not, he would kill him. So the boy started on with his enraged father, and on reaching the West Point railroad below town, he said: "I am going to kill you." So he set in with his pocket knife and made two ugly wounds in the back. Not satisfied with this, he took out his pistol and shot twice, both taking effect in the side and back. The boy, who was almost grown, was thrown in a gully who was almost grown, was thrown in a gull for dead; but, strange to say, when the old made his way to town. This morning the old man was missing, while the boy was under the treatment of Dr. Sanford, of Corinth. The statement is based on the statement of the son. The real cause of the difficulty is not known. Other reports are that the boy gambling with his father.

An Election Ordered in Americus. An Election Ordered in Americus.

Americus, Ga., November 16.—[Special.]—
An election has been ordered by the city council to determine the issuance of bonds to the amount of thirty thousand dollars for the purpose of erecting a city hall and a public school building. The old masonic college has long been used as a school for white pupils, but as that property is shortly to be devoted to other purposes; the company necessary for the city to purposes it becomes necessary for the city to provide another building. There is little doubt but that the people will vote for the bonds, and thus secure two additional public buildings for the city.

Did the Negro Get His Dinner? Did the Negro Get His Dinuer?

SAVANNAH, Ga., November 16.—[Special.]—
Considerable comment has been created by a rumor that a colored United States juror was seated at one of the tables at the Screven house a day or two ago, and ate his dinner along with the other jurors, all of whom were white. Mr. Dub denied the report this morning. The man he says was seated in a corner at a table by himself. While the law compelled him to furnish to the juror the meal, he would not permit his sitting at the same table with the other guests as reported.

Thieves in Athens.

There is Athens.

Athens, Ga., November 16.—[Special.]—
There was a great deal of thieving here this week. The town was full of people, and pick-pockets got in their work. They broke into Mrs. Blackwell's and stole twenty dollars and some valuable jewelry. They also got away with about ten dollars of Mr. J. H. Gunnell's, of Hervery Grave Alexe prockethock by of Harmony Grove. Also a pocketbook be-longing to Miss Davis, of Lucy Cobb institute. The police are tracing the matter down, but very little clew can be obtained.

The Athens Fair a Financial Success.

ATHENS, GA., November 16.—[Special.]—
The Athens fair closed its gates today after a most prosperous week. The fair has been a great success in every respect, and reflects great credit upon its directors. After paying all expenses, the fair will net about two thousand dollars which makes it a great financial succes. Every one has been greatly pleased, and order on the grounds was perfect. Not a single arrest has been made during the week.

Death of an Atlanta Trapper. Death of an Atlanta Trapper.

NEWNAN, Ga., November 16.—[Special.]—S.

H. Garner, a trapper who came here from Atlanta fifteen days ago, and arranging his business at the Chattahoocheeder the winter, died this morning. He was taken down three days ago. He had with him trapping tools, a watch and some money. His brother, M. C. Garner, of Markeeta, Miss., telegraphs tonight to have his remains shipped home in a metallic casket, regardless of cost.

Death of J. C. Kirkpatrick GREENVILLE, Ga., November 16.—[Special.]
J. C. Kirkpatrick, chief of the fire department
of this city, died this morning and his remains were taken to Augusta, his former
home, for interment. They were accompanied
by his family and a delegation of firemen from

AUGUSTA GREATLY MOVED By Business, Politics and Public Enter

Augusta, Ga.. November 16.—[Special.]—Augusta ought to feel herself on election ground just now, and look into the future with a good deal of satisfaction. The spirit of retrenchment and reform is aroused in the community. There will be some good men put in council. The exposition movement is progressing finely. She Carnival and Gala Week association is enthusiastic. The poultry and pet stock show in January will be the finest ever made in Georgia. Trade is now improving every day, and the aspect of everything is brighter. Mr. Jesse Thompson, of the large lumber manufacturing company of Jesse Thompson & Co., tonight accepted the nomination for council in the first ward, and will run on the reform ticket against the administration candidate, Mr. Brenberg. Other good men will soon be announced by the reformers.

ANOTHER GEORGIA RESORT. ANOTHER GEORGIA RESORT.

An Active Week in the History of Cor-

CORDELE, Ga., November 16.—[Special.]—
This has been the most active week in the history of the "Magic City in the Pines." The Cordele Security company has sold no less than thirty-five lots to parties who intend building at once and making this their permanent place of residence. Again, there is per haps, more new buildings going up than at any time since the town was founded, and everyone is happy and enthusiastic. Indeed, the substantial men of Cordele already have a movement on foot to erect a handsome winter resort hotel, and if proper arrangements are made it will not be many months before Cordele will become a veritable yankee paradise.

The new cotton factory is about completed and the electric light plant is now being put in.

HELD FOR MURDER

Fifteen Negroes Charged With Complicity in

the Killing of Captain Miller.

Macon, Ga., November 16.—[Special.]—
THE CONSTITUTION is informed by parties in Macon today from Perry, that on yesterday the preliminary trial of fifteen negroes charged with the murder of Captain William Miller, was concluded, and resulted in six of the prisoners being bound over to the superior court. Their names are Jim Butts, Mann Hall, Glenn Lawson, Mose Gibson, Alfred McGee, and Sonny McGee. It is said that the evidence of their complicity in the crime is very strong, especially in the case of Jim Butts. One of the main alleged murderers is Ed. Johnson, but he is still at large.

Disappearance of Dr. Battle's Son. Disappearance of Dr. Battle's Son.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., November 16—[Special]—Mr. Arthur Battle, son of Rev. J.

R. Battle, of this county, disappeared mysteriously from his home near Boston some days ago. His friends have been greatly concerned about him since his disappearance. Mr. Battle is a young married man of fine character and industrious habits. Your correspondent heard today that some financial difficulties, which have been troubling him, have been satisfactorily arranged, and his early return is now expected. Still, those nearest to him are very uneasy, and any information as to his whereabouts will be appreciated, as it is feared he may be temporarily deranged mentally.

One of the Finest. JEFFERSON, Ga., November 16.—[Special.]— Marshal Tom Hanie has added another good piece of police work to his already long list.

Some days ago the office of the Herald at this place was robbed of \$175. The case was put in Hanie's hand and he promptly located the guilty party at Gainesville, where he was at guilty party at Gainesville, where he was at the time. All but \$55 of the money was found on the man's person. He is well known, and as he has arranged to pay back the missing money, will not be prosecuted.

Burned to Death. PENDERGRASS, Ga., November 16 .- [Special.] PENDEGRASS, Ga., November 16.—[Special.] The little five-year-old daughter of Mr. A. R. Braselton, living a few miles from here, was burned to death Saturday morning last. She, in company with other children, was playing around a fire left by some campers of the night before, when, falling in, her clothes ignited and the fatal flames, fed by the winds, burned them completely from her little body before sessistance came to her aid. The funeral services took place from the Baptist church here yesterday, attended by almost the entire community, Rev. Mr. Langford officiating.

Notes From Columbus COLUMBUS, Ga., November 16—[Special.]— Hon. Thomas W. Grimes left for New York today, and from there he will go to Washing-

ton.

The Columbus Southern will be opened to Richland this week. This will be a great event for Columbus.

The racing here, which begins on the 25th, will attract a large crowd. Over 100 horses have been entered, and purses amounting to over \$3,000 have been offered.

Run Over and Killed. Augusta, Ga., November 16.—[Special.]—
Henry Logan, a young white man eighteen
years old, was run over and killed tonight by
the Summerville street car at the toll gate. It
was raining and sloppy and the young man attempted to jump on the front platform of the
car while in motion. He slipped and fell
under the car, the front wheel passing over
his body. Not a sound was heard from him
and he died in about ten minutes after being
taken out from under the car.

Grand Master Sargen Macon, Ga., November 16.—[Special.]—Grand Master Sargent, of Terre Haute, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, passed through Macon this morning en route to Savannah with part of the committee of adjustment to confer wit General Manager Gabett in regard to signing contract for the year beginning November 1st.

Invested in Building. Columbus, Ga., November 16.—[Special.]
The Enquirer-Sun has compiled statistic which show that over two hundred thousand dollars has been invested in building new houses in this city since May of this year.

Colonel Livingstone in Augusta. Augusta, Ga., November 16.—[Special.]— Colonel L. F. Livingstone addressed the Rich-mond county alliance today on the general condition of the farmer.

IN THE BOSOM OF THEIR CON-STITUENTS.

Calhoun Times: The legislature adjourned last Saturday, and Colonel W. R. Rankin is at home with his constituents. The colonel has held a leading part in all the important matters which has been before the house, and has faithfully looked after the best interests of his people.

the best interests of his people.

Gibson Enterprise: Hon. Seaborn Kitchens was in town Tuesday. The legislature has adjourned and he has come home he says to stay. He don't care for any more legislature in his. Uncle Seab is naturally a fine-looking man, but we thought he looked a little better than usual last Tuesday, he having had his whiskers dyed, and trimmed up in nobby style.

Carrollton Free Press: Editor Shappe, (of the senate) of the Free Press. is off to Savanuah.

Carroliton Free Press: Editor Shappe, (o the senate) of the Free Press, is off to Sayannah His term as a legislator has had a bad effect upon his nervous system and he needs a "soff set breeze to enable him to sneeze naturally. He retarns toda and two weeks hence will commence the sevent volume of the Free Press, with a renewed determination to furnish the people of Carroll with a paper of which they may justly be proud.

of which they may justly be proud.

Thomasville Times: Hon. John W. Turner, of Floyd, is in the city, the guest of his triend, Hon. Robert G. Mitchell. Captain Turner will please consider the doors of Thomasville taken off the hinges while be remains.

Elberton Star: Elberton county ought indeed be proud; of the state senator she has furnished Georgia, Hon. A. O. Harper, and every representative and senator in the gate city sounds his praises. He is a member of many of the most important committees, which is considered quite an honor to a first term senator, and is always at his post of duty, and has let no opportunity slip to aid and champion his people, and especially the people of old Elbert. Omer Harper is a brick.

Gibson Enterprise: Senator Tom C. Gibson Enterprise:

Gibson Enterprise: Senator Tom C. Gibson entermed home last Sunday from Atlanta. We have not seen Tommy yet, but we learn that he is as jubiant as ever, and feels that he has discharged his mit to the eighteenth district honestly and fairly, and that he is, or should be, the recipient of the ungratulations of the people of the eighteenth district for his faithful vigiliance in all matters that strained to their best interest.

Camilla Clarion: To our own able and faithing representative, Hon, J. L. Hand, the Clarion noters its congratulations on his useful career in the little of the interest.

ON THE GROUND FLOOR. MANAGER DEGIVE WILL MAKE AN IMPORTANT CHANGE.

lowering His Theater to the Ground Floor -Virtually a New Opera House and as Fine as Any in the South. Mr. DeGive has decided upon a radical

hange in his opera house. He has decided to drop his theater

This is a most important change and one for which every theater-goer will be thankful. It means, in short, a new theater, for when

the contemplated changes are made, Mr. DeGive's theater will be the equal of any in

the country. The work of making this change has been placed in the hands of one of the most skillful theatrical architects in the country. He will reach Atlanta in a few days and will make the preliminary examinations.

Mr. De Give says that he will give Atlanta theater of which she may feel justly proud. Judging by what he has done in the past, we can all rely upon his doing just as he promises and it is safe to prophecy that Atlanta will have as fine a theater as any city of its size in the country.

THE GREAT BLIZZARD. Atlanta Receives the Full Benefit of an

At nine and a half o'clock the blizzard struck Atlanta.

For several hours it blew a gale, and then, wards the afternoon hours, it warmed up But when night began to close in on the

city, the storm seemed to increase in its fury. People hurried home through the dreary night and the drizzling rain. And everybody thought that it would desist. Not so, however, and the storm grew and in-creased as the hours rolled by, keeping people

in doors, and disappointing many people who had waited until the last hour to purchase a Sunday dinner.

By the time that the people of the business part of the city generally go home, the storm was blowing at its height, and they could not

was blowing at its height, and they could not control their uinbrellas.

About 9:30 the poles that supported the electric light wires on Wall street, were blown down, and shortly afterwards the entire electric light service for that quarter of the was cut off.

the light service for that quarter of the was cut off.

Owing to the swaying of the wires and the strong induction produced thereby, the telephone exchange was very much embarrassed, and the Decatur street line was cut off entirely.

The telephone exchange hopes to be able to remedy all the evils during the day, and by this afternoon the different subscribers in that part of the city will be accommodated.

The induction from the swaying of the electric light wires, during last night's unusual storm, caused the trouble with the telephone wires in other portions of the city.

All these troubles will be adjusted during the day, if the storm ceases.

the day, if the storm

FROM OUR NOTEBOOKS.

Items of Interest Picked Up by Constitution

Wul be Sold This Week.—The report that the Rome and Decatur railroad had been purchased by the East Tennessee is officially denied. The Rome and Decatur road will be sold on the 20th of the month at auction, as has been advertised. Mr. Dorsey, the receiver, is now in New York. He will return however, in time to be present at the sale.

Fever at Key West.-Dr. R. P. Daniel, president of the board of health at Jackson ville, Flas, telegraphed yesterday to Dr. Baird stating that another case of yellow fever had appeared at Key West, after twenty-six days' interval. Dr. Baird was advised that all precautions to prevent the spread of the disease had been taken.

your reporter yesterday," said Dr. Powell, of the insane asylum, "was, in speaking about negroes and their tendency to fever, that before the war they were exempt from yellow fever, but now they are becoming susceptible to it. I was made to say typhoid instead of yellow fever."

Work With the Telephones.—The telephone exchange experienced a great deal of trouble last night, owing to the high winds and the rain storm.

There were some complaints, but the right mean re were some complaints, but the night manawill be repaired.

Atlanta Scenes.—Mr. Chaney will give four Sunday evening lectures on representative scenes in this city with their lessons. The first will be given this evening, when Mr. Chaney, will repeat, by request' his sermon on "Short Cut."

Dr. Strickler Will Lecture on Evolution.-The many persons desirous of hearing Dr. Strickler's capital ecture on evolution will be pleased to know that he will deliver it at the Central Presbyterian church on Thursday, the 21st instant. A small admission to will be charged for the benefit of the ladies' sciety of this church. The public is invited.

For Breach of Discipline,—"Jedge, I wants ter sue er white man fo' ten thousand dollars damhedges." It was Judge Pat Owens that was addressed, and the complainant was a middle-aged negro of ro-

tund proportions.
"You want to sue, do you?"
"Day's what I am heah fo'—cause dese white folks gettin' to upsity. I—"

"What do you mean?"

"Why, I mean, dat, as I was gwineter say, I want ter sue er white physishun fur damhedges. You soe I done got sick las' nite, and 'cour'se I sen, fo' de doctor, cause I always sends fo' de doctor, an de doctor he 'fuse to cum—my ole 'oman done said he 'fused, an' dat's why I wants ter ensue 'im fo' breach oh dissipline. reach ob discipline. "Gimme er warrant, jedge."

THE DUMMY LINE CASE. The Settlement Made Before Judge Gust

MACON, Ga., November 16.—[Special.]—The dummy line case came up before Judge Gustin this afternoon. All the acceptances of drafts that were given in settlement of about \$5,000 of claims arrived from the north and were satisfactory to creditors concerned. Judge Gustin allowed the Harris and the Western Union and other of the \$1,000 of contested claims and agreed to the release of the read the western binds and other of the \$1,000 of con-tested claims, and agreed to the release of the road from the hands of the temporary receiver on condi-tion that bond be given for the payment of the allowed contested claims. The matter of attorney fees, etc., will be heard on monday. Affidavit was made that the Bright claim was litegal.

DIED IN GREAT AGONY. The Victim of a Mad Dog Bite in Bibb

The Victim of a Mad Dog Bite in Bibb
County.

Macon, Gs., November 16—[Special.]—This
morning at 2 o'clock Mr. Mike Raggs,
of the Rulland district, died in convulsions and great agony. It took several strong
men to hold him down in bed. About a month
ago a mad dog bit Mr Raggs, and a day or two
since Raggs displayed unmistable symptoms of
madness. Last night his ravings became terrible
and is said that it required the combined force of
as many men as could get about him to hold him
He frothed and foamed at the mouth considerably

Newton Gates Killed,

Ashville, N. C., November 16.—[Special.]—
[esterday, about fifteen miles from this city, in Sandy Marsh, near the Madison county ine, Swan Ramsey shot and killed Newton fates. The latter threw rocks at a house there Ramsey was visiting. Seizing a double arreilled shot gun, he went to the door, and hot Gates dead. The slayer escaped.

Mighty Good Sense in This.

ORKEEPER GONE CRA lery of the h session of the this week, as the Macon, Thursday

MACHINERY FOR SEAL FOR SALE—ONE BRO at No. 58 Cone, or 28 BIOYCLE MISCELLANEOUS.

DOSCHE & DÜGGAN, STISTIC DEST

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WANTED.—AGENTS this city with a final city with

WANTED—GENERA
to whom liberal or
address Capital Loan an
shelbyville, Tenn.
A GENTS WAN IED To
orating, 1001-1700

A GENTS Washes directly washes. Association, on receipt of \$\frac{3}{2}\$ Association, of the period of \$\frac{3}{2}\$ Association, of the period of \$\frac{3}{2}\$ A Appliance Co. [Incorpor Worcester, Wash.]

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A GENTS WANTED-lecting small picturaryo, satisfaction guar address A. Dunne & C.

A GENTS SHOULD circular, terms discouri Washer. Walleam, without rubble Worth, 54 Beekman

WANTED—LADY
McIntosh Ragii
tripes on outside, vi
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the fibest cloth garmes
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est E. H. Campb WANTED-LADY

before dinner: anoth the & Ca, box 443, Ch nov3—7t au wed an

WANTED—AGEN
Sell the "Or
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Louis, Mo.

WANTED-AGEN
Denver State L
Address A. C. Ross &

Address A. C. Miss & Address A. C. Miss & ManTh amount and experience wouthin to sell our glooms. Full particulment just what we so ware Co. Boston. M. GENTS WANTE Glood allow

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na st., Atlanta, Ga

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RUG CLERK WA

O CAPITALISTS

75, 10. This will pay mine in the country. or call on D. Morriso Hunter treat.

OR SALE OR LEA

WE PAINT

BOSCHE & DUCK West Alabams, of so well for your busin FOR BALE—A VER! Ton easy terms. We Address with your full million.

REYNOLDS & W

OR BALE — Fill newspaper and at town of about 500 in in life town. Tries \$1.0 ance in one and two years are a live progressive ana Advance, "Wartrace, T.

BUSIN SS OFFORT read at \$15,000, or an elegant business, le on a main street in ce the typ best and put apply to Ansley Broa.

7 ANTED-WEL ble party as gen at lubricant in mar reet, New York.

BUILL BOSCHE & DUC West Alabama, of quantity, our motio.

BUSIN

Broad street.
THE FINEST ABSORTMENT OF WALL PAPER Try him. He will please you. Call at 114 White-Call or telephone 453. ATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SPECTAL and silverware at hottom prices reactives at Jewelry Co. FOR SIGNS, ORANT, 53 PEACH. WE PAINT SIGNS—A. sessors to Grant & Re No DISAPPOINTMENT. — THE Steem laundry, 12 and 14 W. M.

LOST.

OST-320 REWARD. TWENTY DOLLARS IN ward will be paid for the return of my Englet weeks ago, and has on one side of it the following inscription: "Walter T. McArthur, Palestine Ommandery No. 7, Savannah, Ga." Its intrinsic value is inconsiderable, but it is highly prized as sowenir, Walter T. McArthur, 393, Whitehall street.

OUND—THAT ED. GRANT, THE painter, is now at 53 Peachtree street, Companies and see me. BOSCHE & DUGGAN, SIGN PAINTER

MOUTO.

O'TOLE OR STRAYED—ON FRIDAY
November 15th, a medium sized, red, I sey eow, about six years old; is giving mi small udder, and quite small teats; suitat given for into mation leading to her so for her return p 292 Peachtree street, A and the street of the stree A cessors to Grant & Reynolds, 24 8, Broad at

A STRAY COV — BRINDLE, MIDIUM SIZE

and 7 or 8 years old, taken up on Fort place,
next to Shannon's, Yest End, on Treaday, 12th instant. Owner can go her by paying damages and
for this udvertisemen.

"THE OLD BOOK STORE" \$100 REWARD WE HAVE PURCHASED

,000 pocket knives SECOND-HAN paid for chick hall furniture of feathers, etc. FURNITURE-CA

CHEAP-EXTRA RDINARY BARGAINS-THIS will ell at a great discount all champarior su ell at a great discount all champarior su. Owing to my r'moval from my place, I fill sacrifice goods this coming week and get bargains in sideboards, dressers, hall carpets cook and heating stoves, and a gene riety of household and office furniture. L. N. 27 Majetta street.

SALE-ONE FULL MARBLE WALN day morning. 16 Capitol place. OOK OUT FOR BARGAINS IN ALL GRADES of furniture at P. H. Snook's this week.

AUCTION SALES. UCTION"-10 A. M., MONDAY, 11
Mitchell street a lot h usehold goods, see litchell street, a lot h usehold g natresses, etc., two pianos, 3 or rees, a big lot odd pants must b Auctioneer.

ADIES' COLUM. LY 15C AT A A SOLID SIL ER THIMBLE S, PLUMES, TIPS, TRIMMED HA BONN Woodward's Bazasa iry Co., 60 Pe H-DISEA MRS. DR. SM In a practic

CELSIOR STEAM LAUNDS. CHE & DUGGAN, 11 WEST ALABA corner Broad; sole agents for Cæsar B. e enameled letters, for windows, etc. Solid GOLD RHINE STONE BAR RINGS O \$1 per pair. A. L. Delkin & Co., 93 Whiteas L ADIES WILL FIND McNEAL POLITE AND Lattentive at all times. He employs of best workmen. He paints house, does a puts up picture rods, and wall papering in tyle, and at prices that cannot be touche on him at 114 Whitehall or telephone 463.

SOLID SILVER BAY OF BRACELETS, ONLY
25 cts. each, at Delkin & Co., 32 Waite, Pall st.

PEATHERS CLEANED, CURLED AND DYED also kid gloves cleaned. Phillips, 14 Mariette street.

REYNOLDS & WENNS GN PAINTERS SUCCESSORS to Grant & nolds, 24 S. Broad st.

SILVER THIMBLE ON Y 15 CENTS EACH.

WOLF'S BARGAIN HOUSE. WOLF'S BARGAIN HOUSE.

WANTS ETERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD to look to their interest and buy their winter supply at ale unitering prices. See boys' school suits at \$1,50.

74 boys' school suits at \$1,50.
224 pair men's pairs at \$1.
116 pair men's Melton pants at \$1.50.
225 pair men's Melton pants at \$1.50.
25 beavy beaver overcoats from \$2 to \$2.
25 beavy beaver overcoats from \$2 to \$2.
25 beavy beaver overcoats \$1.50 to \$3.
26 fine boys' coats 90c to \$1.50,
280 pair knee pants 50c to 70c.
240 undershirts of all kinds 15c to \$1.40.
Ladies' and childrens' underwear at half price.
These goods are worth double the mener.

6.240 undershirts of all kinds not to the control of the control o

ONEY TO OAN-I H VE MONEY FO several clients lend A Atlants and ad-property; reasonate tes. Address, A. end, 7% Peachiree. puse & Sons, Ala mas seet.

EAL ESTA LOANS PROMPTLY NEGOTIL

Led. Francis Fontaine, 48% Marietta sur

HE ONLY CHEAP in the city is to be to McNal'sprices. FOR SALE-A AN BARK.—FOR bright mountain allulah Palls, Ga.

R GONE CRAP WANTED-MISCELLAN EOU WHITE ANGORA RABBITS A change for Games Vin Ga.

Wante Change Co.

L. Delkin & Co. Ga. OLD GOLD AND SU TO KNOW THAT REYNOLDS & W. PAINTERS, SUC-18. Broad st. ILCH COW. E WANTED-WANG DA RELIABLE FAMILA
arge of a furnished house near
min rent. Address at once, Box 80, TO TAKE ANTED-YOUR WATCH TO REPAIR; WE will guarantee satisfaction and bottom prices. VISITORS TO THE EXPOSITION ARE INVITd to call at McNeal's wall paper house, 14
whitehall street, and get his prices. oct 13 tf WAY RANGE ENGINE WANTED—FOR MANUFACTURING PUR-poses, as unimproved lot of one acre or more; state location, size and lowest cash price. Address gor Cash, care Constitution. sun tues thur spot Cash, eare Constitution, sun thes thur Sun Thes thur WANTED-TO BOW ACANT LOTS OR house and lot in Julily of Lyr, Crew or Fair west schools. Address we description, price and terms, Purchaser, car Coust auton. WANTED-AGENTS WINTED.—AGENTS WANTED TO CANVASS
this city with a first-c ass selling article to
physiciaus. 55 to \$10 per day and expensea. Call
at once. No. 1 Kimball house, Wall street. ENT OF WALL PAPER e city at W. S. McNeal's WANTED—GENERAL AND SPECIAL AGENTS
to whom liberal compensation will be paid,
address Capital Loan and Investment Company,
shellywille, Tenn.

A GENTS WAN IED TO SEL OUR NON EVAP
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Appliance Co. [Incarporated.] N. 38 Front street, JEWELRY, SPECTAGES Softom prices. Peach-GENTS WAN IED TO SET OUR NON-EVAP
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Woreester, Wass.

GENTS SHOULD WRITE FOR ILLUST ATED
A firetlant, terms and two weeks trial of Missouri
Washe. Washes diriciss clothes by hot steam withoutrabbling. Easily sold; profitable. J. Worth, 54
Beekman St., N. Y.

GENTS WANTED—\$5 TO \$19 PER DAY COL-NS, ORANT, 53 PEACH-NOLDS& WELLS SUCE . — THE EXCELSION TWENTY DOLLARS RE A GENTS WANTED—\$5 TO \$10 PER DAY COLlecting small pictures for us to copy and enlarge stisfaction guaranteed and \$4 outfit free. Address A. Dunne & Co., 56 Reade street, New York. A GENTS SHOULD WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED circular, terms and two weeks' trial of discourt washer. Was es dirtiest clothes by hot meam, without rubbing. Easily sold. Profitable. J. Worth, 54 Beekman st., N. Y sun 134 Oct 13-dtf GRANT, THE SIC Worth, 54 Beekman St., N. Y Sun 134

WANTED-LADY AGENTS FOR OUR NEW
Windinesh Ragtin. Superior cloth, in wide
gripes on outside, vuicanized rubber on inside.
Coe fitting: very stylish; never spots. Beautiful as
the finest cloth garment ever made and is absolutely
waterproof. Agents sell a x a day and make \$6.00.
Great opportunity. Also fine line other goods. Address, E. H. Campbell. 428 Randolph street, Chicago:

WANTED-LADY AGENTS. ALSO MEN; TWO

V. Immense new spot dies; one lady made \$27
before dinner: anoneer, orders thour. Address Litlie 4 Co., box 443, Chi-ago, 11.

MANTED-AGENTS-REMARLE WOMEN TO SIGN PAINTERS, SUCup on Fort place, Treaday, 12th in-WANTED—AGEN IS—REITABLE WOMEN TO Bell the "Original Hygeta" Combination thauder Broce Corect; best money making article in the country. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply for terms and territory to Western Corset Co., the Louis, Ma. WANTED-AGENTS EVERYWHERE FOR THE Denver State Lottery Co., tickets 60 cents. Address A. C. Ross & Co., Denver, Colorado. WE HAVE PURCHASED ix pound, Carew mila to reial note. Will sell the above reward to tail, who will duplicate which was a stell to the control of the control Address A. C. Ross & Co., Denver, Colorado.

A GENTS WANTED ON SALARY, 875 PER month and expenses paid any active man of wordan to sell our goods by sample and live at boma. Salary paid promptly and expenses in advance. Full particulars and sample case free, We mean just what we say. Address Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass. who will duplicate This paper retails I children buying of the count of twenty hand-polies only to Mon-for cash old books, etc. Only about worth over \$1; are them now for the thirty recommends. A GENTS WANTED-NEW, VALUABLE, USI A tul book, suitable for a holiday present. dicount. Good seller. Home Pub. Co., 71%, P. tre, Atlanta. PRINTING MATERIALS. five years back WANTED-A W SAVE FREIGHT ON TYPE, DEADS as cases stands and materials. We carry a foct of job and display type and excrything a plating office. Southern Printers' Supply used in a planting office. Southern I Co., 34 W. Alabama st., Atlanta, Ga. DO 34 W. A bama st., Atlanta, Ga.

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Jamous not less, everlasting Liberty, the lightnng, money-making Baltimore fobber, popular
jordon. Eclipse, and universa job presse, at
ow prices, for case or on time. Let us know your
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bottom prices for cash
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will buy from us
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D great aciety for sale and want
new maminary, type, etc., for all th
own. Tite us if you want anything or HAVE A We are in the are s right from the shoulder. Southern Co., 34 W. Alabama st., Atlanta, Ge . G. MPLETE OUTFITS—FOR NEWSPAPER OF obodices can be supplied at once. We ke p. of obodices can be supplied at once. We ke p. of occ. and we will make it to your interest to pa to the supply of one of the control of the c LY 15C AT A mast, Atlanta, Ga. , PLUMES, TIPS, BUSINESS CHANCES. PROMINENT POTOGE PH ARTIST FROM Louisville, Ky., is o exhibits in this city (gallery procured) and want of practical purtner with small capital, or an ask an ion salary. None but the very best in the rit ue dapply. Apply at 31,4 Peachtree street, Londay, a tween 3 and 5 p. m., and subsequent applications ddress to P. O. Box 189. EASL OF WOMEN AND Patient received in the attende at their homes, lave never lost a case in each tree, 3, 4, p. m.

M LAUNDR, 12 AND Prompt, reliate, find PRUG CLERK WANTED. APPLY, STATING references and salary expected, to A.P. Fries & a. Jacksonville, Fla. WANTEL CODY O CAPITALISTS OR MONEYED MEN-I HAVE just received an order to sell \$100,000 worth celtral property in the city of Brunswick, Ga., 75,00. This will pay you better than any gamine in the country. For full particulars we can on D. Morrison, real estate agent, 45 Linner treef. 11 WEST ALABATA
ts for Cœsar Bros. pate windows, etc.

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He employs only the
houses, does graining,
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OR S.LE OR LEASE—A COMPLETE
facturing plant, now in operation, to staple good \$2,000 to \$20,000 can be use to see. Reads for selling owner has of or that requires a stime and means, Ad ress, acturer, are constitution. ANUtrequires inter, care WE PAINT s, 24 S. Broad st. ONS-REYNOL rant & Reyn AN, SIGP PAINTERS, 11
Anner Brogo. Nothing speaks
mass as good signs.

AY PAIRABLE DRUG STORE
Will soventory about \$1,500.
Ill pring L. B. D., care Constinov13-3t we fri su BOSCHE & DU PAINTERS, 11 so well for your business.

TOR SALE—A VERY
on easy terms. Will
address with your full y nov13-3t we fri ou LS, SIC Y PAINTERS, SUC-& Revnolo 24 S. Broad st. EYNOLDS & W OR SALE —
Thewspaper town of about in the town, ance in one a live progres advance," N FIRST-CLAS DEMOCRATIC in a growing dly newspaper rd pwn, the bal-endic chance for inhabitants. Occi Dosin's So Opportunity—will SK . For Boash at \$15,000, or exchange for good proerry, an eleg at business, long established; fine offits; on an in street in center of city; stock of bods the v y best and put in at cost. For particulars spot to Analey Bros. 10 E. Alabama st. d sun toes that seemed with a seemed agent in this state for the ddress Krueger, 8 Front novio-diw ANTED—WELL ble party as gene tubricant in market, New York BUILT NG MATERIAL. BOSCHE & DUCCAN, IGN PAINTERS, 11 West Alabama, comer broad street; quality, not quantity, our motto. REYNOLDS & WE AS SIGN PAINTERS, SUC-cessors to Grand & R. Wolds, 24 S. Broad st.

THE ONLY CHEAP WALL PAPER HOUSE IN in the city is to be fond at 114 Whitehall steect

det McNal'sprices. FOR SALE-MISCELLANEOUS. TAN BARK.—FOR SALE OVER 100 CORDS OF Dright mountain oak. Apply to W. D. Young, allulah Falls, Ga.

SPECTACLES, PECTAO ES, SPECTACLES, NO fancy prices, the proctacles 10 cts., 15 cts., 25 cts., 50 cts., and 21.00 pair. Atlanta Jewelry Co., 10 Peachtree st.

ONE FOR SALE—A GENUINE MADSTONE FOR male. Has been successfully tested. Address J. Duras, Shaltonvilla, Ga. WANTED—HOUSES, ROOMS. ETC.

WANTED—TO ST BY DECEMBER 1ST.
five or six room use near in. Rent must be reasonable. Add ess Prupt, care this office.

WANTED—HREE O FOUR NICELY FURNISHED that we reprint the control of th 4 ROMS WANTED-IN A P. IVATE PARILY, and individual for a No. 1, current, suitable for houselessing. Call tomology, J. Henry

FOR SEAL

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SIGN PAINTER Broad. Punctual

dium sized, red, old; is giving mil

NDLE. Ma taken up on End, on Tues by paying

TURE.

parlor suits, heating sto 27 Marietta st

TY HOTEL

RGAINS—THIS ES scount all chamit re-removal from my ne-this coming week. Ards, dressers, hall stoves, and a general se furniture. L. M. I

MARBLE WALN

M., MONDAY, 11
of household goods, store of planes, 3 organs, 2 pants must be sold furniture and planes for a signments, J. G.

BRACELETS, ONLY

Phillips, 14 Mariette sun, wed&fri

olds, 24 S. Broad st.

WOMAN AND CHILD

vest at half price. ble the money. Also, of every description.

welry. etc. H. Wolfe.

furniture, carpet

LOLA.

WE MONEY FOR Atlanta and adjates. Address, A. Harcare Constitution.

ons. Apply to Well-

OMPTLY NEGOTIA1834 Marietta street,
sun-tues wed.
OWEST RATES OF
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oining country of to suit borrows arnett, 15% & Brownest, 15%

IN HOUSE.

Y 15 CENTS EACH.

ol place

SALES.

COLUMI

BOOK STORE."

ANEOUS.

HELP WANTED MALES. WANTED-ONE GO and fenders at 28 Curtis.

WANTED—STO I BOYS, IS OR 16 YEARS OLD to learn trunk making. Apply at the Atlanta Trunk Factory, Lieberman & Kaufman, 92 Whitemall street. VANTED-ONE STOCK CLERK, ONE B teeper and one city collector at one Apply at Intervence office, 24% South Bro street.

WANTE A TEACHER TELEGRAPHY, or some to bractic with 65 Farile 8 reet.

WANTED A FIL CLASS CARRIAGE TRIMmer at one also can hand to stitch dashes.

Weitzell & Fit abbon, 85 Peach see street. MAN ED - CASH BOY-ONE CICK IN digures - to make change; must come we dimended. Address A. B. C., care Constitution. TEACHERS WANTED—THE BOARD OF TRUS
tees of R. E. Lee Institute will elect two teachers November 24th, one for preparatory department and one for primary department. Applications should be addressed to R. E. Hightower, secretary, Thomaston, Ga. An EXPERIENCE C VASSER WHO HAS good address and first-class opening by tution office.

DO YOU USE FIGURES?—FARNSWORTH'S New System of Addition solves the secret of "lightning calculation." Learned in an hour. For highest indorsement and particulars inclose stamp to THE FARNSWORTH Co., Johnston Bidg., Cincinnati, O. MANTED -AT ONCE A RELIABLE ANTED-AT ONCE A RELIABLE compent bookkepper and salesmy identified ith the country and craft trade. An awrite a good busines mand, be moral and attentive business. Not others need apply. A permanent are leasure position to the righ, man, Address stating hary expected, etc. W. Ht. Brimberry, Jr., gen. at h. wchant, Camilla, Ga. WANTED AT ONCE A CO-PETENT FORE-me in a 60-ton cotton seed until. Must underst ind oil milling good wages the right man Address, with references, to F. S. olley, Superintendent Capital City Oil Mill, lock box 100 lation Rouge, La. sun mor tues 37 WANTED-A MAN AND WIFE TO ENGAGE for one year to live on a truck farm, four miles from carshed. Man to understand truck gardening and wife to work in the house. Reply to "Truck," care Constitution. ALESMAN WANTED—TO SELL GOODS BY sample. Good salary paid. Write to Centended Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, O. or Chicago, Sot—fri sun wed WANTED AN EXPERIENCED TOR CO calesman, to travel atlanta's terriery. B., care Constitution.

WANTED AN EXPERIENCE FLOUR SALESman, acquisited with reorgia trade, to represent a well established mill, care Constitution.

WANTED AT OUR SAWA, 18, ONE BLACK-part who can shoe. Also be using mill man Good places for steady men. Atlant. Lumar Co. OTENOGRAPHER WANTED — A YOUNG MAN who can write to letter or other dictation at moderate speed, can secure a position by applying in writing at once to "Stenographer," Constitution letter box. business office. DETECTIVES—WE WANT A MAN IN EVERY locality as special private detective. Experience not required. Particulars free. U. 8. Detective Bureau, Kansas City, Kan, novi6—diw WANTED—WE WANT TO HIRE AN ENERgetic person in every locality to distribute and vertising matter and attend to our local interests. A straight salary of \$2.50 per day and expences will be paid. Address, inclosing 2c stamp for particulars, Universal Supply Co., Chicago, Ill. No postals answered. Answered.

WANTED—SALESMAN AT \$75,00 PER MONTH
salary and expenses, to sell a line of silverplated ware, watches, etc., by sample only; horse
and team furnished free. Write at once for full
particulars and sample case of goods free. Standard
Silverware Co., Boston, Mass.

OANVASSERS WANTED—FOR TWO NEW FIRST
Class saleable article—much needed daily in
every home. Benton, and & & Co., 71½ Peachiree,
Atlanta. HELP WANTED-FEMALE. ANTED-SALESLADY, MUST HAVE EX-perience; good salary to one competent, ply anday after 10 o'clock. Abe Foot of to, 84 whitehe street. WANTED FIRST CLAS NURSE, AT 424 COOK. APPLY AT 93 WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY IR.

and girl or woman to cook and
horsework. Address P. O. box 882. city. Wish TO EMPLOY A FEW LADIES ON SALary, to take charge of my business at their
homes; entirely unobjectionable; light; very fascimating and healthful; no talking required; permanent position; wages 810 per week in advance. Good
pay for part time. My references includes some of
the best well known people of Louisville, Cincinnati, Pittsburg and elsewhere. Address with stamp,
Mrs. Marion Walker, 4th and Chestnut sts., Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—LADES AD GENTLEMEN IN
City or country with general contents to 85 a day
at their own homes; no massing; work furnished
and sent by mail my desing; work furnished
and sent by mail my desing. Address with
stamp, Crystalized Photo Co. M12 W, 6th street,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Oct 20—4t sun

TAYANTED—ONE LADY IN EACH TOWN TO WANTED-ONE LADY IN EACH TOWN TO risk. A §: sample and full particulars free. Address The N. Y. H. A., 285 Broadway, N. Y.

sun tu thur

G. W. Adair, Reut, Rent, Rent.

HAVE FOR RENT A 25 OOM CENTRAL furnished boarding bouse on South Pryor street, will rent furnished or unfurnished.

A 12 room bouse on West Mitchell street. win to thur

WANTED-6 GOOD MILLINERS AT ONCE AT the Surprise Store. None but experienced nov15-dlw WANTED.—SITUATION BY YOUNG MA graduate of Goldsmith & Sullivan's Busine ollege, as bookkeeper. Address M. D. Lewis, 40. TIGHEST.

ANTED—BY A COMPETENT BOOKKEEP

a position; thoroughly understands do not start years' experience; A 1 references. A

s H., Buford hotel, Charlotte, N. C. WANTED-BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, A stuation in hardware or stove and thware store. Twenty years' experience. Something to do as mu h of an object as salary, Address "Hardware," are of Constitution. TIONS WANTED-FEMALES WANTSD-A YOUNG LADY EXE.
in bookkeeping and stenograph; work; will work at reasonable saley.
Miss A., can of Constitution. RIENCED Address -POSITION BY A YOUNG LADY AS Copyls or to assist in office ork, or as companion to chi fren or an elderly indy here or elsewhere. Refer noes. Address Miss N., care Constitution office, A anta. Ga. A LADY WI H SEVERAL YEARS EXPERIence desirs situation a teacher or as copyist. Fine reference, Address T. this copy-BOARLERS WANTED. WANTED-A CO PLIOR TWO YOUNG MEN to board in privile family; no other boarders; best references given a d required. C. P. H., this office. WANTED—A LAY BOARDER OR A TRAV-eling gentleman and wife, or a furnished room for rent; object com any for a private family, 170 W. Harris St. WANTED-BO RDERS AT NO. 12 WHEAT street; nice newly remished rooms, good fare: large front from first floor BOARDERS ANTED AT 19 LOYD. GOOD accommonations near in.

THE LEYD NI USEON PEA HTREE STREET floor with grivate authorom, weated on 25th inst. Apply at No. 124.

BOARD RS WANTED — AN ELEG ANT FRONT room second story, easiern exposine, with the best fare can be had at 55 lyy street. The desiral country of the country of t NISHED 5 Luckie FOR SALE HORSES, VARRIAGES WANTED—A COUPLE OR TWO YOUN It to occupy a neatly furnished front reprinte family. Board reasonable, 18 Churc TOR SALE HORSES, ARRIAGES

TO SALE—GOOD FAMILY HORSE NEW

top togy and harnes, will exchange for city
lot. B. More p., 80 whitehall St.

TOR SALE, On will LEX GANGE FOR GROceries, spring to with top. Apply 75%

Penchtree street.

Torres and saddle extra, 2125; Horse in difficial of anything; for any days at Stewart & Bone p's stables.

Dig dargains in Horse Blankis. And

Doll covers, wagon oil covers, 2 sets second and
harness. D. Morgan, 30 whitehall St.

UR STOCK OF CARRIAGES IS THE LARG. MEN, om in OABDERS-WANTED A FEW GENTEEL mainent boarders; large nicely finished in centry furnished rooms, gas and boths, 193 Williams, and the centre of Our STOCK OF CARRIAGES IS THE LARG-est ever brought to Atlanta, and we will be pleased to nave you come and see us wheter you wish to buy or not. Our prices cannot be beaten, Standard Wagon Co., H. L. Atwater, Manager. OMS—ONE OR TWO FURNISHED ROOMS with board, in a private family; excilent perhood; corner electric and street ar line PERMANENT BOAR IN PRIVATE the 10th of December or before, by address, stating terms, location, etc., in fution office Standard Wagon Co., H. L. Atwater, Manager sun wk

THE LARGEST STOCK HARNESS IN THE south. Standard Wagon Co.; 28, 57, 59, 41, 42, 46 and 47 West Alabama street.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST ROAD CART IN America. Only fis. Standard Wagon Co., opposite Constitution building.

NEW GOODS ARRIVING EVERY DAY. 30,000 square feet flooring covered with vehicles standard Wagon Co.

SEE OUR NEW PATENT WHEEL PARM WA gons, 30, 47, 32, 41, 43, 45 and 47 West Alabama treet.

DUY OUR NEW STERL AXLE DRAY. WE DO not believe this axle can be broken and will furnish stew axle free of charge in quae of breakage without figuiling cause. Standard Wagon Co.

OR RENT—HOUSES CO TAGE S.

RENT—THE RESIDENT. OF MR E. S.
Abrils, 8 rooms, water large lot, stable, carge and bregy house; 315 M. Peachtree; rent \$30.
10. J. Wooden. 20 N. ond st. TOR RENT-SIX DOOM HOUSE, GAS AND water both; If a one floor, large hall and veranda, 22l Spri 2; \$25 per month. Jno. J. Woodside, 20 N. Brod st.

TOR RES T-RESIDENCE 51 ST CAIN, 7 room beside bath and dressing rt m, water, gas, su and room, etc.. Newly painted a drenovator, by the year only at \$30 a month. Aprily at 45 west Cain, or Old Book Store." OR RENT-ONE OF THOSE NICE SIX RO cottages No. 83 Smith street, newly paper er and gas. Apply to Dr. Marvin, 365 Whiteh ROOMS.

POR RENT-ONE LARGE PLEASANT ROOM
Valton street, one block from the postoffice.

A DE TRABLE FRONT ROOM, NICELY PAper d; with modern improvements, 55 walton. FOR RENT—OUE FURNISHED F private family. Cheap to light at 74 Ivy street. ROOM, WITH FURNISHED ROOM tol avenue; two References, Addo M N FIRST FLOOR, CAPI-ing e gentlemen preferred. K, can Constitution. ELEGANT ENFURNISHED first floor call early Monda, cold bath. A North Forsyth str FRONT ROOM, morning; hot and FOR DENT-FURNISHED ROOM, in street; hot and cold baths; R OOMS FOR RENT-NICELY FURNIS FOR rooms with gas, fires and servant's attention. Also excellent meals furnished if desired. None but first-class parties need apply, 61½ Peachtree. 8 Capitol avenue, one block of new capitol gas and servants' attention; very cheap OR RENT—ONE NICELY FURNISHE with dressing room attached, on first fi hot water, etc., at 120 East Peter street NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM at. Gas and water. 61 Garnett irect om Whitehall, Reference required, re POR RENT-FURNISHED FRONT ROM ON firs floor to elderly married couple, so three ROOMS FURNISHEDOR IN TURNS'D

TOR RINT-SEVERAL VIR DESIRABL

T and p assant rooms, furnished and unfurnished at 58 wast ngton st. Board quie envenient. References ex hanged. DESIRABLE FOR RENT-ONE NICE I nished or unfurnished rates. No. 5 Luckie. ARSE ROOM, FUR FOR RENT-SEVERAL V RY DESIRABLE and plea and rooms for in hed and unfurnished, at 59 washington street. Board quite convenient. References exchanges ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD RURNISHED ROOMS 11TH OR WITHOUT board; nice foom of fire floor for couple; gas; servants' attention. 57 Mits hell. J. Henly Smith, No. 5 West Alabam Street. SUPERIOR SEVEN ROOM RESIDENCE, WITH servants' house take, good lot, etc., in West End. ROOM RESIDENCE AND a half miles out. re, on the railroad two and NICE FIVE ROOT COTTAGE AND GOOD GAR-den in Clarks of 4 ROOM RESIDENCE NEAR PAYNE'S CHAPEL ROOM RESIDENCE CLOSE TO WINSHIP'S. 4 ROOM RESIDENCE NEW AND NICE, WEST 4 ROOM RESIDENCE NEW AND VERY NICE on street car line, half mile out, 1st December SPLENDID NEW EIGHT ROOM RESIDENCE, just finished, on electric car line, three-quareers of a mile out; everything desirable. For Rent by | John Woodside, Renting Agent, 20 North Broad Street. Agent, 2 North Broad Street

O R H, IVY, NEAR CAIN; NEW ...
8 r h, Ivy, near junction Peachtree,
h, 315 Peachtree; stable
b, 57 E, Cain; new; December 1st.
h, 21 Spring; gas and water; December h, 21 Spring; gas and water; December h, 29 Neutron 1st.
h, 20 N. Butler, near Decata.
h, 22 Scott.
h, 7 Rock.
h, 466 Mariette.
h, 233 W. Fair
h, near East-Tennessee shop;
t of house, close in, 5 rooms. Part of house, close in, 5 rooms Sleeping room close in, Mari dwelling and several stores. G. W. Adair, Rent, Bent, Rent. A new 9 room house on Washington street.
A nice 9 room house on Washington street.
A 7 room jouse on Pulliam street.
A 7 room jouse on Pulliam street.
A 7 room jouse close in, on Ean Peters street.
A 6 room house on Wheat, oppetite Y. M. C. A. rilding. Residences and cottages in every part of the city. Call and examine my lists. G. W. Adair, 5 Kimball house, Wall street. For Ren by G. J. Dallas, 43 S. Broad St. NINE LOOM HOUSE, WHITEHALL STREET. 8 room house, South Pryor street, 8 room house, Capilol avenue, 8 room house, furnished, Peachtre 6 room house, Nelsou street, 6 room house, West End. Good flairy farm four miles out, T. M. McKinnon, Renting Agest. No. 21 Mayetta Sreet, Corner North Broad Street. . \$25 00 No. 7 Worners ave. W. Alabaster st, ne DOGS FOR SALE.

IN PET DOGS IN AVE SPAN AS, BLACK AND tan Scotch teniers; in sorting dogs, setters, pointers, beagles, for and oner hounds; in watch dogs, scotch collie, an oberds, Newfoundlands, St. Bernards, English and arman mastifk. Now selling off dogs and puppes to the above beerds very cheap. Welte for any want to buy. Address pute City Kennel or D. More son, West End, Atlanjia, Ga.

REAL FSTATE.
CE PLEY TED LOTS, ONE
120, 51 00 each. If party
lost w \$1,000 or more, can
make for lot. Bargain for
melgaborhood. Ad-FOR SALE—T.
50x100 and one
will build house at OR SA.

50x100 and one

will build house at on
bave three or four years
one desiring a home in
dress, Henry, Constitution.

I MNE TIMBER—VE OFFL 180,000 ACRES
Georgia and A boama from \$1 5.50 per acre.

McEwey, Cartersville, Ga. Atlanta Real Estate Exchange, No. 5 South Pryor Street, Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

WE HAVE SOME GREAT BARGAINS IN houses, in desirable locations amongst which are the following:
Luckie street house, 7 rooms, good stable, lot 61½ x150. Price \$8,000.

Rillis street, 5 room house, kitchen and servant's room, stable, lot 50x150. Price \$8,5750.

Powers street, new 6 r residence, bath room, butter pantry, etc., gas, water, electric bells, front and rear vorands. Price \$3,600.

Spring street, 5 room cottage, Price \$2,750. Only \$500 cash; balance 5 years, 8 per cent.

I yy street, 5 room house, 2 room basement, gas and water, pawed street. Price \$3,750.

West Peachtree, fine residence, a bargain.

Also numerous other houses, for particulars of which, call and examine our list.

Vacant lots from \$175 to \$10,000 on all the principal streets; many on easy terms of payment.

Arlington Heights lot, ten per cent cash, balance on thirty monthly payments.

Choice acre property in and out of the city, some of which will at once pay to subdivide and return a fine profit.

Rent paying property that is now netting twenty per cent on an investment of \$2,500. Call and investigate this.

Farms in all parts of the state from \$5 to \$25 per acre, according to location and improvements. Some especial bargains within a few miles of the city, in Fallon and adjoining counties.

We are always ready to show property to intending purchasers. Call or write us for what you want, Atlanta Real Estate Exchange, 5 South Pryor St., Atlanta, Ga. Pryor Street, Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga. WASHING McPherson & Kelly, Real Estate, 4 South Pryor Street. R IL AND STORE AND FOUR TWO-ROOM houses on lot 100x200, on good street; will pay to per cent on investment. 7 R. H. AND THREE ACRES IN NOBCROSS, will sell at a sacrifice. A BEAUTIFUL HOME AND ORANGE GROVE in a thriving Florida town. 5 B. H. AND DOUBLE KITCHEN, BARN, stable, fruit and a beautiful grove in front. Lot 144x300, fronting Georgia railroad. 8 R. H. HIGHLAND AVENUE, NEAR ELEC-| 10t, Richardon street, 55x164 | 1 50 |
10t, 40x100, Love street	30
10t, 40x151, South Fryor street	1 00
1 10t, 50x30 Fryor street	35
10t West End, Holderne-s street	10
10t, West End, Gordon street	1 50
10t, 100x127 Pine street	2 0
10t, 48x120 Spring street	1 50
10t, 10x10x10 street	65
1 10t, Edgewood. \$10 per month.	sun-wed-frl. For Sale by George J. Dallas, 43 South Broad Street. Krouse & Welsh, Real Estate, Renting and Loan, 2 Kimball House, Wall St. \$3750 1 SIX ROOM HOUSE, WILL-reet:good lot water and gas. \$650 for three rool house, East Simpson; 60x100; house new. 35,000 for eight room house, and nice; good lot.
\$5,000 for eight room house ch don street; new hurch street; close to eachtree. \$3,000 for seven room house, Vest Harris street; a \$5,000 for a seven soom house, tland avenue;

\$2500 PEACHTREE STREET THREE acres, 1/75 pet on street, \$8500 PEACHTRIE 12-ROOM RESI-\$16000 FOR CENTRAL TWO-STORY brick store, 30 feet front. \$1050 FOR FOUR LOTS ON EAST Fair street 50:100 feet each. Best \$4000 FOR NICE MERRITT'S AVENUE house and lot. Water and gas. 50,000 for a seven coun house, Gordon street, West
Sug; newly full; a bargain.
S60 for aree church, Markham street
S3,500 for sirge church barding house, Luckie \$4500 WILL BUY A BROAD STREET \$1050 FOR SHADED GEORGIA AVE-\$1900 FOR ELEVATED PRYOR STREET AUCTION-REAL ESTATE. OR SALE-TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, THE \$2200 FOR 4-ROOM HOUSE AND VAN Terrell cotton and woolen mill, located in Terrell, 32 miles east of Dallas, on the Texas and Pacific railread, consisting of one two-story brick, tin roof, building 150x80 feet, and the machinery necessary for a 2,200-spindle mill, with 36 looms, all in position. Will be sold to the highest bidder on the 22d day of January, 1890. Address Terrell Cotton and Woolen M'rg Co.

DUBLIC SALE OF LOTS ON NORTH SUPPLIES. \$1100 FOR 6-ROOM HOUSE, MAGNO-\$1500-NEW 3-ROOM HOUSE, LOT 142 feet from; Beliwood. PUBLIC SALE OF LOTS ON NORTH SIDE OF Public Souare in Americus, Ga. Byvirtue of an order passed by the commissioners of roads and revenue of Sumter county, appointing us commissioners for the sale of said pioperty, we will sell at public outcry, before the courthouse door, on Tuesday, November 19, 1889, at 10 o'clock, the following property to-wit: West Peachtree street for 50x150.

Stonewall street, lot 50x180, only.
Fair street, lot 50x100 feet, only.
McDouald street, lot 50x100 feet.
Powers street, 3-room cottage.
Capitol avenue lot 50x200 feet.
Washington street, 50x130. to-wit:
One lot, 100 feet front on Lee street, opposite the
new courthouse, and 41 feet front on Forsyth street.
Six lots fronting on Forsyth street, each 30 feet front and running back 100 feet.
Terms of sale—One-third cash, one-third in one \$1300 FOR 4-ROOM HOUSE, CORNER lot, Georgia avenue: bargain. front and running the form of the following states of Alabama Street. \$6.000 AN ELEGANT CENTRAL CORNER TO, 75 ft front, 2 squares

r Sale, By Tally. Thompson

octaor 10t, 70 th 10th, 2 squares of car shed.

15,000—The finest vacant lot in the center of city, on a corner and pared streets.

22,500—Boulevard lot, 10tx 159, lies beautifully.

\$1,250—Bpring st lot, near Church st, 25:290.

\$2,500—Nice 5 room cottage on electric line, Pine st.

\$2,500—Richardson st house and lot, elegant location. PERSONAL. EYNOLDS & WELL SIGN PAINTERS, SUccessors to Grant & Re, olds, 24 S. Broad st. \$2,500—Nice 5 room cotage on electric line, Fine st.
\$2,500—Richardson st house and lot, elegant location.
\$2,500—Ponce de Leon ave lot, 110 ft front, nice
shade.
\$1,000—Will buy a beamiful South Pryor lot.
\$12,000—Elegant Walton at home, corner lot.
\$2,100—Clarke st property, near Capital ave, on
which are two houses renting for \$10 and \$12,50
per month; never wheant. Come see it.
\$3,000—Property that will rent for \$30: a new house;
needs no repairs, paved at.
\$4,000—Merritts ave house and lot; a nice home.
\$4,000—Merritts ave house and lot; a nice home.
\$4,000—Forest ave lot, \$50,150; a cheap lot.
\$2,000—Beautiful lot on Writehall st, 60 ft front.
\$5,000—Two West Peachtree lots, near in.
\$9,500—Two acres on West Peachtree, finely shaded.
\$1,400—Pulliam st lot 250 ft deep.

PARM8
All kinds—75 acres on E. T. R. R., finely wooded
and well watered; 6 miles from city; \$4,500.

DECATUR HOMES
\$1,600, \$2,100, \$3,200, \$3,200, \$2,700 and others.
Office, 10 East Alabama street. OPERA GLASSES! \$1.00 PER PAIR. 60 PEACH. TERA GLASSES! \$1.00 PER PAIR. 60 PEACHtree st.

Description of the Leading Signary of the NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC—MR CHARLIE W. Wimpy is my authorized collector. I will not be responsible for money paid to any one else. A. M. Shomo. King & Roberts' Sale List Nimpy is my authorized collector. I will not be responsible for money paid to any one cise. A. M. Shomo.

M. S 8 R WHEAT STREET, WATER AND GAS, CLOSE

INSTRUCTION.

4 ROOM COTTAGE ON HIGHTOWER
lot 48x190, very desirable; \$1,400. STREET, King & VACANT LOT, HIGHTOWER STREET building site, near McDaniel street, & Reberts. W. S. McNEAL WILL PAPER YOUR ROOMS and paint your houses in the neatest style. House painting and graining are specialties. Have him put up your picture rods. Cail on him at 114 whitehall street or telephone 453. Prices way down. Hunter Street HAVE YOUR CLO PUT IN GOOD ORDER by Atlanta Joseph Go Peachtree st.

PETSOF'S HEADING SALVE HAS PECULIAR healing properties. For sale by L. R. Bratton, Druggist, 90 and 92 Peachtree st. aug25-3m sun CENTS. STRASHOO LOVE. GENTS-S TRASING LOVE LETTERS, READ two ways. Mail loc to Box 52, Baltimore, Maryand. 6 r h and 2 r senement, good garden with trees and grape vines on lot, Walnumer W Fair, very cheep at 5 r h new, shill for two families, on good near it on Stonewall st, rents at \$2 A. GOODRIGH. ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124
A. Dearborn street, Chicago; advice free: 21 years'
experience; business quietly and legally transacted. month

5 r h, gas and water, choice, Ivy st, lot, in, only

3 r h, Powers st, good neighborhood, big 2,200 ighborhood, big par-SHORTHAND CRICHTON SHORTHAND School, 49% itemail at cet. Success guaranneed; no failure every traduate employed. Special terms to ladies; cogue free.

SHORTHAND — F.F. ELEVEN WEEKS study at Crichion's school mastered shorthand and was placed in a good posite. — Ed. Crusselle Far of farms, farms for sale. If you wan and see my list, at I have all slase an Sale it forces in the parts of the city for sale done easy terms by D. Morrison, 65 E flu COLDSMITH & SULLIVAN'S BUSINESS COL.

T lege, Fitten bullding. Host practical college south. Life scholarship 50, which includes sailly continued to the second state of the scholarship 50, which includes sailly continued to the scholarship 50, which includes sailly continued to the scholarship 50, and the scholarship 50, at least the THE EXCRISION STEAM LAUNDRY, CAN WANTED STREET THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF

FOR SALE-REAL ESTATE. South Broad Street.

Decrease of Five Room House on Lot 82
20, 500 corner lot on Crew, six room house one-third cash, balance one and two years.

Sa. (0) five room house on Hood street, 16 50x250.

Stood two four room house on lot 100 fast front on Pulliam street.

St. (0) three room house and store, ne and well rent ed, near Pryor street.

St. (0) three room house Baliey street; one-fourth cash, balance liberal.

\$1,000 four room house Baliey street; one-fourth cash, balance liberal.

\$10,000 corner lot on Garnett, with two four room houses, one six room house.

\$6,000 saven room house on lot 50x105 Chitol avenue corner.

\$1,000 four room house and store on good lot, fronts Houseon and Ellis, electric line by door, good as investment, half cash, balance liberal.

\$1,000 four room house and store on good lot, fronts Houseon and Ellis, electric line by door, good as investment, half cash, balance liberal.

\$1,000 four room house and cash cheared lot, 66x 139, sorner, good place and desir ble.

\$2,000 two four room house on lots \$2x100 Walmut street, cheap.

\$1,500 four room house on lot 50x100 Stonewall street.

\$1,600 five room house on Holland street, lot 100x 100, bar-ain.

\$3,000 two story cleven room house, side alley, on lot 70x110, Markham street.

\$1,100 two three room house, lot 80x60 W Fair, bargain, \$2,000 foff room house, lot 80x60 W Fair, bargain, \$2,000 foff room house, Rood lot, water and gas, paved street, near in, must be sold, Forsyth street; how is your chance.

\$1,000 five room house on lot 50x134 Walmut street, bargain.

\$1,000 five room house on lot 50x134 Walmut street, bargain. outh Pryor Street, Kimball Entrange NORTH SIDE, IN ONE OF THE FINEST LOcalities; a choice bargain in one of the finess
boms in the city; large, elegant new house on
large lot, with side drive; fitted with electric beliafine pantles, club-house grates; everythin about
the remises the very best; good stables and carriage house. We will take pleasure in showing you
this property. W. M. Scott & Co. \$6 OOO WORTH OF PURCHASE we can sell at a discount of 2 per cent a whole or in small lovs; they are secured by paym ats having been made on property than sovernment bonds, W. M. Scott & So. her as a payments having been made on property; better than government bonds. W. M. Scott & Eo.

W. B. OFFER SPECIAL FINE BARGAINS THIS week on Mangum street, Smith street, Plum street, McAfee street, Toda street and Fitzerald street, Forne street, These properties can be sold on easysterms, and prices way down for rock betom. W. M. Scott & Co.

PROSIT'S STOCK.—IF YOU HAVE PLENTY AND wants a nice lot or good home in exchange for some, call and see us. W. M. Scott & Co. \$1250 BUYS THIS WEEK FINE LARGE you to call and examine the lot if you want an investment. W. M. Scott & Co. D 3000 WILL BUY ONE OF THE MOST complete hemes in the city; large 7 room two story house with verandas front and rear. Large lot, with good barn on the place and M. Scott & Co. PLENDID CHOICE VACANT LOTS IN WEST End from \$500 to \$800; also a few fine homes. We can sell at argains this. W. M. Scott & CO. COURTLAND AVENUE, FINS SIX ROOM house; nea in on large lot Cheap and on easy terms. W. M. Scott & Co. SOUTH PRYOL STREET, GOOD FOUR ROOM house on lot Jux200, This is a fine chance to buy a home cheat. W. M. Scott & Co.

NORTH SIDE, NEW TWO STORY 7-ROOM house, near p. on paved street; \$3,000 will buy it. This is a chance seldom found. W. M. Scott & Co. paved street, near in, must be sold, Forsyth street; now is your chance.

\$1,400 four room house on lot 50x134 Walnut street, a bargain.

\$1,500 five room house on lot 50x134 Stonewall street, bargain.

\$1,200 two four room houses on fast Baker, near Fort, bargain.

\$1,200 two four room houses on fast Baker, near Fort, bargain.

\$2,000 six room house, one good store on lot 100x170, Reynoldstown, near Edgewood, good stand and cheap.

We have other improved property in different parts of city from \$1,000 to \$30,000. House for all on almost any terms you wish. Also, vaccat lots. Here are a few of them, and small farms.

One lot on Stonewall 50x150, elevated and nice \$700. One lot junction Gray and Dillare streets \$275. Three lots 52x150, ten foot alley in rear on Prijo South Pryor \$850 each.

One lot 50x174 feet on Winsor street, \$200.

One lot 50x174 feet on Winsor street, \$200.

One lot 50x175 feet Richardson street, \$200.

One lot 50x175 feet Richardson street, \$000.

One lot 50x175 feet Richardson street, \$000.

Six acres on McPherson avenue, near Georgia rall-road, \$200.

Two lots on Crumby street \$000 each, \$1,800.

One lot on Fornwalt street 50x160, \$1,000.

Two lots on Fornwalt street \$0x160, \$1,000.

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One lot on Fornwalt street \$0x160, \$1,000.

Two lots on Fornwalt street \$0x160, \$1,000.

Sound to what miles and a fartin streets, \$225 each for the whole 200 each, \$2,000.

136 vaccan tiots on Little and Jartin streets, \$225 each for the whole 200 each, \$2,000.

186 vaccan tiots on Little and Jartin streets, \$225 each for or the whole 200 each, \$2,000.

186 vaccan tiots on Little and Jartin streets, \$225 each for for the whole 200 each, \$2,000.

186 vaccan tiots on Little and Jartin streets, \$225 ea BOYD & BAXTER WORKS. WE HAVE TWO you can afford to but them. Cill and see us early. TEAR NORTH AVENUE WE HAVE FOUR OR five good comformable cottages with good lots. These are in choice ideality, good graded streets, near to busy par of city property, increasing in value rapidly. We can sell on the ensiest of terms and at very low price. Ask to see them. W. M. Scott & Co. G ACRES OF GOOD LAND THREE EIGHTHS of a mile south of Elgemond depot, good three room cottage and outbuildings. This is a cheap place and would make a good truck farm. Price, only \$1,600 cash. W. M. cott & Co. GOOD LITTLE INVESTMENT—FOR \$500 CASH we can sell a small stoe-room with three rooms back on McDaniel street, car E. T. S., which will rent for \$7 or \$5 per month and is a good stand for small store. W. M. Scott & Co. \$1000 FIFTY CRES BEST WOOD mile from Lithonia and twenty miles from Adanta, M. Scott & Co. WE HAVE A SPLENDID LIST OF FARMS FOR sale, ranging in prices from \$500 to \$10,000. Any one wanting a farm or plantation, large or small will do well to call and examine our list. W. M. Scott & Co. Ware & Owens, Real Estate Agents, Corner Marietta and Broad Streets.

Barol & Comment of the Marietta and Broad Streets.

Barol & Comment of the Marietta and Broad Streets.

Barol & Comment of the Marietta and Broad Streets.

Sistement of the Marietta and Control of the Marietta and Cas. Tox 153. It has to be seen to be appreciated.

Sistement of the Marietta and Cas. Tox 150. It has to be seen to be appreciated.

Sistement of the Marietta and Cas. Tox 100.

**Sistement of the Marietta and Cas. Tox Ware & Owens, Real Estate Agents, Corn Marietta and Broad Streets. have a number of 1018 mean Brushus section Machine works. Buy before they advance in spring.

\$4,300—Lunkie street 7 r cottage, gas, weler, etc. near pring street. If you can raise 1800 in "hard cash," come in and we will show your before they can can make \$400 in next 6 ments.

\$500—Will buy the remaining shaded lot on Bradeley stace, 46x125.

\$3,750—92x 50 Capitol ave, corner Bass, a joining new residence of Mr. Ponder. This is the last of these high, choice lots.

\$100—Choice lots in Bellwood, 50x160; instellments, 50 per month. 150x113, corner Venable and Greathun street, with house partly bushed, Go look at it and make us an offer.

\$1,100—Pull am street, 50x294, runs through to Lord swe fronts. Go look at No. 149 V. Fair, corner Chapel street; 3 r house; make us an offer: srms easy.

\$1,250—60x 55, Calboun street, alley at side; will make I lots; the very place to put up houses to rent very close in.

\$3,000—121 area, 8 miles from city on R. and D. railroad; loes Peachtree road and add ins the famou Peachtree park; splendid farm, and high; maproved.

Fine merc ant mill, 23 miles of city, with good patronage, with or without plendid farm eached. If you want a farm, large of small, come and see us. If you have inything to sell and want it sold, be sure to cill on us. For Sale by Kempton & Cunning 1 Or. h., Fine baidence.
1 Or. h., Ighland ave 7 r. h., Pryor st. 1 r. h., Isy 6r. h., Spring st. 7 r. h., Cap bl avenue.
7 r. h., Cap bl avenue.
7 r. h., Cap bl avenue.
7 r. h., Wei End, on 1 srye, shady ot.
Several v ant lots on Capital avon to cheap.
A loveli Home on SPECIAL BARGAIN!
A LOVEL HOME on Peachtree road from artest h well. Elegant 9-room with all our hildings and ences new and cand 8 acres I good land. For sale cheap at once. 6 E. Alabama Street. from artest with all out and 8 acres at once. Osborn, Stelton & Co., Real Estate of Agosts, 12 South Pryor Street.

WE H. VE SOME OF THE P. 1.

We have said lots on the extension of the city and West End that has nevy to market bed to, just the place for a p. We have so to blocks just on the city and can make so d monay by obdividing, age proper all argun, the city and so chesp.

We have so to blocks just on the city and so can make so d monay by obdividing, age proper all argun, the city and so chesp.

We have to blocks just on the city and so can make so d monay by obdividing, age proper all argun, the city and so chesp.

We have the have to make the south of the city and so the hill; they are beauties and the prettiest lots on West Per on the city of as hill; they are beauties to the city of th

THE CONSTITUTION. PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

Keep copies of articles. We do not undertake to nurrefected MSS.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION Will be delivered to any address in the city at TWENTY CENTS PER WEEK.

THE SUNDAY CONSTITUTION 82 A YEAR. SENT TO ANY ADDRESS. ATLANTA, GA., NOVEMBER 17,1889.

The City Ticket.

The committee of one hundred has acted. and the ticket it presents is one which every citizen of Atlanta can support.

The action of the committee, which will undoubtedly be indorsed by Wednesday night's mass meeting, demonstrates that the plan of procedure advocated by THE CON-STITUTION was the right one.

Atlanta's interests will be in good hands in the future, as they have been in the past. These gentlemen will have important duties to perform next year-the funding of large sums of bonds, the waterworks question, and many other questions of public interes and importance will be brought up; the nominees are all good men and they may be relied upon to act for Atlanta's good in all things.

"Subjugating" the South.

It is given out that Quay and Clarkson, the two most prominent republican managers, have succeeded in persuading Mr. Haron that the proper caper for the republican party to cut, now that the elections have demonstrated that it is in the mire, is to proceed to "subjugate the south."

Just how long Quay and Clarkson found it necessary to wrestle with the eminent politician in the white house it is impossible to say, but the fact that he is now in a mood to order an advance on the south for the purpose of political subjugation shows that the two leaders did their work well.

The south is indeed a thorn in the side of the republican party, and it is growing sharper and sharper every day. It is a very big thorn, too, and if it is to be subjugated the work will have to be done by a party much more numerous, vigorous and effective than the republican organization has ever been since the war.

The truth is, the principles for which the south is contending are contagious. The west and the north are catching them, and it will not be long before the whole country is under democratic rule. The people everywhere are going to school to democratic teachers. Wherever there is a protest against trusts and monopolies-wherever the people are banding themselves together to fight against unjust combinations and to resent oppression—there the democratic leaven is working.

Quay and Clarkson may imagine that they have done a good quarter of an hour's work in persuading Mr. Harrison to consent to a policy which contemplates the political subjugation of the south, but before these gentlemen start on their crusade they ought to have their attention called to the following telegram which recently appeared in the associated press dispatches:

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., November 13.—The Union league, a republican organization, last night burned an effigy of President Harrison, together with all the campaign outfit of the club, because of the president's course in the matter of appointments. The immediate cause of the demonstration was the re-appointment of Major A. L. Luke, who was re moved by President Cleveland from the position of

Under all the circumstances, we think it is the duty of Mr. Harrison to send his political army out into Indiana and subjugate the republican hoosiers of that state who are burning him in effigy and destroying their party paraphernalia. This Jeffersonville affair is much more significant than the solid south, and, to borrow one of Coonel Elliot Shepard's editorial words, it behooves Mr. Harrison to look after these republican revolutionists.

Meanwhile, we undertake to say that the south can look after herself.

Phineas Fogg and Nellie Bly. Jules Verne, in one of his marvellous romances, made his hero, Phineas Fogg, go around the world in eighty days.

It was a tremendous yarn, but in these days fact knocks out fiction every time. What Jules Verne dreamed and wrote about is entirely feasible under favorable conditions. The possibilities of rapid transit are so well-known that Miss Nellie Bly, a daring and adventurous young lady on the reportorial staff of the New York World, has started out on her journey around the clobe. It is her intention to make the trip in seventy-five days, thus beating the mythical record of Mr. Phineas Fogg by nearly a

Let us see whether Miss Nellie has underestimated the difficulties in the way. She left New York on the 14th instant, World says that she will celebrate Thanksgiving day at Ismailia and spend Christmas at Hong Kong. She will salute the New Year at Yokohoma, and on the 22d of Jannary strike her native land again at San Francisco. A ride of five days will take the traveler to New York. If no unforeseen delay occurs, Miss Nellie will reach home on the 27th of January. In other words, she will travel nearly thirty thousand miles, and girdle the earth in seventy-five days.

It is a risky venture, with many chi of failue, but on the other hand, the girlmay win. Luck and pluck generally go

The Brazilian Revolution.

The only American empire has yielded to the spirit of triumphant democracy, and wheeled into line with its sister republics of the western hemisphere.

Since the emancipation of the negroes in Brazil the government has been steadily declining in popularity and strength. Emancipation unsettled the labor system, eciated the value of the plantations, and made life and property less secure. The Brazilians found themselves face to face

with a race problem of a very serious nature. In Brazil, as in this country, there were leaders who attempted to force the negroes out of their sphere. Recently the govern-ment organized a strong corps of black soland public indignation reached such a high pitch that one of the Rio newspapers hinted that the assassination of members of the imperial family would be justifiable under

In the absence of full and definite particulars it is impossible to say just how far the race problem enters into the present revolution. It is a factor of discontent and revolt, but it is not the only factor. Hedged in on every hand by republics it was only natural that the empire should give place to a gov-ernment of the people sooner or later.

It is to be hoped that the republicans will keep their pledges assuring the safety of Dom Pedro and his family. The emperor ruled wisely and liberally until his mental condition rendered a regency necessary. There would be no justification for offering personal violence to either the emperor or the regent.

The Brazilians are ready for a republic. They are an educated, progressive people, and are as well fitted for self-government as their South American neighbors. A protracted revolution with the inconvenience of blockaded ports would be a calamity that would be felt in this country. Our commercial relations with Brazil are of such an mportant nature as to make the peace and prosperity of that country a matter of vital interest. The speedy establishment of the new republic on a sound basis will be the best thing for all concerned.

The Electric Wires and Their Danger. THE CONSTITUTION is a believer in progress. It believes in electric cars and electric lights-and it believes that electricity is to be the motive and illuminating power in the near future. Perhaps the most useful agent that man has yet subordinated to his service

and control. But it is a dangerous and uncertain power. From every section of the country come stories of men and horses being killed by the electric wires-of houses being burned, of telephone wires melted, and casualties of various kinds. It is shown that in every case these accidents were the results of carelessness or misunderstanding. They do not impede the progress of electricity as a useful agent, because the people know that it can be controlled, and that it is the coming servant of the people.

But the authorities of every city should see that electricity is introduced into its streets only under the most precise and safe conditions. In Atlanta we have had in the past year a perfect network of electric wires, put up with little regard for anything but haste; their dangers have not been carefully studied and guarded against—but it has been a question of hurry and of rush. While no appalling accidents have happened, there is and has been, a very general apprehension in the minds of the people. It is felt that we are involving ourselves in hidden sources of danger of which we know but little, and against which we have taken but few precautions.

This apprehension is abundantly justified by the report of Mr. Alfred, the expert electrician, which we print elsewhere. It is a startling paper. It shows that there is constant danger of loss of life, and especially in wet weather, whenever a telephone connection is made-and that there is danger of unexpected fire even when the telephone is idle. It is shown that even in THE CONSTI-TUTION building-in its own system of electric wires there is constant danger of fires. It is a fair and accurate and authoritative statement as to the dangers of our systems of electric wires. It is impartial e it comes from an expert by the insurance companies to declare to them in exact terms the dangers to which our buildings are exposed, and the means by which to guard against them.

The city will be wise and prudent if it heeds this warning voice. It is the duty of the city authorities to investigate the matter at once. If they are not satisfied with the report of Mr. Alfred let them appoint other experts to verify or modify it. But in any event let them act promptly and decisively In protecting the life and property of the citizens. This can be done without impeding in the slightest the progress of that admirable system of lighting that has properly driven gas from our streets. Those interested in the different electric enterprises should heartily second the action of the city in providing for protection against danger. In any event the city ought to move at once, and relieve public apprehension, and protect

private rights. The Blot on Our! Civilization.

The untimely taking off of Swope and Goodloe in the bloody tragedy at Lexington is bringing some very fine sentiments to the surface of Kentucky journalism.

In its comments on the affair the Louisville Courier-Journal lays the blame on public opinion. It asks why such encounters occur, and gives this answer: geance, appeals to society for protection for his life geance, appear to seek your protection for its life. Few men in Kentucky have yet shown themselves strong enough to defy this opinion. Judge Reid tried it, but the burden that he had assumed was too great for him. Of the men who should have sustained him many turned aside; others advised him to take a shotgun and avenge his wrongs; others still questioned his personal courage and his Christian character, and he was driven to suicide. What remedy is there for it? Time, education and What remedy is there for it? Time, education and the benign influences of a Christian civilization. Laws will be better when public sentiment is clearer and truer. When the law protects the man it will not be necessary to forbid him carrying weapous to protect himself. Until then all moralizing is useless, all lessons of the past unheeded. Bloodshed will not cease until the false public sentiment that prevalls among us has been changed. It will not cease until waget a truer the public sentiment that prevails among us has been changed. It will not cease until we get a truer ide of what qualities entitle men to our confidence, or

iration and our support. This is gloomy reading. But our contemporary is right. We must look to "time, education and the benign influences of Christian civilization." Here and there a locality may take a long leap towards perfection; occasionally a judge may have the force of character and the power to crush out lawless violence, but the country at large will not feel these exceptional in fluences. Our false public sentiment caunot be changed in a day, and perhaps not in

a generation.
So long as society looks with their sphere. Recently the governorganized a strong corps of black solThis was resented by the whites,

just so long men will continue to exercise what they call the right of private ven-geance. After all it is a bad world, and a mad world, and our boasted civilization is not much bigger than the blot of barbarism which we have thus far failed to rub out.

The reformation of public sentiment is a tremendous task. While we are engaged in let us remember that judges and sheriffs with plenty of backbone are wonderful con-servators of the peace. The trouble is that such officers need a powerful backing before they can put in their best work.

The Chamber of Commerce and Its Work.

Just eight days ago THE CONSTITUTION called for new members to the chamber of commerce. In our call we stated that one hundred new members must be had in order to make operative the new plan for increasing the membership. On Friday night we were compelled to close the list as two hundred new names—the extreme limit, had been added. On yesterday we received still other names running the total up to two hundred and ten new members in eight days. THE CONSTITUTION congratulates the city on this splendid result. columns have shown from day to day how rapidly the result has been reached.

The membership of the chamber of commerce is now nearly four hundred. The force of the movement started in THE Constitution eight days ago will easily carry the membership up to five hundred. This number will embrace the best and strongest business interests of the city. It will bring them together in the only organization in which it is possible they can be united and harmonized. The moral force of such an organization will be tremendous. But it must employ itself in active work. Thus employed it can do more for Atlanta and for Georgia than any single agency has done in the past twenty years. When President Oglesby asked THE CONSTI-TUTION to undertake the work of adding one hundred new members he doubted if that could be done. In just a week two hundred and ten new members have been added. This should convince President Oglesby of the deep and abiding confidence of the business community in his ability, his honesty, and his earnest desire to help Atlanta. This expression of confidence should consecrate him to the work for which the chamber is organized, and through which it can become a tremendous agency for the progress and prosperity of the city. We feel sure that it will do so. And we promise President Oglesby an earnest and constant following to his leadership whenever he starts the work.

The Negro at the rith.

The Boston Transcrik nich is a very candid republican newspa, i, has some comments on a letter written by a correspondent of the Manchester (England) Examiner. This correspondent gives a very full account of the discriminations and injustice practiced on the negroes at the north.

The Transcript goes on to say that it is undeniable that the north is chargeable with the gravest sort of injustice toward the negro, and it adds that the treatment of black people in that section is worse in some respects than their treatment in the south. 'In the south, for instance," it says, "a black man may enter the ordinary mechanical trades and prosper in them, whereas in the north he is practically debarred from being a carpenter, a bricklayer or a painter, and is beginning to be excluded from the trade of barber."

This bold way of telling the truth without blinking is very refreshing, and no doubt some of its home contemporaries will drag the Transcript over the coals for letting out what has been supposed to be a well-kept family secret; but the truth might as well be known. It may aid in the solution of the problem with which the south is pestered. When the republican north excludes educated negroes from its churches, theaters and societies, when it boycotts them in business and refuses to rent them houses except in the slums, as the Transcript admits, the fact ought to be known so that it may be placed side by side with the various charge that northern republicans make against the south with respect to its treatment of the blacks.

The real attitude of the north toward the negro is the more remarkable when it is considered in connection with the tremendous screeds that are aimed at the south through northern newspapers. On the other hand, the real attitude of the south is well known, for no attempt has been made to conceal it, and no one could make any mistake. It is well-known that the south will not tolerate social equality, and that it will not submit to negro domination in any shape. In these matters it is at one with

all intelligent and self-respecting negroes. But when this is said, all is said. There is not a negro church in the south that has not been built by the aid of money freely furnished by the whites. There is not a negro school in the south that is not kept up by taxation that falls almost exclusively

on the whites. In the south, as every negro knows, the negroes have as fair a chance to make a living and to accumulate money as the whites, and in their efforts they have the friendly aid and advice of the whites. They are to be found in almost every mechanical trade. working side by side with white men. They carry on various kinds of business more or less successfully, and they are sequiring property very rapidly.

The Disappearance of Fences. The New York Sun and the American Gardener call attention to the disappearance

Belgium and Bavaria get along without fences. The people in those countries need every inch of land for cultivation. In Gsorgia and South Carolina the no-fence counties are conspicuously prosperous and well satisfied with their experiment. The

Sun says:

A very great number of the fences on farming lands are unnecessary. They separate fields not liable to invasion and constitute as barrier between the property of neighbors for which there is no occasion. To build them and keep them in repair imposes an expense which, in the aggregate, is enormous, and where they are of wood they cause an unnecessary draught on the forest supply at a time when our timber needs to be carefully preserved. Many of the fences, especially the more modern fences, deface the liableage, as foreign travelers have so often complained. They are placed where no excuse for building them exists, not merely to shut off the property of different owners, but to divide the fields of a single farm, and where protection against cattle is not at all required. They also keep from cultivation a wast secount of the land in the aggregate. It, therefore, becomes a question of practical economy for every farmed to consider whether he has fences, and how many of these, when are absolutely necessary.

keeping up fences is an important item Even in the little towns and villages around New York, fences have in many instance been abandoned on the ground of econor and because they destroy the beauty of the

The disappearance of the fences of the country will leave the people more land, nore time, and more money in their pockets But the experiment can only be succ in a highly civilized community, where morality, law and custom make the people entirely secure.

ALLEN (). MYERS, a democratic journalist appears to be mextricably mixed with the situation in Ohio, and the ablest republicans are giving him some very good advertising.

It is announced that Foraker will resum the practice of law in Cincinnati. It is to be hoped the fire department of that city is in good working order. THE COLD WAVE that the weather bureau

has been hippodroming over the country dropped a few chilly tears in Atlanta yester-THE SALE OF HORSEFLESH in Kentucky netted the people of that state \$3,000,000 this season. This is a tip for the empire S. of the S.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

IT IS SAID that John L. Sullivan is no longer on the staff of the New York Illustrated News. Mr. Sullivan was engaged at a salary of fifty dollars a week, but he soon lost interest in newspaper work, and for sometime has done nothing beyond the drawing of his salary. The managers of the News were very proud of the big fellow, but his name was not worth fifty dollars a week to them, and so they dropped him.

ALLEN O. MYERS has severed his connection with the Cincinnati Enquirer and John R. McLean Myers says he is tired of the Enquirer gang, that he has lived in jail while McLean lived in a palace, and he now proposes to give somebody else a taste of jall life. He claims that he has been very badly treated, and is determined to defeat McLean or a man he favors for the United States senatorship.

THERE IS NO FOOL SO hopelessly slushy as a THERE IS NO FOOL so hopelessly slushy as a fool of the Tourgee stripe, A writer in the Pitts-burg Chronicle-Telegraph says: "The colored man has made an ineffacable impression upon his white neighbor. It would be unjust to any that this impression is wholly in the direction of shiftlessness, carelessness, sluggishness. Many of the winning traits, the easy good nature, the prodigal generosity, the graceful abandon, are largely due to association with the blocks." Now what is this fallow trains with the blacks " Now, what is this fellow trying to show? Does he mean that the descendants of the cavaliers are indebted to their field hands for their virtues and their social graces? The writer of such stuff is not fit to sweep out the office where he pose

GENERAL DABNEY H. MAURY, who has just returned from Bogota, is delighted with that city He says the streets are paved and fairly lighted The residences are costly and sumptuously fur nished. The people are highly cultured and courteous. Nowhere is the purity of the home more secure. Everywhere wealth and luxury are to be seen. The markets are superb. The dinners and balls surpassed anything ever enjoyed by General Maury in the United States.

PEOPLE HERE AND THERE.

HARBEN.-Will N. Harben's novel "White Marie," is out and is creating a sensation HOLLAND. - Rev. R. A. Holland, of St. Louis

PEDRO.-It is quite likely that Dom Pedro will come to the United States to reside. He will hardly care to live in Brazil after loosing his

CALMOUN .- Major Alfred Calhoun, one of the New York Ledger's story writers, was formerly a Columbus, Ga., editor.

BOULANGER, -A French paper neatly describe Boulanger's collapse when it calls him "a finished

A CONSTITUTIONAL GOSSIP. One of Atlanta's old timers, one who know

whereof he speaks, has told me the romance of For it is a romance. If the sweetest, most delicate and most refined young lady in Atlan-to—one of your society debutantes, for example-were to disappear from the scene of her

social triumphs for a few years, to return to be known only as "Mrs. Comanche Bill," wouldn't you consider that a romance.

Well, that is the story of the life of one of the most charming, most highly cultivated and most refined young ladies who ever shone in Atlanta society.

For she did shine, and many were her conquests. She was beautiful, highly accomnlished, and one of the most attractive young women in Georgia when she came to Atlanta to visit the family of Judge Strong, Her fame as a belle and beauty had preceded her. Many men courted her-some of them now prominent in Atlanta Conference of them now alle and beauty men courted her-some of them now ment in Atlanta affairs as they were the court in the social life in those days. prominent in Atlanta social life in those days. One, for instance, is a prominent merchant and an expessition director; another is a prom-inent city official, and so on.

This was eighteen or nineteen years ago. Miss Rosalie Vogel was then seventeen or eighteen years old. Her home was in Cumming and the family was one of the most prominent in that section of Georgia. Miss Vogel was a grand niece of Hon. Hardy Strickland, was a grand niece of Hon. Hardy Strickland, for several years one of Georgia's members of congress, and other of her relations were prominent and influential Georgians. Her own family was one of the many which suffered from the war, and with characteristic energy Miss Rosalie added to the family income by making useful her wonderful musical ability. Her ability as a pianist is still remembered; and judging by the enthusiastic praise of some people who heard her last month, her life in the west has not affected her skill.

The family moved to San Francisco, where the daughter kept up her music classes, also finding time to contribute to the magazines. She was successful in her work, held the high position in San Francisco society, which was her right, and was able to still further pursue her studies. One of the wealthiest of California's wealthy women took her as a companion upon a two years' visit to Europe.

And the romance of her life? She had re-fused many suitors, fully determined to make a career for herself in the world of art and let-ters; these she met the man who is now her husband.

ters; these she met the man who is now her husband.

Mr. Gentry—for that is his name in private life—is a splendid specimen of manhond. Ill health as a boy induced him to lead the out of-door life of the west, and he became an expert shot and a daring rider. While yet a boy some of his feats attracted the attention of his fellows and he was always a leader. He grew to sturdy manhood, his health thoroughly restored, and he entered upon a successful career as a business man of the great west. He is about as far from the braggadecic cowbey of the yellow back novels as one could well imagine. He is, in short, a gentleman; and when Miss Vogel gave to him her heart she gaye it to a man worthy any woman's love.

man worthy any woman's love.

Just how, when and where they met I have never been told. Mr. and Mrs. Gentry are now residents of Philadelphia, where they have lived for some years. Mrs. Gentry is still a contributor to the leading magazines, and, it is needless to add, has many friends in the city of twesterly love. When Buffalo Bill began his success with his Wild West show, Mr. Gentry organized a similar entertainment. How successful he was the Wild West show, Mr. And those of her friends to whom she made herself known, were delighted at the opportunity of renewing their acquaintance with Mrs. Gentry.

fifty, the limit fixed by the charter of the chamber, is a record of which everybody connected with the institution has reason to feel proud. The chamber of commerce has done much in the past, and is destined to be a great factor in Atlanta's future growth. Properly treated—which means if the members show the proper amount of interest—it will do more for Atlanta's good than any other one agency.

more for Atlanta's good one agency.

More applications for membership have been received than there are places for. These twenty or more applications will be placed on file and will be acted upon as vacancies occur. The members elected will aid the officers very much by sending in checks for their initiation fees and first year's duesipromptly.

A pupil in one of Atlanta's grammer schools is quite a wag. The little fellow has a habit of leaning to one side, constantly, while sitting down and his teacher is constantly telling him to set up straight. A day or two ago the teacher found the boy leaning at an acute angle and remarked:
"Johnny, I declare you will become deformed it you don't quit setting that way. Set up straight, you will grow sideways."
"Well, I guess I can get in a sideshow, then," be answered.

That gave him 100 in his report.

During a recent visit to Atlanta Mr. Cecil Gabbett, general manager of the Central railway, remarked "I think Atlanta one of the most delightful cities in the world. It is the healthiest place I know o and I would like to remain here. But my business requires me to be in Sayannah, a city whose hos-pitable people know no strangers. By the way, I want to say that the business of the Central road

The prohibitionists have abandoned the idea of a contest this fall, but during the winter months will organize their forces and prepare for a campanign in the spring. Night before last about forty or fifty leading members of the party got together to look over the situation. After an informal discussion they decided not to present a ticket for the municipal election, but to wait until spring and have a ocal option election.

The Atlanta and Edgewood Street railway has

uniformed its entire force. The uniforms are o cadet gray, and the men look quite nobby in them THE RUBE BURROW "SCOOP."

Perry Home Journal: THE ATLANTA CON-STITUTION contained last Sunday a four-column in-terview between E. W. Barrett, the special correscondent, and Rube Burrow, the noted Alabam outlaw and train robber. That interview passes the correspondent with much tact,

Cuthbert Enterprise and Appeal: THE AT-LANTA CONSTITUTION has got ahead of the Alabams papers again by securing and publishing an inter-view with Burrow, the famous Alabama outlaw.

Albany News and Advertiser: The Birmins LANTA CONSTITUTION made a scoop on it, and tried to laugh it off. The Age-Herald can't Burrow through as big a thing as THE CONSTITUTION

Augusta Evening News: Whenever THE CONSTITUTION or the Birmingham Age-Herald score a success in the field of newspaper enterprise, the rest of their contemporaries cry out "fake." This habit is so foolish as to be sad. Cherokee Advance: THE ATLANTA CONSTI-

rution has a way of getting the latest and fullest news that is parelyzing to other and less enterpris-

Interviewing an Outlaw. From the Cuthbert Enterprise and Appeal.

Mr. E. W. Barrett, the well-known Wash-

ington correspondent of The Atlanta Constitu-tion, has just added greatly to his reputation as a reporter by his success in arranging for a meeting and an interview with the now celebrated despeand an interview with the now celebrated desperado, Rube Burrow. It was a novel as well as a daring undertaking, and required for its accomplishment a high order of skill and courage, Burrow knew that large rewards had been oftered for his capture, and that be was being constantly hunted by detectives, and to elude them and avoid arrest demanded of him sleepless yighlangs and almost superfymmen. of him sleepless vigilance and almost superhuman caution. Considerations of safety as a matter of course, suggested that he give himself the benefit of all doubts, and that he take absolutely no chances. How could he tell that Barrett himself was not a How could he tell that Barrett himself was not a detective seeking to entrap him, instead of a reporter in quest of an interview? But supposing he felt sure that there was to be no attempt to deceive him, what benefit could a published interview be to a man whose personal security would be best sobserved by silence. All of these difficulties were so far overcome as to enable the courageous and enterprising correspondent to meet the shrewd and wary outlaw, and to hear from his own lips the ory of his criminal career, which was published th suitable illustrations in Sunday's Constitu-TION. The interview was exceedingly interesting and on its account many thousands of axtra copie of the paper were sold.

ABOUT PROMINENT GEORGIANS.

The Americus Recorder says that Senator Colquitt is reported as having said that when his term of o ce expires, he will remove to New York to accept the position of president of a life insur-

[Gainesville Eagle: It seems that Hor that Georgia could not have elected a brainier ster, or more efficient executive than Colonel gnon, had she resolved to cast her ballots for However, such a man as he can not long remain out of public harness, as the country is greatly in need of the services of just such men as Fleming

Hon. D. A. Russell, of Bainbridge, is en route to New York to be married, so says his home

Solicitor-General W. G. Brantley has moved from his old home in Blackshear to Brunswick. Sparta Ishmaelite: Senator F. G. du Bigno has fallen out with public life, and we are sorry to hear it. He is an able man and an honest one, and the state needs just such public servants.

The Cigarette Bill as Amended.

From the Madisonian.

House of Representatives, Atlanta, Ga., October 30th, 1889: Mr. Val. W. Starnes: My Dear Sir—Sometime since a bill passed the senate and house, known as the "Cigarette Bill," and by a mistake of the clerks, the bill prohibited the sa urnishing of "cigarettes, tobaccos, cigarette paper,

The error has been corrected and the bill now prohibits the sale or furnishing of "cigarettes, cigarette tobaccos, cigarette paper or any substitute thereof to minors.

You will see that the act now prohibits the sale or furnishing of cigarettes, cigarette tobacco, etc., to minors, instead of tobacco, which included all kinds of tobacco.

All kinds of tobacco can be sold to minors except cigarette tobacco, and this is a matter of some importance to the merchants, and to the farmers who send minors to purchase tobacco for use on the farm, I ask that you let the facts be known through your valuable paper. Yours truly,

W. B. Mustin. The error has been corrected and the bill now

A Sure Cure for Cigarettes.

A Sure Cure for Cigarettes.

From the Medical World.

Habitual tobacco users and whisky drinker have been cured by the following plan: Those who smoke their first eigerette, say at 7 o'clock in the morning, begin by putting it off just ten minute past the hour fet a few days, then make it fifteen or twenry minutes, and so on until it will be noon and then night before the first one is smoked. If it is slow it is certainly a sure way of tapering off, if faithfully followed. The Way They Grow in Dooly, From the Dooly Vindicator. Some weeks ago we mentioned the fact that Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Kirk had a baby eleven months old that weighed sixty pounds. Mr. and Mrs. Scott Melton now comes to the front with a baby just two months old that can sit alone and shows signs that it will cut teeth in a few weeks. Thus it is seen that Dooly's crops of all kinds stand at the head of the list.

They Ought to Have It.

From the LaGrange Reporter.

Keep up the fire for a morning train from Atlanta. Every town on the road from the Ala-bama line wants the morning Construction. Mr. Editor, it seems to us that you might combine with other editors on the road and prosecute the enter-prise till it succeeds. Ask THE CONSTRUCTION to

MR. GRADY ON THE SOUTH Extracts From H s First Letter in Ledger.

Mr. H. W. Grady has been at work for some days upon a series of letters for the New York Ledger. By courtesy of the Ledger, The Con-struction prints some extracts from the day

He begins by saying: In this letter, and those that follow, I shall In this letter, and those that torion, I discuss one of the most interesting regions of the civilized world—the theater of the most rigantic war of history—the residence of gigantic war of history—the residence of 5,000,000 manumitted slaves, now grown to be

5,000,000 manumitted slaves, now grown to be 8,000,000 manumitted slaves, now grown to be 8,000,000 enfranchised freemen—the source, practically, of the supply of the most important staple of the soil—the richest treasury of minerals and woods—the home of a people that in swift and amazing recuperation have discounted the miracle wrought by the French people after the Franco-Prussian war, and have given new glory to the American name, and a meaning to energy—that section of our country knwon as "The South."

The new south is simply the old south under new conditions. It rejoices that slavery has been swept forever from American soil. It rejoices that the American union was saved from the storm of war. Not one in a thousand of its sons would reverse if they could the results of the war into which they three without stint their lives and their property. They are thankful that the issues at stake in the great civil war were adjudged by higher windom than their own. And the republic has no braver soldiers in war than the men woo twenty no better citizens in peace and would have no braver soldiers in war than the men who two

braver soldiers in war than the men who twenty-five years ago wore the gray and followed
the confederate flag.

The courage in which the new south makes
these declarations, and the sincerity in which
it maintains them, is a heritage of the old
south. If it involved the surrender of perfect
love and reverence for that civilization that
produced Washington and Jefferson, and Clay
and Calhoun—or for the memory of those whe
fought with Lee and Jackson and Johnston—
the new south would be dumb and motionless

produced Washington and Jefferson, and Clay and Calhoun—or for the memory of those who fought with Lee and Jackson and Johnston—the new south would be dumb and motionless. It is from the foot of the monuments, illumined with the names of her dead, that she make her fullest renunciation of the past and her best pledges for the future. Always she will honor above all men the men who sleep beneath those towering shafts. The sign of nobility in her families for generations to come will be the gray cap or the stained coat, on which, in the ebb of losing battle, God laid the sword of His imperishable knighthood. These who ask her to turn away from the memory of her heroes who dued hopeless but unfearing in defeat, ask her to sacrifice that without which no people can be steadfast or great.

That was a peculiar society. Almost fendal in its splendor, it was almost patriarchal in its simplicity. Leisure and wealth gave it exquisite culture. Its wives and mothers, except from drudgery, and almost from ears, gave to their soms, through patient and constant training, something of their own grace and gentleness and to their homes beauty and light. Its people, homogeneous by necesity, held straight and simple faith, and were religious to a marked degree along the old line of Christian belief. This same homogeneity bred a hospitality that was as kinsmen to kinsmen, and that wasted at the threshold of every home what the more frugal people of the north conserved and invested in public charities. The code duello furnished the highest appeal in dispute. An affront to a lady was answered at the pistol's mouth. The sense of quick responsibility time pere the tongues of even the most violent, and the newspapers of South Carolina for eight years, it is said, did not contain one abusive word. The ownership of slaves, even more than of reality, held families steadfast on their estate, and everywhere prevailed the geaiability of established neighborhoods. Money counted least in making the social status, and constantly ambitrous and br least in making the social status, and least in making the social status, and brilliant youngsters from stantly ambittous and brilliant youngsters from the families of planter no estate married into the families of planter princes. Meanwhile the one character quiterly condemned and ostracized was the man who was mean to his slaves. Even the coward was pitied and might have been liked. For the cruel master there was no toleration.

The ante-bellum society had immense force. Working under the slavery which brought the suspicion or hostility of the world, and which practically beleaguered it within walls, it yet accomplished good things. For the first sixty-four years of the republic it furnished the president was a first transfer of the republic of the result of th for fifty-two years. Its statesment anded the war of 1812, opened it with but five northern senators supporting it, and its general, Jackson, won the decisive battle of New Orleans. It was a southern stateman who added the Louisiana territory of more who added the Louisians territory of man-than 1,000,000 square miles to our domain. Under a southern statesman Florida was ac-quired from Spain. Against the opposition of the free states, the southern influence forced the war with Mexico, and annexed the superb empire of Texas, brought in New Mexico, and opened the gates of the republic. Scott and Taylor, the heroes of the Mexican war, were southern men. In material as in political southern men. In material as in poli affairs, the old south was masterian important railroad in America traversed Caroimportant railroad in America traversed carelina. The first steamer that crossed the ocean cleared from Savannah. The first college established for girls was in Georgia. No naturalist has surpassed Audubon; no geographer equaled Maury; and Sims and McDonald led the world of surgery in their respective lines. It was Crawford Long of Georgia, who gave to the world the priceless blessing of anesthesia. The wealth accumulated by the people was marvelous. And,

poor at the general expense, Georgia and Ca lina were the richest states, per capita, in union in 1860, saving Rhode Island. So idea of the desolation of war may be had for the fact that, in spite of their late remarkat recuperation, they are now, excepting ida the poorest states, per capita, in the unions of the was the south in 1860 that Mr. Linco spoke but common sentiment when he so "If we let the south go, where shall we get

spoke but common sentiment when he she "if we let the south go, where shall we get our revenues?"

In its eagaging grace—in the chivily that tempered even Quixotism with dignity—in the piety that saved master and slave alike—in the charity that boasted not—in the hospitality hat neither condescended nor cringed—in trankeness and heartiness and wholesome comradeship—in the reverance paid to womanhood and the inviolable respect in which woman's name was held—the civilization of the old slave regime in the south has not been surpassed, and perhaps will not be equalled, among men. So much for the past of the south—and only in so much as it must affect the future. The south is still held by a homegeneous people, and its salvation must be brought by the descendants of those who have made its history. There is no appreciable in fusion of new blood. And the old blood in its descending straing will scarcely mount higher, run more clearly or resolutely, flow more freely at duty's call or stain less where it touches, than in the turbulent and strenuous days that are gone. In devotion, in courage, in earnestness, in ablity, the sons shall not surpass their fathers. Happy will it be for them and for theirs if in these cardinal virtues they equal them!

But the sons fight under new conditions, for greater ends, in broader fields. The blight of slavery is lifted from above and about item. The wall that shuts them in is leveled, and the south stands in unhindered commadeship with the world. Doubt or areas need the uttermost stranger from her gates. The promise of her great destiny, written in her fields, her quarries, her mines, her forests and her rivers, is no longer blurred or indistinct, and the world draws near to read.

Money Well Invested.

Money Well Invested. From the Manchester Union. Money invested in roads is not lost, for it omes back to every citizen

COTTON SEED, OR THE NEW COPHETUA.

[After Tennyson.] [After Tennyson.]
For long the cotton planter deemed
His seed but refuse, worthless, base;
If Cotton King of markets seemed,
Seed was a beggar maid, whose face
The menial plow mule e'en might fiour
Poor Cinderilla meek and fain
To sort with "Jimpson weeds" and roll
Of cowpen vile, in wind and rain.

As illies in a noisome peu, She in her raggedness was seen; New brings she wealth to sons of me All praise to the beauty of her mei Such queenly, princely service both In all southland have never beau: King Cotton swore a southern cath-"Meet Cottonseed shall be my que

THE GRAND PROYAL ARCHMAS

THIS W. ting Masons Will Be Interesting Facts.

There will be a grand co Arch Masons in Atlanta ne The assemblage will com the leading Masons in the small grand convocation i import to the Masons of A

The programme for the collows:
Address on "Symbolic A lohn S. Davidson, mos master of the grand lodge Hon. John T. Glenn, an address of welcome as the city of Atlanta.

These addresses will be Excellent N. D. Larner, meral grand high priest.
The grand body will the On Thursday afterno propose to give the disting to give the general grand occompanying them, a call

he city.

A magnificent banquet members of the general greerdia hall on Thursdainst., at 9 o'clock, by Mt. chapter, No. 16, of Atlant Rev. H. C. Morrison, I First Methodist church, ing of the supreme archiupon the assembly.

Dr. J. W. Oslin, past Georgia, will preside as

Or. J. W. Osin, past of Georgia, will preside as during the evening and and responses will be marked first. "Our Mother—Chapter of the United which will be responded N. D. Larner, general grammar our Foundation Stone, sponded to by Most Wors arrand master of

sponded to by Most Wor son, grand master of Georgia.

The addresses will a most emphatically enti-the occasion is one of de-member of the order.

The concluding exercimember of the order.
The concluding exerce to Dr. John Z. Lawshe, priest of Mt. Zion Royalanta, who will have en of admission to the begentlemen are earnest.
Dr. Lawshe's office in 31 Whitehall street, aiternoon: F. M. Frenter, Geooge C. Ba Burton Smith, H. C. er, George H. Hollide ter, George H. Hollid B. M. Rose, C. F. Ma The convocation veral days, and the visiby Mt. Zion chapter,

all points of the union terest to their visit to the south.

They will be here for ing their stay will courtesy by the citizen

LETTERS FRO A Reply to Prof. I MACON, Ga., Octo tution: Proper attentionen in the soveral dep sity allows but ittile tim of those who are not pa source demands a cour my statement concernit of "certificates of class tion. The correction is Georgia refuses this co-tions which have equ-equal honors by record garded as n-cessary for versity at Athena, but jealousy and suspicion noble and genero-tince toe protection in another way with whibition of envy Professor Rutherfl who came from Men

with their classes at Albecame more diligent.
As iliustrative, it see
tatute of limitation."
is well authenticated.
lege stood tenth in sop unior class, and he wre was offered a place in the only make up some little it may, he graduated as

or take another of men left Mercer, vanced, went to Ati more half advanced, it to Athens skipped an elbem that they were mot of class standing." But alons and phenomenal, almost to any rule. The



THE NEW

THE GRAND CONCLAVE OF ROYAL ARCH MASONS IN ATLANTA

ng Masons Will Be Entertained—Some Interesting Facts.

There will be a grand convocation of Royal h Masons in Atlants next Wednesday, he assemblage will comprise almost all of leading Masons in the union, and the triconvocation is one that is of great ort to the Masons of America. The programme for the meeting will be as

Address on "Symbolic Masonry," by Hon.

John S. Davidson, most worshipful grand master of the grand lodge of Georgia.

Hen. John T. Glenn, mayor, will deliver

address of welcome as the representative of the city of Atlanta. ese addresses will be responded to by Most flent N. D. Larner, of Washington city,

general grand high priest.

The grand body will then proceed with the ss of the triennial convocation.

On Thursday afternoon, the 21st instant. at 2 o'clock, the committee of arrangements propose to give the distinguished visitors, companying them, a carriage drive through

the city.

A magnificent banquet will be tendered the members of the general grand chapter at Concordia hall on Thursday evening, the 21st inst., at 90 'clock, by Mt. Zion Royal Arch chapter, No. 16, of Atlanta.

Rev. H. C. Morrison, D. D., pastor of the First Methodist church, will invoke the blessing of the supreme architect of the universe

ing of the supreme architect of the universe upon the assembly.

Dr. J. W. Oslin, past grand high priest of Georgia, will preside as master of ceremonies during the evening and the following toasts and responses will be made:

First. "Our Mother—the General Grand Chapter of the United States of America," which will be responded to by Most Excellent N. D. Larner, general grand high priest.

The second toast is "Symbolic Masonry—Our Foundation Stone," which will be responded to by Most Worshipful John S. Davidson, grand master of the grand lodge of Georgia.

Georgia.

The addresses will all be delivered in the most emphatically enthusiastic manner, and the occasion is one of deep interest to every ber of the order.

member of the order.

The concluding exercises will be delegated to Dr. John Z. Lawshe, most excellent high priest of Mt. Zion Royal Arch chapter of Atlanta, who will have entire charge of the tickets of admission to the banquet. The following genlemen are earnestly requested to meet at Dr. Lawshe's office in the centennial building, 3 Whitehall street, at 4 o'clock Monday atternoon: F. M. Fremont, Dr. L. D. Carpenter, Geooge C. Bancroft, Ira M. Swartz. Burton Smith, H. C. Stockdell, J. Frank Lester, George H. Holliday, Dr. W. A. Love, Dr. B. M. Rose, C. F. Malone and Dr. H. F. Scott. The conyocation will be in session for sev-The convocation will be in session for several days, and the visitors will be entertained by Mt. Zion chapter, during their stay in the

The fact that the representatives are from all points of the union adds an additional in terest to their visit to the commercial center of They will be here for several days, and during their stay will be shown every possible courtesy by the citizens of Atlanta.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Reply to Prof. Rutherford and Others. Macon, Ga., October 24.-Editors Constitation: Proper attention to two hundered young men in the several departments of Mercer univer-sity allows but little time to consider the criticisms of those who are not patrons, but the dignity of the ource demands a courteous reply. I regret that ny statement concerning the mutual recognition f'eertificates of class standing" needed a correction. The correction is accepted and the mistake is

tion. The correction is accepted and the mistake is admitted, but the fact is deplored that no such comity exists. I am sorry that the university of Georgia refuses this courtesy to her sister institutions which have equal privileges by charter and equal honors by record. Such a course may be regarded as necessary for the protection of the university at Athens, but it has the abpearance of a jealousy and suspicion that can find no place in noble and generous rivalry. Especially so, tince the protection sought can easily be had in another way without any breach of courtesy or exhibition of envy and arrogance.

Professor Rutherford refers to some young men who came from Mercer many years ago who were deficient in some branches. But they were received all the same and they held their places and received their diplomas. It is possible these same students had not graduated so easily if they had remained at Mercer. Perhaps the reason they left "Mercer college at Macon" and went to the state college at Athens was because they could not rise with their classes at Mercer-but it seems that they did rise Athens was because they could not rise with their classes at Mercer—but it seems that they did rise with their classes at Athens. Let us hope that they became more diligent when they changed college. As illustrative, it seems, are not "barred by the statute of limitation," another can be given which is well authonicated. A young man in Mercer college stood tenth in sophomore class, left and went to the state college at Athens, took his place in the junior class, and he wrote to some friends that he was offered a place in the senior class if he would only make up some little deficiency, but be that as it may, he graduated and bore off the honors of his class.

It may, he graduated and bore off the honors of his class.

Or take another of recent date. Two young men left Mercer, freshmen half advanced, went to Athens and joined sophomore half advanced, thus in the trip from Macon to Athens skipped as entire vear. It was well for them that they were not received upon "certificates of class standing," But perhaps these were anomalous and phenomenal. Exceptions can be found almost to any rule. The fact is simply this: The extremes, compassed by the courses of study at Macon and at Athens, are identical, differing only in the order of the intervening steps. A junior study of the one meetimes being in the senior course of the other, and vice versa. At either institution, if a student of fair mind apply himself, and the professors are fait mind and the state university cannot get any more out of him or put any more in him. If any more out of him or put any more in him. If any more out of him or put any more on him. If any more out of him or put any more and horough.

abundance and mastication alone, but the quality and digestion, also, of the food which make the muscle.

Professor Rutherford says: "There need be no controversey." Well, I did not begin it. It seems however, that the end is not yet in sight. At first, it was only the chancellor, as a fleet-footed cavalryman dashing along the lines briuging on the conflict, then Dr. Felton, as advanced ploket, did some sharp shooting with an occasional charge of shot and schrapell, then Colonel Hammond with heavy artillery hurled the heated shells and fuze-lit bombs, and new come the professors as llettenants of the iniantry with gleaming blades seeking closer quarters—making it a hand to hand contest, and how many fhen may be in reserve and in ambush waiting for an opportunity, I do not know. At first, it was urged that Roman statue and Grecian beauty would make the perfect man, but reminded that Christian character was essential to perfectness, and that Christian cloiges only had theptoartered right to give this third dimension to manhood, they fell back upon constitutional breast-works and these vanished into thin air under the crisis of the hour, then retreating, refuge was sought in sectarian ditches but these prove to be only imaginary furrows made by an enemy's plow-share and then to flight, hiding behind the liying shields of public policy as thin as tissue paper, and these being pierced or tors from their arms, they leave the field and sit down at a comfortable distance and make faces at their hard-worked and poorly rewarded sisters, saying. Our standard is higher than yours and we are beiter than you." Come, my brethren of the ferule and crayon, concern yourselves tess about what Mercer is doing and how she does it and give your-selves to the faithful performance of present duties and thus weave a robe for future giories, and not be wrapped in the winding sheet of big memories. We are oo-laborers. Let us do with our might what our hands find to do and waste none of our strength in little jealousies and foolish suspic

The Colorado Beetle.

The Colorado Beetle.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Where did the Colorado beetle originate?

The Colorado beetle, which takes its name from the region where it was first discovered, made its first appearance in Nebraska in 1839. Two years later it spread over Iowa, and about the year 1865 reached the Mississippi. In 1872 it appeared in two countles of Pennsylvania; in 1873, four counties of New York, thirteen of the western counties of Pennsylvania, and several of West Virginia. In 1874 their presence was reported in seven countles of Maryland and a few counties of Virginia. In 1875, the last date you request, they appeared in large numbers in parts of Virginia and Maryland, being very numerous along the line of the Northern Central in Baltimore county, and also in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York. The beetle sylvania, New Jersey and New York. The beetle was known to the earlier entomologists as an insect that found its chief food in the vines of the wild potato, then and now common to the Rocky moun-

The Orifiamme. The Orifiamme.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Tell me something about the orifiamme.

The orifiamme was the banner of the Capetian kings of France. It was originally that of the abbey of St. Denis, being used in religious ceremonies. It was carried, also, by the counts of Vexin, in their capacity of the patrons of the monastery in the wars which they waged for its protection. After the annexation of Vexin to the dominions of Philip I. of France, the orifiamme was carried by himself. I. of France, the oriflamme was carried by himself and his successors. Louis VI. raised it for the first time in 11:24. It was not used after the defeat of Agincourt in 1415. It was of red or flame-colored silk, with two notches at its end, adorned with green silk tassels, and hanging from a gilded shaft. The Capetian kings were the third race of French kings, beginning with Hugh Capet, (987.) They were fitteen in number, and reigned from 987 to

DE HAPPY 'POSSUM TIME.

Haint you got er sort er honin', An' de big, ole taters laid by Wid de cotton an' de corn?

Haint you got a sort er longin'-Sumpen sweet an' sumpen good, Now de 'simmons ripe an' yaller, Air er drappin' en de wood?

Haint you got er sort er feelin', Dat de wheels dat make you go, Fur de need er ilein' som'ers, Air er creepin' sorter slow?

'Course you is! you seed de trackin' Ob er curis kind er feet, Fur de 'possum' mongst de simi Am fat er 'nough tereat;

An' de moon am big an' bright— Git de ole swee' tater ready— Gwine ter lay fur 'im ter night. Whoopee! call de dorgs tergedder, Ole Pete, Sally Ann, an' Lou-

An' de nights am long an' lones

Dey's only bobtail yalter curs, But dey knows what ter do! Fetch de flintrock fum de cornder.

Is' e tas' in' ob 'im, now Den git yer taters ready. You Viney, May, an' Fan, Fur bas'in' en de meltin' fat, Er drippin' en de pan.

On! who wouldn'd be er nigger, En de happy 'possum time— Er prince er 'mougst de cotton fiel's— Er king widout er dime!

-VIRGINIA FRAZER BOYLE.

Attendance at the Paris Exposition The Paris exhibition having closed, the Pa-The Paris exhibition having closed, the Parisians are now engaged in contemplating the statistics and counting the gains. It is estimated that 5,000,000 French people came from the provinces, and that their aggregate expenditure in capital was 500,000,000 francs. At least 1,500,000 foreigners visited Paris and the exhibition and spent 750,000 francs. The Englishmen head the foreign list with 380,000, the Belgians coming next with 225,000, the

Germans third with 160,000, and the Americans good fourth with nearly 120,0 0. "Halping
The Helping Hands
nected with the First of the a juvenile society con dist church, are busily for Thankegiving evenpreparing an ent

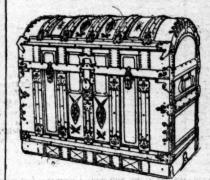
BAKING POWDER

use of the Royal Baking Powder the crust is always rendered light, flaky, tender and di-gestible. Dumplings made with it, baked or boiled, will be dainty and wholesome, and may be eaten steaming hot with perfect impunity.

In all receipts calling for cream of tartar and soda, substitute Royal Baking Powder. Less trouble, never fails, makes more appetizing and wholesome food and is more economical. Royal Baking Powder is specially made for use in the preparation of the finest and most deficate cookery.

SALE SPECIAL

FOR 10 DAYS.



The above cut is the Leather Bridal Linen Lined Trunk that we are selling at \$9. We have the same size and cut in a line at \$7. Now is your chance. Call and see

92 Whitehall.





\$3 SHOE

Made of Best Domestic Calf, Flint stone white oak soles. Free from tacks and threads, that hurt the foot and wear out the socks:

ALL STYLES!

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

Full and complete line in Sills and Velvets now open—all the Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

We plagiarize a sentence from the Sartorial Art Journal, remarkable for its length and valuable for its wisdom;

One great mistake men in business frequently make, is after they have made a good reputation, and built up a profitable trade, to let up on their watchfulness of details, and lazily trust to subordinates that supervision of details which they had previously exercised themselves.

Each word is a particularly brilliant jewel of Truth, worthy of strict heeding. Expensive material and gorgeous lining don't keep a suit from looking dowdy or forpish. There must be taste and skill to direct the fingers that seek to give it tone and grace, or there will be no spirit or style. The attainment of perfection in Clothing rests almost entirely upon attention to details. The stuff when selecting, the curves when cutting, the taste when trimming, the stitches when sewing. These are the primary elements that make correct suits. Most men in Atlanta know we never slight either of these rudimentary virtues. Details have our daily thoughts. We never realized their importance more than we do now. Can't take time to stop at the counters. You must take the treasures for granted. Our store is modern and convenient, and we'll not be outdone in courtesy to customers, low prices, good quali-

FETZER & PHARR

DRY GOODS, SHOES, ETC.

Dumplings With Royal Baking Powder No dessert is more delicious, wholerome And Attracting the Attraction of the Civiliza William And Attracting the Attraction of the Civilization of the

Are Attracting the Attention of the Civilized World And especially that portion of it that want their dollar's worth.

Never in the history of the trade have they been so well supplied with genuine bargains and seasonable goods.

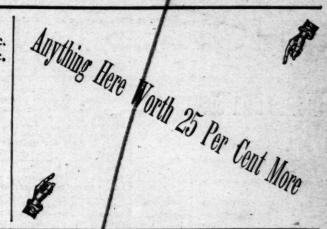
Don't be waylaid by these little 6x9 shops, or allow yourself to be worked by that old chestnut "confidence" game "Oh! we keep only fine goods." Come to headquarters! Savel your money! We can sell all of them if they but had the moral courage and cash to buy of us.

Cotton flannels, our price 5c.

36 in wool pin check dress goods, our price 15c.

Ladies' jersey ribbed undervests, our price 25c.

Cashmere figured cantons, our price 12½c. Large Turkish bath towels, our price 12½c. Silk striped wool dress goods, our price 12½c. Best check domestics, our price 4½ c. Lonsdale bleaching, our price 8c. Fruit of the loom, our price 8c. Colored silk handkerchiefs, our price 15c. Double striped flannel, our price 121/2 c. 40 in all wool Henriettas, our price 40c. 40 in all wool serges, our price 400

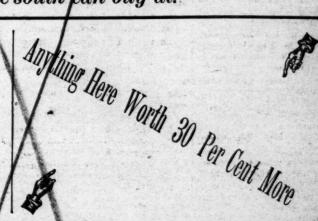


We have made a tremendous cut in

If you want anything in this line we'll sell you absolutely for less price than any dealer in the south kan buy at.

Gent's natural wool shirts; our price 50c. 10-4 white blankets, our price \$1. 60 inch Turkey red damask, our price 25c. Lace striped scrim, our price 61/2 c. 34 shirting 4c. Canton flannel, our price 61/4c.

Check nainsook, our price 61/2c. Plush, all colors, our price 35c yard. Large all linen towels, our price 16% c. 50 inch wide wool tricots, our price 29c. 36 inch all wool dress flannels, our price 25c. Yard wide sheeting 5c yard.



Our prices have demoralized this self-styled competition so much that one of them even/mentioned to a customer last week that they didn't know what to make of us; that we had taken nearly all the trade of the town and wouldn't be at all surprised to see us selliny next week genuine gold dollars for fifty cents.

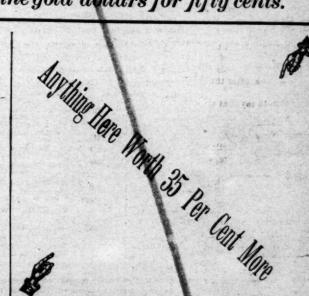
White pongee handkerchiefs, our price 35c. English derby hose, our price 25c. 4-button kid gloves, our price 50c. Unlaundried shirts, our price 35c. Men's camel hair shirts, our price foc. good ingrain carpets, our price 41 Good tapestry earpets, our price soc. Extra super carpets, our price 5cc.

'Crossley" fine carpets, our price 7oc.

"Hartford" carpets, our price 5oc.

Grain button shoe \$1 pair.

Kid button shoes \$1.50 pair. Men's fine shoes, our price \$2.
"Bannister's" fine shoes \$3 50 pair. Red flannels 20c yard. Ladies' long wraps, our pice \$20, Our \$20 cloaks reduced to \$12.50.



Just take a glance through our shoe department if you want to get posted. Our prices you will find about half what other people ask, and they then think them cheap, too. Of course you know we are headquarters and sell more shoes than any six houses in Atlanta put together.

"Ziegler's" ladies' kid button shoe \$2. "Ziegler's" finest dongola button shoe \$2.50. "Ziegler's" finest dongola button shoe \$2.50.

"Ziegler's" finest kid shoe, patent tip, \$2.75.

"Ziegler's" misses' kid shoe \$1.50.

"Ziegler's" French kid shoe \$3.

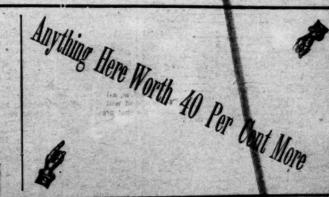
"Padan's" finest kid shoe \$2.50.

"Sach's" finest kid shoe \$2.

"Botton's" finest kid shoe \$2.75.

"Ziegler's" children's shoes \$1 pair.

"Ziegler's" grain and kid tip misses, \$1 pair.



We ask intending purchasers to glance through our enormous stock. In addition to a big saving of money, you will have without question the best assorted and by far the largest stock in the entire south to select from. Our prices are unmatchable and guaranteed against the world. JOHN BYAN'S SONS

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

WINDSOR FOLDING

FOLDING BEDS.

35 Different Styles

The Best Bed On Earth. Our Prices are Reasonable and We Make Terms to Suit All.

We Control "The Windsor," "The Andrews," "The National," "The Palace."

We carry the only first class assortment of

WINDSOR BEDS CHERRY and south, and we best makes in the control the best makes in the world



Opened For Special Cleaning.



Opened for

REMOVAL

Or For

VENTILATION.

Our special credit plan for selling FURNITURE AND CARPETS will allow people of moderate means to furnish their homes comfortably and elegantly for a small amount of cost, We will arrange desirable accounts to suit our customers who wish to pay weekly or monthly. Remember you can buy CARPETS AND FURNITURE together, and save money in pur-

chasing from us. The last two weeks of November will be special bargain weeks.

89 AND 91 WHITEHALL STREET.

Finance and Commerce.

Bonds, Stocks and Money. CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

New York exchange buying at 1/4 discount ar

STATE AND CITY BO	DND8.	BANKS Bid	Asked
New Ga., 41 Bid.	Asked.	Atl'ta Trust &	
80 year118	119	Banking Co.120	-
6a. 7s. gold101	102	Trader's B'k100	-
Ga. 78, 1826117	-	RAILROAD BONI	B
F.C. Brown107	-	Ga. Ca. 1897 108	110
Favannah & 105	107	Ga 6s., 1910114	-
Atl'ta 8s, 1902.125	-	Ga. Ca, 1922115	
Atl'ta 8s, 1892.106	107	Cent. 78, 18931051/2	107
Atl'ta 7F, 1904.120		C., C. & A. 1st.110	111
Atl'ta 78,1809.1181/2	115	A. & C. 1st119	120
Atl'ta fa, L.D.113	-	A. & C. inc1031/6	-
Atl'ta 68, 8. D. 100	-	W. of A. 2d103	104
Atlanta5s LD1051/	107	Ga. Pac. 1st114	
Atlanta 41/28103	105	Ga. Pac. 2d	-
Augusta 7s. LD115	200	Am'eus, Prest.	
Macon Ce1i4	116	&L'mkn 1st7s1 131/2	115
Columbus 5s 101 %	-	M. & N. G. 1st. 106	10736
ATLANTA BANK BY		S. A. & M. 1st., 95	97
Atlanta Nat'l_800		RAILBOAD STOCE	
Atlta B'k'gCo.120	=	Georgia 198	200
Germania L'n	200	At. & Char 88	90
& B'k'g Co100	-	Southwest'n_133	184
Merch'ts B'k., 150	-	E. Carolina	1
B'k State Ga 150	_	Central1261/2	1271
Gate City Nat140	_	Central deb 101	102
Capital City 100	101	Aug. & Bav 137%	140
Lowry B'k Co.180	101	A. & W. Pt108	108
Mer. & Mech.	45.50	do. deb 102	1023
B'k'g & L'n., 95	100	C. C. & A	/5
D = 8 C T II. 00	100	of or man.	12.3

NEW YORK STOCKS

as Reported at the New York Stock

New York, November 16.—The stock market was active today, though interest in trading was confined to a few of the leading shares. The was confined to a few of the leading shares. The strength of yesterday was continued, however, and almost everything traded in was left at still higher figures than yesterday. Rock Island and Union Pacific proved to be built cards, and both were active and decidedly strong. Cotton oil was raided down to 29 after the first slight advance, but Western Union yielded only a small fraction. Buying for both sides of the account became more pronounced after the issue of the bank statement, and the last few minutes trading was the most active of he last few minutes trading was the most active of he session, while the upward movement made nost progress at that time.

The market closed active and strong at the highest prices of the day. Sales of listed stocks reached 133,000 shares. The list is almost invariably higher louight, and Tennessee Coal is up 3½. Union Pacific Exchange quiet and steady at 481%@486. Money easy, closing offered at b. Subtreasury balances:
Doin \$757,619,000; currency, \$8.875,000. Governments dull but steady; 4s 127; 4% 105% State bonds neg-

dull but steady; 4s 127; 4\(\text{\$\text{\$\color{1}}\$}\) 8 tate bonds neglected.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5. 105\(^{\color{1}}\$\) N. O. Fac. 1st. 92\(^{\color{1}}\$\) 6c. 7s mortgage 102\(^{\color{1}}\$\) N. Y. Central. 106\(^{\color{1}}\$\) N. C. 6s. 124\(^{\color{1}}\$\) 6c. 4s. 102\(^{\color{1}}\$\) N. Tennessee 6s. 104\(^{\color{1}}\$\) Tennessee 6s. 104\(^{\color{1}}\$\) Tennessee 5s. 104\(^{\color{1}}\$\) Rich. 4 Alleghany. 22\(^{\color{1}}\$\) Tennessee 6s. 104\(^{\color{1}}\$\) Rich. 4 Alleghany. 22\(^{\color{1}}\$\) Tennessee 6s. 101\(^{\color{1}}\$\) Rich. 4 Alleghany. 22\(^{\color{1}}\$\) Tennessee 6s. 101\(^{\color{1}}\$\) Rich. 4 Alleghany. 22\(^{\color{1}}\$\) Tennessee 6s. 101\(^{\color{1}}\$\) Rich. 4 W. F. Ter 24\(^{\color{1}}\$\) Yirginia consols. 37\(^{\color{1}}\$\) Chicago 6 N. W. 113\(^{\color{1}}\$\) do. preferred. 13\(^{\color{1}}\$\) Del. 4 Lack. 142\(^{\color{1}}\$\) Fenn. Coal 4 Iron. 74\(^{\color{1}}\$\) East Tenn., new. 10\(^{\color{1}}\$\) Lake Shore. 106\(^{\color{1}}\$\) Missouri Pacific. 70\(^{\color{1}}\$\) Western Union. 44\(^{\color{1}}\$\) Missouri Pacific. 70\(^{\color{1}}\$\) Western Union. 44\(^{\color{1}}\$\) N. 3. Central. 120\(^{\color{1}}\$\) Lake Shore. 106\(^{\color{1}}\$\) Missouri Pacific. 70\(^{\color{1}}\$\) Western Union. 44\(^{\color{1}}\$\) Remphis & Char. 62\(^{\color{1}}\$\) Missouri Pacific. 70\(^{\color{1}}\$\) Western Union. 44\(^{\color{1}}\$\) Tennesid. 101\(^{\color{1}}\$\) Bai. 4Ex-dividend.

Bhi †Ex-dividend. THE COTTON MARKETS

CONSTITUTION OFFICE

ATLANTA, November 16, 1889, Consolidated net receipts today 42,902 bales; for 1 day 42,902 bales; exports to Great Britain 12,506
 day
 24,902
 bales;
 exports
 6 Freat
 Britain
 12,506;

 to France
 4,407;
 to continent
 32,939;
 stock
 665,719.

 Eelow we give the opening and closing quotations
 cotton jutures in New York today;
 Closing.
 Closing.

 November.
 10,082;
 10,10210.11
 10,10210.11

 December.
 10,092;
 10,09281.10
 10,0981.10

 January.
 10,072;
 10,07281.10
 10,1421.15

 February.
 10,142.10
 10,2021.21

 March.
 10,1922.10
 10,2021.21

March	. 10.194	10.20@10.2
April,	10.27@	10.27@10.28
May	10.33 2 10.88	10.35@10.36
June	.10.43	19.42 310.43
July		10.47@10.48
August	10.52 @ 10.54	10.51@10.59
Closed steady : sales 41.1		
Local-Market firm; m		
The following is our		te and min
ente for today:	more or record	or mre arrib-
Receipts		2.106
Receiptspreviously		77,707
Total	***************************************	79,813
Stock September 1		487
Grand total	******************************	80,300
Shipped today		2,410
Shipped previously	*******************************	61,838
Sotal		64.24
		04.230
Flocken hand		16.053
The following are the c	losing quotati	
cotton at the New Orlean	s cotton exch	ange today
September		
October	April	0.70
November 9.56	May	9.8
December 9.56	June	9.90
January 9.62		10.00

February 9.66 August Closed closed steady; sales 15,800 bales. Cleard closed steady; sales 15,800 bales.

NEW YORK, November 16.—[Special.]—Henry Clews & Co.'s circular on the cotton market today says: The usual Saturday half-holiday duliness prevailed in the cotton market. The trading was light and unimportant in character, and after the first call the fluctuations were confined within a range of two points. The market opened with a buoyant feeling, partly owing to the desire on the part of the short scalpers to cover their contracts, and partly through the influence of more favorable advices, but after opening at 4@5 points advance over resterday's prices the pressure of outside selling orders hanging over the market checked any further improvement, and the close was about steady at the opening prices. Although had freezing weather here last night, the weather south was more averable, no frosts being reported. While the receipts at the ports continue tree, the interior movement is increasing, thus showing that the truers are pushing their coxton to market. The fluttering crop advices from India are beginning to the same as a condition that it has positions as they were the weather. the bears are taking courage. Spot cotton here ruled quiet and steady with sales of only 46 bales, while little change was reported in the southern markets. In Liverpool sales of 8,000 bales atunchanged prices, with middling quoted at 5 11-16d. There was a better demand for futures, and an advance of 2-64d was established over last night's prices.

JNO. S. ERNEST.

NEW YORK, November 16-The Sun's cotton review says: Futures opened at 5@6 points advance on a stronger report from Liverpool, then became quiet and weakeneda point or two, and closed quiet, but after the close showed renewed strength on strong southern markets, with heavy clearances to the Continent. Receipts at the ports for the week are estimated at about the same as last week, and the rise in the rivers may cause some increase. Cotton on the spot was steady.

NEW YORK, November 16-The total visible sup-NEW 10KK, November 16—The total visible sup-ply of cotton for the world is 2,394,173 baies, of which 2,030,373 bales are American, against 1,984, 573 bales and 1,748,273 respectively last year. Re-ceipts at all interior towns 176,225 bales. Receipts from plantations 302,561 bales. Crop in aight 2,936,662 bales.

By Telegraph.

By T-legraph.

LIVERPOOL. November 16—12:18 n. m.—Cotton steady and less active; middlms uplands 5 11-46; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 500; receipts 16,000; American 14,100; ungands sow middling clause November delivery 5 11-61, 5 42-61; November and December delivery 5 33-64; 53-64; January and February delivery 5 36-64, 5 37-64; January and March delivery 5 36-64, 5 37-64; February and March delivery 5 37-64; March and April delivery 5 37-64; Sa8-64; April and May delivery 5 38-64; May and June delivery 5 36-68, 5 46-64; June and July delivery 5 43-64; Mittres opened firm.

delivery 5 40-61, b 41-64; June and July delivery 5 43-64; intures opened firm.

LIVERPOOL, November 16-1.00 p. m.—Sales of American 5,700 bales: uplands low middling clause November delivery 5 42-64, sellers; November and December delivery 5 43-64, sellers; December and January delivery 5 38-64, sellers; January and February delivery 5 38-64, sellers; January and March delivery 5 5 68-64, value; March and April delivery 5 138-64, sellers; April and May delivery 5 10-64, sellers; May and June delivery 5 12-64, sellers; June and July delivery 5 43-64, buyers; futures closed steady.

steady.

NEW YORK, November 16 — Cotton quiet and steady; sales 40 bales; middling uplands 10½; Orleans 10½; net receipts 21½; gross 10,100; stock 94,182.

GALVESTON, November 16—Cotton easy; middling 9 11-10; net receipts 4,077 bales; gross 4,077; sales 1,006; stock 97,716; exports to Great Britain 5,500; coastwise 4,085.

NORFOLK, November 16—Cotton firm; middling 9%; net receips 4,280 tales; gross 4,260; stock 32,115; sales 1,803; exports to continent 5,200; coastwise 1,587. BALTIMORE, November 16-Cotton nominal: mid-

BOSTON, November 16-Cotton quiet: m!ddling 10% @10½; net receipts 1,012 bales; gross 1,253; sales none; WILMINGTON, November 16—Cotton steady; mid-dling 3%; net receipts 2,019 bales; gross 2,019; sales none; stock 16,157.

PHILADELPHIA, November 16—Cotton firm; mid-dling 1036; net receipts 409 bales; gross 409; sales none; stock 5,221. SAVANNAH, Nevember 16—Cotton quiet; middling 9%; net receipts 7,033 bales; gross 7,033; sales 1,000; stock 105,797; exports to continent 10,801; construis 2,372.

NEW ORLEANS, November 16— Cotton steady; middling 99%; net receipts 14,466 bales; gross 16,421; miles 3,500; stock 228,457; exports to France 4,407; to continent 11,577; coastwise 3,796. continent 11,57; coastwise 3,796.

MOBILE, November 16—Cotton steady: middling 9%; net, receipts 2,711 bales gross 2,711; sales 800; stock 17,253; exports coastwise 1,247.

MEMPHIS. November 16—Cotton firm; middling 911-16; net receipts 4,000 bales; salpments 4,461; sales none; to spinners none; stock 78,014.

AUGUSTA. November 16-Cotton firm; middling CHARLESTON. November 16—Cotton firm; middling 3%; net receipts 3,956 bales; gross 3,956; sales 500; stock 61,835; to continent 5,361.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in

Grain and Provisions.
CHICAGO, November 16—Wheat—A fair speculative business was transacted, but trading was in tive business was transacted, but trading was in spurts, and most of the session the market ruled quiet. The feeling was a little unsettled, though the impression was that a prominent trader has been selling as much as possible on the quiet, and this created a rather weaker feeling in December future than May, the latter again commanding a wider premium. The market the past few days has acted queerly, and operators don't know just how to take it. The opening was about the same as yelerday's closing prices, were advanced slightly then declined 1½ for December and ½ for Marinproved again and closed about the same as yelerday. The export movement for the week was the largest for many days, and gave hope and terday. The export movement for the week was the largest for many days, and gave hope and encouragement to the bull interest, but outside speculation seemed to be lacking. Exports of wheat and flour from both coasts for six days were reported at 2,591,000 bushels, against 2,811,000 bushels the previous week, and 2,031,600 bushels the corresponding week last year. Minneapolis reports a large demand for flour there, and sales of 85,000 marks. On top of this came a record that these themselves the three points and the same and the same areas that there is the same areas that there is the same areas that the same areas the same areas the same areas the same areas that the same areas that the same areas the ponding week last year. Minneapolis reports a large demand for flour there, and sales of 58,000 sacks. On top of this, came a report that three mills had shut down in St. Louis. One reason given for doing so was that the mills could not sell their flour; another that it was owing to a scarcity of wheat, and still another dispatch said that only one mill had shut down, and that only temporarily to make repairs; and to cap the climax, a dispatch was received stating that 45,000 sacks had been sold there for shipment. Receipts in the northwest continue liberal, aggregating at Minneapolis and Duluth 260,000 bushels larger than last week's arrivals. It is estimated that the visible supply will show an increase of about one million bushels. European markets were quoted steady and firm. Corn was fairly active and weaker, especially for near deliveries, which were offered quite freely, and lower prices were established. The easier tone was attributed to clear and cool weather and prospects of larger receipts. The approaching close of navigation, together with expected larger movement increased offerings of December and January, and there was a general widening of the premium of May over those deliveries. The market opened a shade under the closing prices of yesterday, was weak, and gradually declimed %c for near months and % and %c for May, rallied a trific and closed with December and January, % and %c and May % and %c lower than yesterday.

Outs were quiet and easy early, but later became steadier, and closed firm. There was interal selling by scattering holders, but good buying by shoris, especially ince who havelsold May against heidings of cash property, but having disposed of the latter, were anxious to cover their studes. Their purchases gave the market what little strongth in had.

but little change.

Lard—Trading was moderate and the feeling easy. Prices were 5@7½c lower for November, while other deliveries were comparatively steady.

Chicago today: HEAT— cember		Highest,	Clearing. 821/4
UORN-	00/9	0078	Con the state of the
ecember		32 3314	32% 33%
OATS-	3550 Blu		The Victor
cember		20%	20%
PORK-	221/2	22%	22%
87		9 20	9 20
y	. 9 65	9 65	9 60
ARD-			5 85
ar		5 85	
HORT RIBS	6 00	6 03	6 021/2
nuary	4 7734	4 7734	5 75
му		4 77%	4 95

NEW YORK, November 16—The petroleum market strong at 110 and moved up to 110%. The market then fell back, on small sales, and the market

FROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC. CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.
ATLANTA, November 16, 1834.

Floor, Grain and Meal.

NEW YORK, November 16—Floor, southers firm and in good demand; common to lair extra \$2.800 \$2.85; good to choice \$3.10@\$5.10. Wheat, spot quiet and weaker. No. 2 red \$3\/\dot{0}\dot{8}\dot{4}\/\dot{1}\dot{0}\dot{1}\ Hops quiet and steady; state new 8@13; old 7@11.
ATLANTA. November 16—Flour—First. patent \$5.50; second patent \$5.00; extrs lancy \$4.75; sancy \$4.40; family \$4.00%, 1.25. Corn—White 520 in carload lots: 54c in drayload lots; mixed 50c in carload lots: 54c in drayload lots; mixed 50c in carload lots: 54c in drayload lots; mixed \$6.00 in carload lots: 55c in drayload lots, large bales, \$6c. No. 1 timothy, large bales, \$6c. No. 1 timothy, large bales, \$6c. No. 2 timothy, small bales, \$6c. No. 2 timothy, small bales, \$6c. No. 2 timothy, small bales, \$6c. Meai—Plain 56c; bottled 55c. Wheat bran—Large sacks 86c; small \$24c. Cotton seed meal—\$1.00 \$100 bs. Steam feed—\$1.35 \$100 bs. Grits—Pearl \$3.25.

See: small \$3\frac{3}{2}. Cotton seed meal—\$1.20 \(\) 100 ba

Steam feed—\$1.35 \(\) 100 ba. Grius—Pearl \$2.25.

\$7\$\$\text{ST}\$\$. LOUIR, November 16—\$7 bour quiet and steady; family \$2.50\(\) \$2.00 \(\); choice \$2.75\(\) \$2.290; fancy \$3.50 \(\) \$3.50; patents \$4.25\(\) \$4.83. Wheat, a report that several 8t. Louis mills would close down from lack of business caused a break, but seaboard advices of large clearances of flour, and with recoveries elsewhere, there was a strong rally and the close was fully up to yesterday; No. 2 red caan 79\(\) 70\

LOUISVILLE. November 16—Grate firm. Wheat. No. 2 red 76; No. 2 longberry 78. Corn. No.2 mixed 20; No. 2 white 36½. Cots. No. 2 mixed 21½.

ATLANTA. November 16—Coffee—Arbuckle's and Levering's roasted 24c for 100 fb cases creen—Extra choice 22½c; choice 206 fl; cood 13½; fifr 19; common 17½618. Sugar—Granulated 7½c; offgranulated 7½c;

Provisions.

67. LOUIS November 16—Provisions stendy. Pork \$10.50@\$11.00. Lard. prime steam 5.75. Dry. sali meats, boxed shoulders 4.60@1.75; long clear 6.50@ 6.25; elear ribs 5.50@ 5.625; short clear 6.00@6.125.

Bacon, boxed shoulders 4.75; long clear 6.75%; clear ribs 5.75%; clear miss. 5.77%; clear miss. 5.77%; clear miss. 5.77%; clear miss. 5.77%; clear miss. 5.75%; clear ribs 5.76%; clear ribs aides boxed 63%; los-conres believ 53-a. Sigar-cured hams 17 (613%c, according to braind and average; California 7.667%c; convarsed shoulders 63-69-5c; breakfast basion 11633%c. Lard—Pure leaf 53-69-5c; leaf 73-667%c; refined 636e.

tra prime \$9.50@\$9.78. Middles slow; short clear 5.60, Lard easier and quiet; western steam spot 6.47%; city steam 6.05: options, November 6.37; December 6.26.
LOUISVILLE November 16—Provisions strong. Bacon, clear nin sides 6.09: clear sides 6.26: shoulders 5.00. Mess pork \$13.00. Hams, sugar-cured 11%@12% Lard, choice leaf 3.
CHICAGO, November 16—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork \$9.75. Lard 6.00. Short riba, loose 5.10@5.60. Dry salted shoulders boxed 4.37% @1.60; short clear sides boxed 5.50@6.62%.
CINCINNATI, November 16—Pork quiet at \$10.00. Lard easier; current make 5.90@5.93. Bulk meats easier; short ribs 5.37%. Bacon quiet; short clear 6.75.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, November 16—Turpentine stead at 42%; rosm firm: strained 90; good strained \$1.0! tar firm \$1.40; crude turpentine firm; hard \$1,20; ye low dip \$2.25; virgin \$2.25. NEW YORK, November 18—Roain steady quiet; common to good strained \$1,10@\$1,125; penuie nominal at 46. SA VANNAH. November 16—Turpentine dull at 4; rosin firm at \$1,05@\$1.15. CHARLESTON. November16—Turpentine quiet at 44/4: rosin firm; good strained 95.

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, November 16—Horses—Fing \$55,090; good drive\$150,0200; drivers \$125,05140; fine\$250.03\$500. Mules—134 to 15 hands \$115,05150; 155, to 15 hands \$150,0200. Cattle—Tennessee steers \$3,00,000; Georgia raised \$2,00,045,00. Hogs—None on the market. Sheep—Tennessee \$3.50,054,00; lambs, Tennessee \$5,00,064,50.

CINCINNA1I, November 16—Hogs easier; common and light \$3,00,053,85; packing and butchers \$3,70,054,50.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, November 16—Eggs — 19c. Sutter
Choice Tennessee 20c; other grades 123/@14c.
Poultry—Hens 27/cc; young chickens large 18@25c;
small 10@14c. Irian Poistoce—\$2.25. Sweet Poistoce
50c. Honey — Strained 6@5c; in the comb 10
@12c. Unions—\$2.00. (abbage—2c.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE. Showing the arrival and departure of all trains from this city—Central Time. ARRIVE DEPART.
CENTRAL RAILBOAD OF GEORGIA.

EAST TENN., VA. & GA. R'Y.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD. WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
From Chat'ga*... 6 32 am. To Cha'tan'oga*. 7 50 am. From Marietta... 11 45 am. From Marietta... 35 am. To Marietta... 11 45 am. From Rome.... 11 65 am. To Chat'ano'ga*. 1 35 pm. From Chat'ga.* 1 45 pm. To Rome..... 3 45 pm. From Chat'ga*. 2 58 pm. To Marietta... 4 35 pm. From Chat'ga*. 6 87 pm. To Chat'ano'ga*. 5 b pm. From Chat'ga*. 11 15 pm. To Chat'ano'ga*. 1 15 pm. From Marietta... 10 30 am. To Marietta... 4 35 pm. ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD. From Helma* 6 50 am To Akron* 1 25 pm From West Pol* 9 15 am To West Polnt 3 35 pm From Akron* 5 40 pm To Selma* 11 30 pm GEORGIA RAILROAL

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY. *Daily. †Sunday only, All other trains daily except Sunday. Central time.

EVERYTHING New in trimmings to arrive at once. Bills in. Van Dyke points in endless variety such as has never been seen in Black and the ci colors in all the new designs. See them this

e k. Chamberlin.

hnson & Co

W

OTTERY OF THE PUBLIC CHARITY.

Established in 1878 -BY THE

MEXICAN NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. perated under a twenty years' contract by the Mexican International Improvement Company.

Grand Monthly Drawings held in the Moresque Pavillion in the Alameda Park, City of Mexico, an publicly conducted by government officials ap-pointed for the purpose by the Secretary or the In-terior and the Treasury. LOTTERY BENEFICENCIA PUBLICA.

The Monthly Four Dollar Drawing will be held in the CITY OF MEXICO ON DECEMBER 15th, 1889. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$60,000.

80,000 Tickets at \$4, \$320,000. Price of Tickets, American Money,

Wholes, 84. Halves, 82. Quarters, 81 LIST OF PRIZES. LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize of \$ 60,000 is

1 Capital Prize of 20,000 is

1 Capital Prize of 10,000 is

1 Capital Prize of 2,000 is

3 Prizes of 2,000 is

3 Prizes of 500 are

20 Prizes of 100 are

20 Prizes of 100 are

40 Prizes of 50 are

57 prizes of 200 are

58 prizes of 200 are

59 prizes of 200 are

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500 prizes of 500 are 504 Prizes of ... 20 are APPROXIMATION OF PRIZES.
150 Prizes of \$60 approximating to \$60,000, prize.
150 Prizes of \$50 approximating to \$20,000. prize.
150 Prizes of \$60 approximating to \$10,000. prize. 9,000 7,500 6.000

15,980 2,276 Prizes amounting to All Prizes sold in the Unifed State

AGENTS WANTED

For Club Rates, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with state, county, stree and number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an envelope bearing your full address.

IMPORTANT. Address, U. BASSETTI, City of Mexic

By ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDER issued by all express companies. New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note. SPECIAL FEATURES.

By terms of contract the company must deposit the sum of all prizes included in the scheme before selling a single ticket, and receive the following official permit;

CERTIFICATE.—I hereby certify that the Bank of London and Mexico has on deposit the necessary funds to guarentee the payment of all prizes drawn by the Loteria de la Beneficencia Publica.

APOLINAR CASTILLO, Interventor. by the Loteria de la Beneficencia Publica.

APOLINAR CASTILLO, Interventor.

Further, the company is required to distribute fifty-six per cent of the value of all the tickets in prizes—a larger proportion than is given by any other lottery.

Finally, the number of tickets is limited to 80,000 20,000 less than are soid by other lotteries using the same scheme.

MERCHANTS OF GEORGIA

The demand for Postel's Flour has so rapidly increased in Atlanta, that the Postel Milling Company have decided to give carload buyers, at any station in Georgia, an opportunity to get their goods, at prices to meet

LEGITIMATE COMPETITION The way to satisfy yourselves about the superior qualities of their Flour is to buy one car and distribute among your customers. They have one customer in New Orleans that has sold their Flour continuously for

FIFTY-FIVE YEARS One in Boston as long, and one in New York very nearly as long. Nothing but superior goods stand the progressive changes of com-merce for fifty years and more. Car lots, as-sorted to please, will be shipped and billed di-

THE POSTEL MILLING CO. Samples will be mailed, quotations given, and all correspondence promptly answered by **BRUNNER & BROWDER** 40 and 42 Alabama St., Atlanta, Ga.,

THE POSTEL MILLING CO Mascoutah, Illinois

SOLE AGENTS FOR GEORGIA.

Full and complete line in Silk and Velvelts no open-all the new shades. Cham-Johnson & Co. berli

BANKERS AND BROKERS. DORAN & WRIGHT CO. (Limited

37 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga

Main office, 10 Wall street, New York. The only direct private wire to New York, bence service superior to any other house. Fall and continuous markets received. Stocks, bonds, grain, provisions petroleum and cotton bought and sold for cash of on margin. Orders promptly executed. oct 15 ly top fin col

OF ATLANTA, GA. Capital and Surplus \$300,000.

Safe Deposit and Storage Vaults. Boxes to Rent From \$5 to \$20, Per

Annum, According to Size. Interest paid on Deposits as follows:

Issues Demand Certificates, Draw Interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum if left 4 months; 4 per cent per annum if left 6 months; 4½ per cent per annum if left 12 months.

Accommodations to customers limited solely by he requirements of sound banding principles.

Patronage solicited.

DARWIN G. JONES, Stocks, Bonds and Loans.

DeSAUSSURE & ATKINSON, 92 Peachtree St., Room 5.

MONEY TO LOAN ON ATLANTA REAL Es-state on the following conditions: On busi-ness property, 7 per cent, straight: on residence property, 8 per cent, straight: on residence

FARM LOANS. 8 PER CENT NET TO LENDERS 25 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. 15 Years in Iowa, and 10 Years in Georgia and Alabama.

THREE MILLION DOLLARS Negotiated without loss of a dollar. Loans of \$300 to \$5,000 on hand for sale almost any day from October to May. I will be glad to submit copiesed applications for loans to investors at any time for consideration, and will consider it a favor to be asked to do so, either by mail or in person.

Room \$2, Trader's Bank Building, Atlanta.

Maddox, Rucker & Co., BANKERS. Transact a general banking business.
Receive deposits subject to check at sight.
Buy and sell exchange.
Collections made on all accessible points.
Allows 5 per cent interest on time deposits.

Atlanta Trust and Banking Co., COR. PRYOR AND ALABAMA STS. Capital and Undivided Profits, \$190,000 Accounts of banks, merchants and others solid-ed. Ready at all times to extend to customer my accommodations consistent with sound banking

Interest Paid on Time Depesits. SAVINGS DEPARTMENT Is run on a different plan to that of any bank in the state. Call and let us explain our plan. oet 14—d lyr finan col

W. H. PATTERSON, Dealer in Investment Securities ROOM 7. GATE CITY BANK BUILDING

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN Dealer in Bonds and Stocks, 12 East Alabama street, wants Georgia state bonds, Atlanta city bonds, Gasa City National bank stock, Capital City bank stock Westview Cemetary stock, Atlanta Compress stock, Central Bank Block, stock, Pedmost Exposition company stock, old Gentlemen's Driving clus stock and other securities.

CAPITAL CITY BANK

OF ATLANTA, GA., OR. WHITEHALL AND ALABAMA STS Capital and Undivided Profits, \$450,000 A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Collections made direct on all points in the United States and resulted for promptly. Particular attention paid to the business of correspondents. The business of Bankers, Merchants and Manufacturer is respectfully solicted. Special feature made of the Bayings' Department. Interest paid on time seposits.

TRADERS' BANK OF ATLANTA GAPITAL \$100,000.

JAMES R WYLIK, Pres. | W. J. VANDYKE, V. Pres. EDWARD & PRATT, Cashler. Reconvel

IN AT THE THE BRUSH IN



the neck of the ned. The mare "Ka

nonnted on a little gradis hat and the bushes he cants entirely off, while liothes were torn into rith blood, where the gradient legs and had

"Who would have then did the badly tern up fox her than Joe Moody. e that Clark Howell bree through the woods avelaid he lied." But I got the brush Clark Howell, Sr.,

of the best fox he



After riding

entire pack, and that self, when suddenly and white hound and

and white hound and
gave a long yelp and
"That's a fox," said
Hardly had he utte
dog forgot the calf
Foreman."
The fox had crosse
and from the way the he was up.
The trail ran

The trail ran tand when the hors elump of trees in the were nearly out of sig Some one gave a ye race through that field Morgan had never knagainst the flank of constructed necks that lightning speed.

Bill Broughton rode lion, while Clark How the county—Kate; a treen hands high. I had, and ran neck thirty others pressing "Watch out for a globalind. But the leaders we

But the leaders we anything. The gull; about six feet wide we sither side. The ed over it to and sped on. rushed up almost in eleared it, others he then out on the other lefellow on a yellow along like the wind along like the wind along like the wind. Then his front legs s but the rider the gully like a bird a coft soil. Then the rider re-mounted and



The fox was running hunters had crossed almost out of heat through woods and into valleys, through would borrow a portivith the excitemen when in a fox chase, every one anxious to "Hait, boys, they a The leading horse arrone came up. "Hore they come and Broughton.

IN AT THE DEATH. THE BRUSH IN TRIUMPH.

diing Fox Chase in Morgan in Which Fire Atlantians Ride, and One Comes Out Budly Worsted. HE BRUSH!

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BARKER, ing, Atlanta.

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"Its mine-\$500 wouldn't buy it!" "The proudest day of my life-old girl, you are a daisy!" A pack of forty dogs were tearing at

the body of a gray fox. A great stout fellow on a big sort into them as full tilt, and went over the ad of the animal and among the dogs in a

But he was on his feet in an instant and had gotten the fox.

Behind him was a troop of horsemen num-

ering more than thirty.

As he jerked the fox from the mouth of "Old Foreman," the lead dog, and held it over his head, he exclaimed as above quoted, pat-ting the neck of the noble mare with his left nd. The mare "Kate" was trembling all over with the excitement of the chase, and rubbing her velvety, dilated nostrils not the soft but badly torn fur of the fox. The dogs were howling and yelping with ex-

Then a little fellow with a big nose rode up mounted on a little gray pony. He had lost pants entirely off, while his once white under-clothes were torn into threads and smeared blood, where the gruel limbs had kissed ader legs and had often entwined them nate embrace of the most reckless

"Who would have thought it of you, Clark," mid the badly torn up for hunterly ho was none other than Joe Moody. "If any one had told me that Clark Howell could have run that horse through the woods like you did I would have said he lied."
"But I got the brush all the same," roplied

Mr. Clark Howell, Sr., and ain't it a dandy.
This is the largest fox I ever saw. Joe,
I wouldn't take a mint of money for this."

The Fox Hunt A few evenings ago the Georgia fast train sarried down from Atlanta to Madison Messrs. Clark Howell, Sr., Frank Holland, Joe Moody,

George Tanner and W. H. Clayton.

They went as the guests of Messrs. A. W. Foster and W. A. Broughton, to join the Morgan boys in a fox cha se.

Just at sunset the party started out from Mr.

Proughton's. There were about thirty men, all well mounted, and between forty and fifty of the best fox hounds in America.

Colonel Broughton was the leader of the nerty, and acted as whipper in.



The horn tooted, and the party were on the

move.

After riding two or three miles, Colonel Broughton said, "Gentlemen, we are now in the fox country, and should strike a track in a few minutes.

The moon was up, and it seemed almost as

hight as day.

A calf ran among the dogs and a puppy started racing him. One of the men galloped his horse to call off the dog. This started the untire pack, and that calf was humping himwhen suddenly "Old Foreman," a black and white hound and the lead dog of the pack, gave a long yelp and turned off to the left.

"That's a fox," said Colonel Broughton. Hardly had he uttered the words when every dog forgot the calf and was off after "Old

The fox had crossed within a few minutes and from the way the dogs ran it was evident

and from the way the dogs ran it was evident he was up.

The trail ran through an open field and when the horsemen emerged from a clump of trees in the edge of the field the dogs were nearly out of sight.

Some one gave a yell and then there was a nec through that field, the equal of which old

Morgan had never known. Spurs were pressed against the flank of every animal, and with outstretched necks they flew through the field Bill Broughton rode a trim-built bay stal-lion, while Clark Howell strode the runner of

the county-Kate; a beautiful sorrel mare, irteen hands high. These two men took the sead, and ran neck and neck with the thirty others pressing closely behind.
"Watch out for a gully!" yelled some one

But the leaders were too excited to care for about six feet wide with weeds grown up on story six feet wide with weeds grown up on aither side. The two leaders bounded over it together without effort and sped on. Then the others rushed up almost in a body—some of them cleared it, others held up, climbed down and then out on the other side. Then came a little fellow on a yellow Texas pony boo along like the wind. Up to the gulley he fiew. Then his front legs stiffened and stuck in the ground The pony came to a halt, but the rider went on across the gully like a bird and lit all in a heap on the oft soil. Then the pony crawled over, the rider re-mounted and continued.



"OLO FOLEMAN," THE WINNER. The fox was running straight, and when the hunters had crossed the field the dogs were almost out of hearing. But they ran on through woods and field, over hills and through woods and field, over hills and into valleys, through interest and guilles. Every now and then a rider would get rubbed off his horse against a tree, or a cruel limb would borrow a portion of his clothing; but with the excitement that one can only feel when in a fox chase, they kept on recklessly—brery one anxious to be in at the death. "Halt, boys, they are coming back."

The leading horsemen drew rain, and the

The leading horsemen drew rein, and the

"Here they come! Be still, boys," whissed Broughton.
Sure enough the yelping of the dogs came, are and nearer, and then suddenly they need at right angles. The homemonical forward just in time to be. the old gray, with his neck straight, his tail erect and his tongue hanging out, pass through a field a few hundred yards off. A hundred yards behind were two dogs running neck and neck—"Old Foreman," and "Rolla. Tie strung out for an hundred yards behind came the pack yelping like a thousand steam caltopes and making music that would have thrown the frames of the most cold blooded and indifferent into the wildest and most joyous excitement.

A brigade of soldiers could not have held the hunters. Off they dashed in a wild, reckless run—every man one mass of excitement and the horses straining their muscles and nerves to their utmost—nil was intense excitement—nothing was heeded. There was only opthought in every mind—to get the brush.

In, on they ran blowing through the field. The fox could be seen—he was not ten feet ahead of Foreman and Rolla who were still running together. At every bound they gained. Then they were on him. The other does bounded in and there was a mass of tangled aud-matted dogs fighting for a hold upon the fox.

And here comes the horseman. Bill Brough

gled and matted dogs fighting for a noise upon the fox.

And here comes the horseman. Bill Brough ton has dropped a little back. Clark Howell still holds the lead, but almost at his side is Mr. Saunuers on a fleet bay. Both men are using the whip and spur, but they are of no use—the horses are as wild as the riders. Up into the dogs they dash, and the horses drop



back upon their naunones; but Clark Howell goes right on over the sorrels head, and fortunately falls on top of the matted and mixed mass of dogs, which breaks his fall and perhaps, saves his life, but plays havoc with a half dozen dogs.

However, he got there. He got the brush and is today the happiest man in Georgia.

E. W. B.

STEPHEN LANGTON.

Something About a Sturdy Champion of

In his lecture last week, on "Magna Charta," the Rev. W. J. Scott paid the following deserved tribute to Stephen Langton:
"We would not disputage in the least the invaluable services of the DeVeres, the Percys, the Mowbraya and other kindred spirits who stood for liberty and law in the "segy ilats of Runnymede." They were the best types of the Norman barons, of which the Front de Beuf, of Ivanhoe, is a pitifu caricature. aricature.
"But no single man did more for English liberty
han did Stephen Langton, the archbishop of

"But no single man did more for English liberty them did Stephen Langton, the archishop of Canterbury.

Act it was that exformed from the dust of oblivion the charter of Henry the First. As the Book of the Law was burled for years under the rubbish of the temple until it's providential discovery in the reign of Hezekith, king of Judah, so this charter of Henry which had been lost sight of amic'st the hours, course of the basis of the sunday of Stephen, of Blois and Richard the Hon-bearted, was brought to the knowledge of the balons by the great English primate, and at his suggestion it was made the basis of their confest with King John.

In the middle ages of European history there was no tack of soldier priests and warrior bishops, who, whether in broil or battle, displayed a personal courage worthy of the Sparlan Leonidas. Stephen Langton was not like these beligerent churchmen, but of higher impulses and broader vi ws, a cardinal statesman like Wolsey or Richelieu.

With the boiliness of Elijah, the wild-eyed Tiklebite, he confronted John, "the ablest and most unscruptious of the Augeon kings."

It has been said that England was indebted to the victory at the bridge of Boscobele for the securement of Magna Charta, it is now historical to say that she owes it to the statesmanship of Stephen Langton.

A NEW STUDIO.

A new studio has just been opened at the Traders' bank building by Miss Helen V. Johnson, where she will teach the art of china painting, which

where she will teach the art of china painting, which now seems to be all the rage.

Miss Johnson is well and invorably known to the best people in the city. She was educated here and has a large number of friends and acquaintances who will be glad to know of her success. She has just recently returned from New York, where she was connected with her sister, Mra. Q. L. Braumuller who is known to all art loving people of Atlanta.

Mass Johnson will have a formal opening next Wednesday, the 20th, and all ladies interested in art are requested to call and examine her work. Her studio is one of ane most beautiful in the city and reflects great credit upon the young artist. She has unquestioned ability, and the fact that she has been so prominently connected with Mrs. Braumuller, of New York city, is sufficient evidence of great merit. All persons interested in her line of work will do well to call upon her.

Mrs. Julia C. Orme's Funeral. The funeral of Mrs. Julia C. Orme occurred

announced yesterday, at 10 o'clock. The services were beautifully conducted by Rev, George Funsten, and a large concourse of friends, who remembered and loved her, followed the remains to the grave.

The Experiment Station.

From the Southern Alliance Farmer.

We are pleased to note that the experiment station at Griffin is progressing nicely. Messra Redding Climbrongh and Speth are the right men in the right place. Two new houses are now being constructed, and plats of grain have been sown, We will publish all the experiments made that are valuable.

THE UNIVERSAL TEMPLE. The universe my temple, I bow down Upon the mountain tops—my sitars they. From whence my soul, in meense, doth arise To heaven.

The deep blue sea my organ is, Whose mighty keys, when by the tempest touched Sand thrilling music through its sounding caves. The winds, my choisters, unceasing sing Their loud Te Deum which the sailors hear, And die before 'tis over, its sweet sounds Wooing them, sirene-like, beneath the brine To search from whence the wondrous music comes

I have no lamp but you bright sun undimmed Which, unsuspended, from the azure dome, Pours light adown the smiling valley aisles, And needs no trimming and no feeding oil. This and the moon and the eternal stars Forever gild my temple-roof with light.

Men homage do to petty gods, raise shrines, Build temples, sing their swelling hymns of praise, Yet form the congregation of my dome, Unconscious worshipers before my shrine. While matin and while vesper bells do ring, And clay-born sons fall down upon their knees, The thunder peals me to my place of prayer. No fires upon my altars burn but they, The breath of hot volcano, 'round whose top Red lightnings glars.

I am no slave to sects
Such as their petty warefare's wage, who join,
Each in denouncing each, because the one
Conforms not to the other's creed in things
Of trivial import or of useless form.
To Him I bow, great nature's Architect,
Who bore the sun, above the silvery moon,
With eye unsleeping sees the tireless worlds
Suli marching tuneful their predestined way,
And own myself weak, mortal wavethed, ville,
Unfit to be reclaimed but by His grace.

Lo! thunder peals my worship to begin; it go up to my altar clothed with clouds; The mighty chandelies swings in the east, And light perpetual through my temple pours.

Harky he music which doth now begin!
The deep sea heaves, forth rush the choiring wind then, birds, and beasts lift up their voices high, and swell the loud Te Deum through the skies. Now on my altar glows the sacred fire:

If the from heaven, it stretches out its hand when the sacred fire:
Into this sacrificial flame, I cast.
An unclean, he pose, broken heart which would in fire be nurged of all its carthly dross.
And mount a chastened sprite to nature's God.

WILLIAM T. DUMAR.

Twenty Years the Minimum Lease, \$35,000 the Minimum Price—Fifty Yearf and \$45,000 the Longest Lease.

The governor of the state is authorized to lease the Western and Atlantic railroad, together with all its houses, workshops, rolling stock, depots, and appartenances of every kind and character, to a company or corporation, or to any party or parties who shall give good to any party or parties who shall give good and sufficient security, the said lease to take effect and become operative from and after the expiration of the present lease. The lease to be for a term of not less than twenty years, and for a sum of not less than \$35,000 per month; or, for a term of not less than thirty years, and for a sum of not less than \$40,000 per month. or, for a term of fifty years, and for a sum of not less than \$40,000 per month; or, for a term of fifty years, and for a sum of not less than \$40,000 per month; the rental to be naid monthly.

the rental to be paid monthly.

All bids are to be submitted to the governor on or before the 27th of June, 1890, at 12 o'clock

Within three days of that time the bids shall be opened in the presence of the governor, comprroller-general, secretary of state, treasurer and attorney-general.

Everything else being equal, the highest and best bidder for the longest term shall be ac

cepted.

The right is reserved to reject any and all

The lessees are required to keep in the treasurer's hands recognized valid bonds of the state of Georgia, or of the United States, of

the par value of \$500,000.
All improvements, betterments or ameliora tions whatever, shall be made at the expense of lessee or lessees, and no claim for such will ever be entertained or allowed by the state. All attachments to the realty shall be considered permanent. It is also distinctly provided that the lessee or lessees shall at all times keep the said road in the condition of first class roads in Georgia.

The new lessees are subject to the railroad

These are the salient points of the lease act BUT IF—
There is no provision in the act that contem

plates the possibility of no bidders and no bids. There is a provision that it "all bids are rejected," etc., but that is too small a basis for a probability—it don't mean much. It is provided elsewhere that under no cir-cumstances shall the governor accept a price

cumstances shall the governor accept a price lower than the minimum named above, and it is hardly probable that if the minimum price or a higher price were offered the gov-ernor and his board would take the liberty of rejecting it.

rejecting it.

But it is taken for granted that a bid or bids
will be had under the act. However that may
be, the possibility of no bidder was clearly
recognized in the discussion of the last week of
the session.

WHY THE DATE WAS MADE JULY 1ST.

"Primaries and nominations are made in

why the date was made july 1st.

"Primaries and nominations are made in many parts of the state," argued the house, "about the 15th of July. It should be known before that time, before a single member of the next house is selected, whether or not the road can be leased under the act. It may be that no bids will be submitted, and the next house, in that event, must have the final disposition of the matter. The next house, if the road is not leased, should be elected with that understanding clearly before the people—that in the hands of the next legislature lies the disposition of the State road."

hands of the next legislature fles the disposition of the State road."

That was the argument.

Have it settled, whether or not the road is to
be leased under the present act, before a single
member of the next house is chosen.

This talk was indelged in mainly, of course,
by the strong majority that favor a lease. The
possibility they feared was that if elections
were had before the bids were submitted, and
before it was definitely known whether bids
would be submitted, members would come uninstructed in favor of a lease, and that in the
necessity for immediate action the road might
be sold. Worse than that, a deadlock might
be had and the road thrown into the hands of
the state.

the state.

On the other hand, some of the members that favored a sale stood by the house in calling for July 1st.
"Because," they argued, "if the road is not leased there will be time for this fact to have its effect on the next elections, and a majority of the next house will favor the sale."

of the next house will favor the sale."

THE POSSIBILITY.

But on all sides the possibility was recog. nized and taken into account—it might happen that no bids would be submitted.

It is generally believed and hoped, of course, that the road will be leased under this act and the road taken out of politics for a long while to come. Railroad men generally believe that the terms are fair and that the road can be leased under the act.

eased under the act.

There are railroad men and legislators who believe that the road can't be leased upon

believe that the road can't be leased upon these terms.

But these are in a very small minority. The legislators themselves seem to be satisfied with the act, and no specific or popular complaint has been urged against it.

The state has named its terms, and the matter now is beyond the power of the legislators. The railroads, unless a private company is formed, have all the facts and figures—the possibilities and probabilities—in plain black and white, a law of Georgia.

What will they do? THE OKEFENOKEE TO BE SOLD.

The Governor Advertises the Famous Swamp for Sale on January 7th. The Okefenokee swamp will be sold to the highest bidder on January seventh.

The bill which passed the late general assembly provides that this land be advertised for sixty days and sold to the highest bidder, but no bids shall be received unless they ex-

for sixty days and sold to the highest bidder, but no bids shall be received unless they exceed 12½ cents an acre.

The highest bidder gets the contract and immediately becomes incorporated under the act authorizing the sale.

So much has been written about the Okefenokee swamp in the last few months that it is superflous to describe it.

Hon. C. R. Pendleton, who spent several weeks in the swamp with an exploring party ten years ago, says the larger part of its a rich black mud, which, when drained, will equal the rich bottom lands of Mississippi. The mud is from five to twenty feet deep.

The state has been offered twelve and one-half cents an acre for this property by Hon. Frank Hall, of Dahlonegs, and Marshall P. Phillips, of Philadelphia. If no higher bid is made they get the land at 12½ cents an acre.

and Marshall P. Phillips, of Philadelphia. It no higher bid is made they get the land at 12½ cents an acre.

It has been said that Nr. D. G. Purse, of Savannah, would offer twenty-five cents for the land, but ne such offer has been made. Similar swamps with less elevation than the Okefenokee have been drained in Florida and the work is still being prosecuted by the Desston company.

There is a report that Mr. Linderman, the agent of Marshall P. Phillips, is now in London for the purpose of reselling the swamp, it the Hall & Phillips company get it. Whether this is true cannot be said at this writing. It was understood when the bill for the sale was being pushed before the legislature that the Phillips company would drain the swamp and take ten years to do it.

They propose to use immense shovels, especially adapted for the purpose, and say it will cost \$400,000 to \$500,000 to do the work of reclamation.

It is estimated that the lands for sale will amount to \$50,000 acres.

The strength of the bill in the legislature came from the appeal of the Southeast Georgia delegation to the representatives of other sections to vote for the bill because it would drain a vast area of land in counties surrounding the swamp and would add hundreds of thousands of dollars to the value of the land in that region, besides conducting to the health of the inhabitants.

Similar lands in Florida, after being drained, have been sold for sugar plantations. One man from Boston bought 1,000 acres from the Disaton company for that surpose.

The name under which the purchasers are to be incorporated is "The Suwanee Canal company." This brings up the interesting fact that the Suwanee river, made famons by the songs of two or three generations, is one of the cullets of this noted swamp. Through

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC to the gulf of Mexico, and by way of St. Marys river to the Alantic ocean. This was the charter of a former corporation which failed to raise enough money to buy the swamp.

STORMS ALL AROUND.

be Teday.

Last night the wind blew thirty-four miles an hourat Atianta, and in the four hours from 7 to 11 p. m. the barometer fell fifteen points—something that does not happen here once in three months.

The rain and

The rain and wind was severe all round, but

trange to say, at 11 o'clock, there were few telegraph wires down in any direction.

At 9:30 the telegraph operators of the Western Union at Savarnah, Augusta, Macon, Columbus, Montgomery, Chattanooga, Louisville and Nashville all reported stormy and diaggreeable meather.

ville and Nashville all reported stormy and disagreeable weather.

The Memphis operator casually remarked that it would freeze before morning, and the New Orleans men complained that it was chilly in the banan region. At the same time the Savannah operator complained that the storm was awfully severe.

The lowest barometer reported was at Pensacola and Key West. The atmosphere seemed piled up all over the United States, except down in the southeast corner about Pensacola, and the rapid fall of the barometer during yes terday there and at Atlanta, and points north easterly, inducates that the storm center was in the region of Pensacola—probably between there and Tallahassee—and moving to the northeast. The report from Savannah seems to locate the path of the storm in that direction.

HIS WOODEN LEG. Old Man Pat Nunn Tries His Leg on a Fel-

low Prisoner.

A terrible yell aroused the policemen on duty at the station house yesterday evening.

The howl resembled the cry of a hyena in

rouble.

It was so peculiarly thrilling that Lee, the mitor, opened the outer door and entered the corridor.

He was quickly followed by the officers and the cause of the alarm was located in cell

"Oh, he has killed me! Take me out—take me out!" cried one of the men, who was bleeding like a stuck pig from a terrible wound in

the forehead.

An investigation found that Pat Nunn and Tom Merton had been placed in the same cell. Later, a man who was too drunk to give his name, was placed in the same apartment.

Nunn and Merton became engaged in an altercation, and Nunn being an old confederate soldier, sported a wooden leg.

When the quarrel waxed hot, Pat Nunn un-

buckled his leg and struck Merton over the head with it, inflicting an ugly wound. The drunken man aroused long enough to

The officers separated the combatants, plac-ing Merton in a cell separate from the other prisoners, where he soon went to sleep, in spite of his wounds.

THE WEST END ELECTION.

The Election Close at Hand-But Little Interest as Yet.

The West End annexation election takes place Tuesday of the week following the

coming week—the 26th instant.

As yet the result is to a great degree uncertain, and both sides claim a majority.

The registration books which will have been

opened fifteen days, as provided by law, will close next Wednesday night. They are in charge of Mr. John Caldwell, registrar. Not very many are registering, as the law requires that all who registered in the last county elec-tion, will not be required to register in this election. Those who are not registered in the last county election must, however, register in the special registration or they cannot partici

pate in the annexation election.

As yet but little interest has been manifested on either side, but it is probable that things will begin to liven up the coming week.

CAPTAIN WRIGHT CANED. An Elegant Testimonial of the Regards of

His Men. Captain J. M. Wright, of the police force, was caned yesterday afternoon.

When the day watch came off duty they were commanded to fall in line by Sergeant English.

So soon as they formed, Patrolman Bradley Slaugh or stepped forward and called for Captain

The latter appeared, and Patrolman Slaughter presented to him an elegant gold-headed cane, with the following engraved upon it:

CAPTAIN OF POLICE, BY THE DAY WATCH,

Only a few days ago Captain Wright was transferred from the day watch to the evening watch, and the cane was presented to him as a testimonial of the love and admiration of his old watch.

Captain Wright replied in a meat address, saying: "Gentlemen of the Day Watch: I want to say that I am proud to know that I have the confidence and respect of you gentlemen, and say further that there will always be a warm spot in my breast for each and every one of you. I have been your captain for several months, and you have done your duty well and I feel proud of you all, and as I have been taken from you, I feel assured that you will continue the straight forward course, in point of duty. I have no language to express my kind feelings for you. I am yours always. When you want me, call on me."

The address was received with lond cheers, and the boys seemed as much pleased in the noble response of their old captain as they were in the giving of the elegant present.

MR. NOAH ABBOTT HURT. A Dummy Engine Knocks Him Off the Track.

Mr. Noah Abbott was badly hurt yesterday

Mr. Abbott, who is quite an elderly gentle-man, was crossing Hunter street, at Loyd street crossing, about 9:30 o'clock. Mr. Abbott wears a slouched hat, and as the wind was blowing a gale, he failed to hear the approach of the

a slouched hat, and as the wind was blowing a gale, he failed to hear the approach of the engine.

The pilot struck him and knocked him half across the street. Several persons who witnessed the accident hurried to the rescue, and among them Colonel B. F. Abbott, a nephew of the injured man.

Dr. Powell was summoned and advised that he be taken home as soon as possible. Colonel B. F. Abbott had the wounded man conveyed to his home, No. 171 Peachtree street, and Dr. Roach was summoned. He found that two ribs were broken on the left side, and the patient had received a number of bruises.

He was well cared for, and his physicians do not consider that he is in any immediate danger, although his wounds he very painful.

Dath of J. G. McLin.

Mr. J. G. Mc in, one of our oldest and most highly respected charge, died yesterday morning at his home, 158 try pet, corner Cain, where he has resided for this soon and his funeral will be at the First dethodist ourch this afternoon, at 2:30 o'close in chirps of the sir knights the Cour de Lion commandery which he was one of the oldest members, but it the first man on who that high dagree was evy conferred in Atlanta. Heath and acquain inces are invited to attend.

R.R.Y.M.C. Meeting his afternoon at 3 o'clock, led by Rev. A. N. h. Pierre. Bible sudy at 4 o'clock. Everybody we home.

A special servic will be bid as the Fourth Presbyterian church ay p. m. conducted by railroad men. Everybody herited.

men. Everybody hysited

Cathelle Total hetinense Union.

There will be a men in held under the anspices of the Catholic for Abstinense union of America, in the base sent of the church of the Immaculate Conceptie, this evaluate for the purpose of organizing a temperance society. The meeting will be addresse by T. V. Pollery, Mrs. L. M. Barry, John O. Best of Rhode Isand Thomas H. Keños of Conna freut and others. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Fine Cabin 5 Photos 50 per dosen. J. J. Paker, 2834 Whiteh I street.

THE FULL TICKET NOMINATED BY THE COMMITTEE OF

The Big Committee Meets in the Con Courthouse, City Courtroom and Agreed Upon Aldermen and Councilmen The committee of one hundred has done its work and here it is:

For aldermen:
South Side—JAMES G. WOODWARD.
North Side—A. M. REINHARDT.

For council:

First ward—JESSIE KINYON,
Second ward—A. J. McBRIDE,
Third ward—W. M. HULSEY,
Fourth ward—J. C. HENDRIX,
Fifth ward—JOSEPH LAMBERT,
Stath ward—PORTER KING.

For strength at the ballot box, work in the eneral council, and standing in the city it is p excellent combination.

And that it will be confirmed by the mass

meeting Wednesday night next, without oppo-sition, there is no doubt. Then on the fifth day of December it will be

And on the first of January will be sworn in

THE ONE HUNDRED CONVENE.

The committee of one hundred convened in the city court room in the county court house last night at half past seven.

Only three or four members remained away.

The court room was opened and lighted about six o'clock and a half hour later the nembers of the committee began arriving. As they came in they sought the corners in which their wards appeared to be congregating and entered into conversation with those about them. By half-past seven the courtroom was full.

By hair-past seven the courtroom was full, and a few minutes later Dr. E. J. Roach arose from his chair just in front of the court clerk's desk and began pounding upon it with his umbrella. The hum of voices ceased, and all eyes turned upon the doctor and his umbrella.

THE WORK BEGINS. "It is now after half-past seven," remarked the doctor, "past the time for meeting. I move that Colonel Albert Howell be made

chairman."
"Oh, hold on there!" came from a halfdozen voices of one ward.
"Wait a minute or two," was echoed from

nother ward in another corner.
"Give us a chance," cried another ward. Dr. Roach looked around the room, saying "I insist upon my motion."
"Wait till they all get here," said Mr. Jack Spalding from the sixth's corner. "Anyhow I should think that Mr. Tyler Cooper would

call this meeting to order, as he was chairman of the last meeting."
"No, thank you," replied Mr. Cooper, "I

of the last meeting."

"No, thank you," replied Mr. Cooper, "I have had enough political honors."

"It's only temporary," answered Mr. Spalding, and his words were echoed by the house.

EX-MAYOR COOPER IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Cooper then called the meeting to order.

"Now I nominate Colonel Howell for chairman," said Dr. Roach.

Hon. John B. Good win was nominated also. So was Captain J. W. English.

And Mr. Hoke Smith..

"I must decline the nomination," said Mr. Goodwin, "and at the same time I desire to place in nomination Mr. S. M. Inman."

Applause followed Mr. Inman's nomination.

"I must decline," said Mr. Inman; "decline because I am not as thoroughly familiar with parliamentary rules as others here."

Captain English declined, so did Colonel Howell. also Mr. Hoke Smith.

COLONEL W. D. ELLIS AS CHAIRMAN.

In declioing, Mr. Smith said: "I desire to place in nomination a gentleman who presided over the committee a year ago; a gentleman who is eminently qualified. I refer to Colonel W. D. Ellis."

Colonel Ellis did not decline and was elected. Upon taking the chair, he said:

who is eminently qualified. I refer to Colonel
W. D. Ellis."
Colonel Ellis did not decline and was elected. Upon taking the chair, he said:

"This is a compliment I appreciate truly.
It is a compliment to any one to be called upon
to preside over one bundred as intelligent and
patriotic citizens as I find here. We are convened here tonight to serve a rising city of
75,000 and to select men to preside over the
management of \$30,000,000 and to

DISBURSE A MILLION AND A QUARTER
or more. The work is one of the greatest importance and I trust that we will all work with
an eye single to the welfare of Atlanta. The
meeting is now ready for business."

"I have a resolution here," said Mr. Cooper,
"which I desire to introduce."

"Before hearing a resolution read," said Mr.;
William Venable, "would it not be well to have
the secretary call the roll in order to ascertain
what delegates are here?"

"My resolution would in no way affect that,"
said Mr. Cooper, "and the roll could come
then."

"It appears to me that Mr. Venable is right,"
said Mr. Spalding. "If Mr. Cooper has a resolution requiring a vote the roll should be
called in order to ascertain who are here entitled to a vote."

THE ROLL IS CALLED.

called in order to ascertain who are here entitled to a vote."

THE ROLL IS CALLED.

Chairman Ellis ruled that Mr. Venable and Mr. Spalding were right, and ordered Secretary Hill to call the roll.

Mr. Hill began the call by wards. In the first there was one absentee, in the second there were two. When the fifth ward was reached Captain English approached the secretary and handed him a piece of paper upon which were written the names of three gentlemen substituted for as many members of the committee from the fith. This brought Mr. M. R. Torbett to his feet.

"I think," said he, "that the members substituted should be by the entire committee here tonight, and not by the committee from the ward, as they are doing here."

THE CRIGINAL RESOLUTION.

Mr. Spalding agreed with Mr. Torbett and a call was made for the resolution under which the ward committees were created. Mr. Spalding produced the resolutions and as he glanced over it remarked:

"No—the—resolution says that—any—vacancy—in any of the committees must be filled by the committee."

"Just so," said Captain English, "that was our interpretation of it. The fifth ward committee met hast night and again today and Mr. Cooper and Mr. Ellsworth did not attend. Mr. Tarbett said that his name would likely be used as

ACOMPROMISE CANDIDATE for council in the ward and we did not deem it good policy to act with a candidate and filled his place and Mr. Ellsworth's. Then Mr. Cooper's place was filled because he would not attend. We sent to his house and his office for him but could not get him."

"Is there anything in any of the resolutions creating these ward committees," said Mr. Cooper, interrupting the speaker, "requiring a member to attend a cancus of the committee of fifteen?"

"We were only doing as the other wards were doing," answered Captain English. "Call it a cancus if you wish. The other wards were preparing and we thought we should do the same."

"It can't see that this discussion is in order." said Mr. Spalding, "was are now on the call of the roll and if

wrong.

Mr. Tom Corrigon moved a two minutes recess so that the committees might fill vacancies.

"That's not necessary," said Mr. Spalding, "as I think every ward will be allowed to cast its fall fifteen votes whether all the members are present or not."

"That would then kill the resolution I contemplated introducing," said Mr. Cooper.
"That resolution talls for an open session and a viva your vote on each candidate. Let the

roll be called and each delegate answer for

himself."

MR. SPALDING ON THE OTHER SIDE.

"I am opposed to that," said Mr. Spalding,
"I don't favor any star chamber business. I have no candidate before this meeting, except one, and I have mon instructed for him, but I believe in keeping this meeting to itself. Some of the discussion may be quite warm when the candidates are presented, and if all that is said goes out to the public it may crest ate dissensions. If everything is done quietly the ticket put out will go through easily. I insist, Mr. Chairman, that each ward has its full fifteen votes."

"I am heartily in accord with Mr. Spalding," asid Mr. Hoke Smith. "The delegate system is based upon the idea that the one hundred confer and consider

WHAT IS BEST FOR THE CITY

WHAT IS BEST FOR THE CITY

is based upon the idea that the one hundred confer and consider

WHAT IS BEST FOR THE CITY

of Atlanta. I look at it that we are here to find the best material for the work and not for the man. One year ago we sat with closed doors and it worked well. In that meeting there was adverse talk to some of those who were nominated and yet we all went out and supported the ticket in harmony, I say put us where we can object to a man without sending it to the press. I may want to object to some and not want to make it public. Not that I am afraid to let the man know it, for I would meet him Monday morning and say the same thing to him if he wanted to know it. This is no political meeting but one of business. We are electing men to transact business for us and we should be just as much entitled to secrecy as the railroad directors are from the stockholders when discussing an important employe.

MR. HENRY W. GRADY AROSE, saying: "I arise to second the motion of Mr. Spalding. As a rule I like the presence of a crowd, but tonight this business is an important one. We are here to select a number of gentlemen to act as business agents of a city with over \$30,000,000 of property and \$1,500,000 income to disburse. We are here to give to the city the men who will provide schools for our children, police for our protection and sewers for our health—men who will have control of our property, our health and our children. In selecting these men we should have the widest latitude in discussing them. I have been to three conventions of this kind—and in fact this is the only kind of a convention to which I go—one which has for its object the control of our property, our health and our children. In selecting these men we should have the widest latitude in discussing them. I have been to three conventions of this kind—and in fact this is the only kind of a convention to which I go—one which has for its object the control of our hones. I think that we should go at this work with closed doors and vote by ballot. I never saw a contest in m

Mr. Joel Hurt advocated filling the vacan-

cies, but withdrew it.

Mr. Spalding's motion was amended so as to require a secret session, and was adopted.

Then everybody except the delegates left the room.

For three hours and a half the committee worked, and when the doors were opened the

worked, and when the doors were opened the ticket was given out.

Before adjourning the committee ratified its nominations by a unnanimous vote.

WHO THEY ARE.

Hon. James G. Woodward, the south side alderman, is now a member of the common council from the second ward, and has made a fine record. He is assistant foreman on the evening paper, and is well known throughout the city.

evening paper, and is well known throughout the city.

Colonel A. M. Reinhardt is a well known attorney, with a good practice, and has been in Atlanta for years.

Mr. Jesse Kinyon, of the first ward, is about Mr. Jesse Kinyon, of the first ward, is about thirty years of age, and is bookkeeper in the Western and Atlantic shops. He is a son of Hon. William Kinyon, who once occupied the same chair his son will fill on January 1st next. Mr. A. J. McBride, of the second, is a Georgia boy and has been in Atlanta for years. He has been in the crockery business a long time. Colonel William Hulsey, of the third, is one of Atlanta's leading attorneys and was once mayor of the city.

Mr. J. C. Hendrix, of the fourth, is a well known real estate man and has lived in Atlanta for years.

lants for years.

Mr. Joseph Lambert, of the fifth, is the well known flowerist and gardner on Simpson street where he has resided for over twenty years. He came to this country from Belfast.

Mr. Porter King, of the sixth, is a young,
well known and promising lawyer. His election without opposition, indicates his popularity.

Weather

INDICATIONS FOR GEORGIA: RAIN

Washington, November 16.—Indications for Georgia:

Rain; no change in temperation coast.

COLD

Observer's Office, Signal Service U. S. A.

GOULD BUILDING,
ATLANTA Ga., November 16.
All observations taken at the same moment of actual time at each place.
Observations taken at 8 p. m.—seventy-fifth meridian time—at each place. Rainfall.....

No. Velocity.

Wind Direction

Dew Paint...

Thermometer... LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. (Central Time,)
Time of Observation,

ATLANTA DISTRICT. 62 44 .27 M. H. PERRY.

Books now open; time seen out. Save costs by paying now. 53 South Pryor street. A. P. STEWART, Tax Collector Fulton County.

Cotton Beit Bulletin.
Observations taken at 6 p. m.—seventy-fifth
peridian time.

The Past Week in Society Circles-Notes and News About People You Know-What This Week Will Bring Forth.

The past week's social record seems as if it

The past week's social record seems as if it has given more galeties to the social world than the week to come will accord.

On Tuesday, Miss Venable's dinner to Miss Wood and Mrs. Meador's tea to Miss Hightower's guests the Misses Matthews, were greatly enjoyed by the young people fortunate enough to be invited. Miss Wood left Saturday, much to the regret of the many friends she made, who honored her stay by charming social honors. Miss Hightower's two guests have been the subject of a great' deal of admiration and many charming attentions in the way of ieas dinners and theater parties, and, therefore, it is to be presumed that this, their first visit south, will contain pleasant memories enough to have it repeated another winter The possibility of the younger Miss Matthews living in Atlants is—but it is just talk and as the g in Atlanta is—but it is just talk and as the iter is not an advocate of duelling, discretion is

On Wednesday evening Mr. and Mrs. Harris's reception and the King's daughter's concert were the affairs of interest. The former was one of the most enjoyed and most arilstic affairs ever given in Atlanta and the latter was a most enchanting musical treat, one that should have been more largely attended. Where were all the King's Daughters who should have been there? Not more than one or two graced the occasion. Still each band has its separate work which they are all doing in a noble, modest way and if they don't come up to what is expected every time, why, there do more good than the majority of us. they do more good than the majority of us.

The Stoney-McGehee wedding was Wednesday evening's event, and the matrimonial event was of most social importance for this month. The Glenn-Armstrong wedding and the Jackson Mad-dox wedding will make marriage a source of inter-est during December. Both occur early in that month. Miss Maddox will have a large evening wedding at the First Methodist church with flow ers and white gowns and a large reception after-wards. Miss Armstrong will be married in the morning at St. Luke's and the bride a..d groom and their attendants will wear street costumes, as the er will leave immediately for a wedding jour-

York where they will indulge in the heavenly occupation—to feminine hearts—of selecting a wedding trousseau. The Speer-Silvey wedding will take place in January, and will be another large church affair which all society will attend.

Weddings of all kinds are very common affairs, and there are at least one or two every month which involve some well known people in month which involve some well known people in social life; yet why is it that they never fail to be largely attended and to create an ever-renewed interest in the base frequenter of bails and receptions? We hear the same old stories at every one we go to, the same compliments, the same cynicisms, yet a bride and her paraphenalis are always ceaseless sources of interesting surmises and speculations. That they have yet loves a lover "cert." lations. That "all the world loves a lover," cer-

A very quiet, but interesting little enter-tainment, was the luncheon given last Friday to Mrs. Livingston Mims by the industrial school children, who served omelettes and fish balls and bread of their own making, which would have done credit to a French chef. The work these children have ned to do under Mrs. Mazzonoxich's teaching system of thoroughness there is simply Mrs. Mazzonoxich left that evening fo New York. For the girls she has taught, she has laid a foundation of practical knowledge which will be a treasure to them through life. Blessed Indeed, is the woman who sends out into the world for the comfort of husbands or employers a number of intelligent and competent cooks. The latter improve the digestions and the happiness and good temper of all whom they serve and are in an indirect way the promoters of morals and goodness of which we dream not of.

An entertainment looked forward to with great pleasure this week was "Sugar and Cream," Mrs. Rhode Hill's charming play which was to have en repeated Monday evening but which has now been postponed on account of the sudden illness of Dr. Happersett's young daughter. It is hoped that she will soon recover and when she does her father will be able to take his part and a date will be im-

Upon Tuesday evening Mrs. Clossen and the Misses Clossen will give a german at Fort McPherson
The entertainment will be, for many reasons, of great
social in erest, and will give great social pleasure
to all invited. It will be the first entertainment
given at the barracks. The hospitality and elegance of army people is noted and Atlanta's first with intense pleasure.

The club reception upon the 27th will end No-

vember's galetics. The club has been newly and elegantly furnished, and arrangements are being made to make the affair one of the most brilliant of

Mr. Macon T. La Hatte and Miss Marie Milner were married at midday at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. W. S. Milner. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. C. B. LaHatte, of Douglassville. a brother of the groom, in the presence of a large gathering of relatives and friends. After they were onounced man and wife and hearty congratua-ns had been extended them the wedding guests were invited into the diningroom, where an elegant

with his sweet and refined bride re-The groom with his sweet and renned bride re-turned to the city in the evening, accompanied by a number of relatives and friends who had attended

a number of relatives and triends who had attended the happy marriage.

The party then repaired to the residence of Mrs, E. J. LaHatte, mother of the groom, on Garnett street, where a receptic It was tendered them. The home was beautifully decorated with flowers and ity green. An elegant supper was served. The bride is a pretty and accomplished young lady, and Mr, LaHatte is to be congratulated upon winning so fair a help-meet. The groom is a stelling group. so fair a help-meet. The groom is a sterling your man, useful in every sphere to which he has been called to serve society, and is held in high esteem by all who know him.

The kirmess which will be given next Friday evening, under the management of Professor Agostini, promises to be one of the successes of the season. The professor says that the little ones under his care have learned the graceful evolutions he has taught them with wonderful precision, There is no doubt that the kirmess will be one of the most observing softhe averaging softhere. ost charming sights ever witnessed in Atlanta er the kirmess of last year who does not?—will be sure to embrace this op-portunity of seeing a repetition of it. All who have seen the rehearsals this year agree that Friday's entertainment will excel that of last year.

Married, on the 14th inst., at the residence Married, on the 14th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, 256 East Hunter street, by Rev. Virgil Noscross, Mr. I. A. LeSueur and Miss Katle Sullivan. The marriage was very quiet, a few relatives and friends being present. The groom is a prominent architect of the city and highly esteemed by all who know him. The bride is one of Atlanta's loveliest and most popular young ladies. After spending a pleasant evening, they were driven to his home on North Butler street. May their future be prosperous and happy. lay their future be prosperous and happy.

The young ladies of the Atlanta Female institute were entertained last evening by Mrs. Sternberg, Miss Murray, Miss Alexander and Miss Thomas at an 8 o'clock chooclate. The refreshments were served in courses at tete-tete tables. Miss Murray and Miss Thomas received the guests in dainty tea-gowns and Mrs. Sternberg and Miss Alexander served the refreshments in little French waltresses costumes. This jolly college crowd ended their harming evening with a cottillion.

A denightful entertainment, for the benefit of the North Avenue mission, was given at the residence of Mr. Pryor, on West Peachtree street, Friday evening. After a pleasant programme of music and recitations, the guests were invited into the diningroom, where a most charming array of fruits and delicacies were placed before them. At a late hour the crowd dispersed full of praise for their delightful host and hostess.

A most enjoyable "stag" party was given by Mr. Rob C. Bruce last evening at his residence to a few friends. The occasion was in honor of Mr. Bruce's twenty-first birthday. An elegant lunch was served and a pleasant evening speak. Among those present were

Mesers Dick Bell, Harry Lowis, Walker Gleon, Jim Powers, Marion Dunwoody, Will Lamar, Joe Thompson, Oit O. Smith. He was the recipient of many handsome presents as well as congratulations and good wishes.

Last Monday evening the Misses Winter gave a delightful eucher party in honor of the Misses Tomlinson, of Tate Springs, at their home on Peachtree. During the entertainment delightful refreshments were served, and the evening was a perfect one in every way. The Misses Tomlinson, who are visiting Judge and Mrs. Simmons, are noted Virginia belies and beauties, and they have re-ceived a great deal of admiration here during their

Miss Dora Sterne was called away suddenly to the death bed of her brother's wife, Mrs. H. L. Sterne, Albany, Ga., last Wednesday, November 13th. Many freinds and relatives mourn the loss of the sweet and noble little lady.

Mr. J. Carroll Payue has returned from the Catholic centenary convention, where he went as Georgia's vice-president, very justly enthusiastic over a celebration which was one of the grandest

Miss Carrie Lowe, of Hapeville, and Miss Geneva G. Moore, of Philadelphia, are visiting Mrs. Green T. Dodd, on Washington street.

Miss Mattle Mikel, of Milton county, is in the city visiting her cousin, Mr. H. H. Jackson, ar 44 Alexander street. Miss Julia Lowry Clarke and Miss Susie

Mrs. Rufus Bullock left yesterday for Nash-

Madison, Ga., November 16.—[Special.]— Last Thursday evening Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Mustin, tendered a reception to their neice, Miss Ellingus Williams, of Meridian, Miss., and to Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Richter, of Bolingbroke, Ga. Madison has many hospitable people within her borders, but none ever greet their guests with more genuine cordiality than do the immates of this lovely little home, where the beauty, grace and the gallantry of the city gathered last evening. By 9 o'clock the

guests had all arrived, and music, laughter and mirth ran high until II o'clock, when supper was announced. Repairing to the dining room the guests beheld rows of beautifully arranged tables, laden with the choicest viands and delicacies, displayed in tempting profusion, over which they lingered long. The decorations were exceedingly beautiful, being of choice flowers, autumn leaves and chrisanthemums. This event but adds another link to the chain of pleas which our young people have recently indulge and will be remembered as one of the most pleasa ecasions of the season. Miss Williams, in honor the reception was given, is a charming young lady, and one who has endeared herself to our people by her quiet manner. She left today for a visit

to Oglethorpe county. Miss Grace McClelland, of Atlanta, is visiting Miss Dalsy Butler is still ill at her home in this

city, Mr. W. E. Shepherd has been confined to his room for a long time by illness. Gerton's minstrels will give an exhibition at the opera house Monday evening.

Misses Mattie and Bessie Turnell have returned from a visit to Stone Mountain.

CALHOUN, Ga., November 16 .- [Special.]-The "U. and D." Literary society held a pleasant meeting at the residence of Hon. W. R. Rankin last evening. The following couples present were: Mr. Logan R. Pitts and Miss Flora McDaniel, Mr. John Logan and Miss Anna Dobbs, Mr. Oscar Hunt and Miss Dora Fuller, Mr. John Barrett and Miss Bessie Hudgins, Mr. Bob Rankin and Miss May Hudgins, Mr. Jenks Fain and Miss Mamie Dyer, Dr. R. M Harbin and Miss Lizzie Kennedy, Mr. Leon R. Crawford and Miss Lizzie Jones. President Harbin called the club to order, and

cretary E. M. Dyer called the roll. Miss Mami Dyer was first on the programme and she responded to her name, with a recitation, in an impressive style. Miss Mamie never acquitted herself wil more credit as an elocutionist. Then Miss Flore McDonald followed with a recitation—"Kentucky Belle"—which won for her, as an elecutionist, the admiration of all. Miss Jennie Fuller next follower with a humorous recitation, which was rendered in a manner unique and pleasing. Music was furnished by Miss May Hudgins and Miss Anna Dubbs. The next meeting of the U. and D. will be held at the Calhoun hotel.

Mrs. Rhode Hill, who has recently returned from New York, tells of an interesting visit she made to the foundling asylum of the Sisters of Charity. She says: "I never saw a place so cheery, asylum is a splendid building, with every modern convenience. The rooms are beautifully fin-ished in hardwood. There are no carpets, but rugs here and there cover the floors which shine like polished glass. The children were the bapplest little flock imaginable, and I never saw so many lovely looking ones gathered together. Their beautiful faces haunted me for days and made me sad thinking of how it could be possible for the mothers of these children to abandon them. The sirry of the founding of this asylum is very much like that of all the charities founded by the

much has that of all the charities founded by the sisters—a story of two women's lives given, through the trials of poverty and self-abnegation, to a noble work. Eighteen years ago two sisters rented one little room in New York, and put before its door a little crib. The next day a baby was found therein, and from this small beginning—this first tender care for one little friendless life, has come an institution which supports and tenderly cherishes many hundred infants during the year's time. At first these two sisters had little or no help save that which came from the daily contributions of personal friends; but as the number of babies left to their charity increased they began to ask for help from wealthy people, and soon, with their zeal and patience, their means increased and they enlarged their work every year.

their work every year.

After the children are eight years old they are sent to an orphan asylum to be educated for some useful occupation or adopted by people in good circumstances who have no children of their own. The institution is rapidly increasing in its ability to do good, and new additions are made every year. The best and most lasting charities are formed from a small beginning like this, and the story is one to en-courage the many charities here which have much to conquer by effort and perseverance.

PERSONAL,

Mr. W. F. Woodliff, the energetic agent of The Dally Constitution, who is known from one end of Georgia to the other, got in last night, bringing the largest report of collections for one week ever brought to this office. THE CONSTITUTION

keeps increasing every day.

M. M. MAUCK, wall paper and paints, pape banger, house and sign painter, 27 E. Hunter. C, J. DANIEL, furniture, wall paper, window shades, 42 Marietta street. Telephone 77.

DECORATORS IN FRESCO—Pause, Shroeter & Co., 6 North Broad street. Relief ornamentation, centre pieces. groups, etc. Paper matche and cest plaster Paris.

DR. W. H. LEYDEN, specialist in diseases of the skin, office and residence corner Edgewood avenue and Ivy street; hours 7 to 8% s. m., 12% to 12%, 6 to 9 p. m.

of the skin, office and residence corner Edgewood avenue and Ivy street; hours 7 to 8½ a. m., 12½ to 2½, 6 to 9 p. m.

Dr. 8. Mary Hicks has removed her office to the Traders' Bauk Building, rooms 38 and 40, fifth floor. Take the elevator.

REYNOLDS & White, sign painters, 24 South Broad street, successors to Gant & Reynolds.

Reynolds & Wells, sign painters, 24 South Broad street, successors to Gant & Reynolds.

The show windows of the Rhodes & Haverty Furniture company as prented to the public today are something of the didnary. It will pay anyone, whether they was goods in this line or not, to inspect these whow. In one window may be seen a parlor subworth 850.

MR. F. S. MENCHAP, who has for a long time been well and avorably known as traveling salesman of M. E. Glo mith & Co., will commence on Monday to three flow M. P. A. O'Counor. Mr. Merchant has as many friends as any drummer that goes forth from atlanta, and they all wish him success in his succennection.

PROFESSORE, L. ALLE, of Fairburn, Ga., is in the city.

Satisfaction functured for all work at J. J. Faber's study, 2½ with paul.

King's Daughters.

There will be a imported meeting of the ladies executive board of "The King's Daughter" hospital Monday morain. Il o'clock at the boarding A. H. Locke, Sec.

THE TRINITY CONCERT.

The "league" of young people at Trinity church have reasons to congratulate themselves. They should hold a "mutual admiration" meeting. The success of their concert of Friday evening was great, about the greatest of all their successes thus far, and by the way—the words "Trinity League" and "success" are fast becoming synomomous. But about this corce t—if what people say counts for aught, it was one of the best, it not the best of any affair of its kind ever held in Atlanta.

Everybody who heard it is enthusiastic over it and a score and more of those who e opinions go for much, have hastened to suggest to the movers in the affair the expedience of an early repetition of the programme—number for number, just as the audience heard it the other evening.

the affair the expedience of an early repetition of the programme—number for number, just as the audience heard it the other evening.

From Miss Howard's interpretation—s delicate, beautifully shaded one—of Chopin's refined "Fantasis Impremptu," to Professor Marstow's rendition on the cornet of the favorite "Where Sparrows B: ild"—Gabnie, There was not a dry, nor tiresome thing given. Perhaps, of all, the second number of the evening, the double male quartette's would have been best spired. The selection wasn't particularly happy and the boys showed lack of practice together.

have been best spared. The selection wasn't particularly happy and the boys showed lack of practice together.

Mrs. Evans did splendidly in Millard's "Walting." Mr. Ed Hardin's flute obligate to the sole added not a little to the beauty and effect of the number. "The Creed of the Bells." always good and meaning-ful, suffered nothing under Miss M. Johnson's treatment. She gave the several difficult effects of intonations well and answered the recall with the old tale of the darkey and the steamboat.

Miss Flo and Will sharp struck a note that appealed to every one when they played, on plane and flute, a protty pastoral thing of Biske's, "The Shepherd's Evening Song." Another Fantastic was given, "Leybach's Brilliante." Misses Motes and Watson gave it, and it was given with remarkably clean touch, so difficult in four hand plane work, the "brilliante" spirit of the composition was well felt.

"Trouble in the Amen corner"—unfortunately left off the printed lista—was one of the best pieces of the evening; one that held the audience in almost breathless quiet and brought the handkerchiefs out. Miss Geneva Moore, of Philadelphia, a visiting friend at the Washington street home of the Dodd family, was the young lady who received the appliance for that. She gave. "The Switchman's Story" in eacknowledgment—full of dramstic force and emotional feeling it was—and applauded to the echo.

Blumenthal's "My Queen" was prettily sung by

and emotional section the colo.

Blumenthal's "My Queen" was prettily sung by Mrs. Burns. She might have looked a long way ere she would have found a thing better suited to her sweet, tender voice.

Mr. Morris sang "A Toast," by Starr, in a rollicking robust fashion.

Mr. Morris sang "A Toast," by Starr, in a rollicking, robust fashion.

Professor Clark's cornet solo closed the first part of the programme. He chose a little German lied, with variations, and showed himself a master of the intricate triple-tongueing.

Miss Pens Landers in the value song, L' Ardita, did herself proud—and all of her triends must have been gratified at her success. As she descended to the retiring-room she was almost overwhelmed with the flowers and bursts of applause that justly followed her effort.

the flowers and bursts of applause that justly followed her effort.

Mrs. Evans and Mrs. Beddingsfield sang that beautiful old thing from Maritana—"Holy Mother, Guide His Footsteps"—with religious feeling. Miss Little told the long trying story of "The Confessional" in pleasant voice and manner.

A change was made in the Mendelssohn Symphony numbers. Miss M. Watson, Mr. Däwson and Professor Clark gave it, and gave it well. The great master's rich harmony filled the room.

"The Sailor Lad"—Russell—was sung in fine style by Mr. A. M. Smith, with all of the needed gusto—true sailor style. The encore that the audience would have was a tender little memory—"My Mother's Hands"—that showed Mr. Smith capable of different styles.

John Sharp appeared in a new role. Instead of

Mother's Hands'—that showed Mr. Smith capable of different styles.

John Sharp appeared in a new role. Instead of the German dialect, at which everybody knows him as inimitable, he gave the "English, You Know," a la Dundreary. He read: "Law's Letter," in costume and brought duwn the house. Then he sang a ridiculous thing about "Thompson's Mule," and would have had to appear a third time if it had not been so late.

been so late.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Smith sang Balfe's "Excelsion," Hayden's first sonata, the "Last Movement."
was well done by Miss Watson and Professor Clark,
The cornet solo closed the enjoyable entertainment. No need to say that everybody was pleased—more than pleased, and that li the "Trinity Legue"

"Ill cartifue to give much mustainments there STILL IN THE LEAD.

Phodes Haverty Furniture Compa ow Windows Attract Great Attention The great exposition of 1889 is over, but the

The great exposition of 1889 is over, but the display that attracted so much attention in the northwest cerner of the main building a now on exhibition in the large show windows of the Rhodes & Haverty Funiture company, 89 and 91 Whifehall street. It will be remembered that this firm received the highest award for the best display of furniture at the exposition. It also received several medals on individual displays. The elegant \$800 parior suit that was in their exhibit at the exposition is now in their show windows. Any one who desires to see such an elegant mit can, at their pleasure, call and inspect these windows. This suit of furniture is only a sample of what this live, energetic and active firm carries in stock. They have probably the larges surniture house in the south.

South.

In addition to their store in this city they have twenty-six others, seatter it not only in the largest southern cities, but as far we that is Indiana and Illinois. The proprietors of the Rhodes-Haverty Furniture company own two large furniture factories, which enable them to all their goods at the very

lowest possible prices.
Some of their other fitted up in upholster in that line. It is a price of the control o er how windows are elegantly er, draperies and other goods uestion if another house south low as fine a block and as desir-hich to select as the Rhodes-company. of Cincinnati can

Haverty Furnitur company.

For the past few months they have sold large quantities of ear ets, draperies, and the outlook is very bright. Recently they have had to increase their force to enable them to handle their trade. This success heans something. It is not likely that people would continue to go to house that kep't a poor case of goods. This firm not only keeps the be class of goods, but guarantees them in every rea ect. This has been the secret of their in every reasect. This has been the secret of their success—go d goods at honest prices. They warrant every hing to be as represented, and if a purchaser she sid find them to be otherwise, they will most che rully refund the money, or make it satisfactory. It is this solid, sound business principle of justice and equity that has given this house such a promining stand in the public's estimation.

It will pay any one to inspect their goods, not only it the carpet and drapery line, but in their urniture department also. in every rea

INSPECTING A MILITARY COMPANY. Captain Milledge and Captain Fordes Inspect the Troup Huzzars.

Captain George Forbes and Captain John Milledge returned yesterday from Troup county, where Captain Forbes was ordered by the adjutantwhere Captain Forbes was ordered by the adjutantgeneral to inspect the newly organized Troup
Huzzars. Both Captain Milledge and Captain
Forbes were delighted with the condition of the
new company. They found Captain J. M. Barnard
in command of sixty molformed men. Forty of
them were mounted, and took part in the inspection drill. The inspecting officer and Captain
Milledge were met at the depot, where horses were
waiting for them, and escorted to the parade ground.
Captain Forbes reports that it was the best first
drill he ever witnessed by a new company. The
personnel of the company is the best of any company in Georgia.

The two visitors were tendered a banquet and royally entertained during the wrening. The new company passed resolutions endorsing Captain Milledge as licutental colonel of the battalion of north Georgia, which will soon be formed.

Mr. Jack Thornton, a member of the new company, who served during the war with Captain Forbes, told a new story on him after the banquet. He told how, during an action in which his battery was engaged, Captain Forbes had one twelve pound howlizer under his command. The enemy had surrounded them and they were only holding their position by a desperate effort. Captain Forbes was informed just at the most critical moment that the amunition was giving out. He inquired how much was left and found there was one shell, one round shot and two shrapnel remaining. He ordered them all put in at once, and told the men as soon as the match was applied to follow him.

They did as they were told, and as soon as the lan-

of his series of ser Christ" this morn church. A great

is not probable subject today as ermona. In case wishes to, the

THE SURPRISE STORE.

o RO THE SURPRISE STORE! ONE PRICE ONLY!

Our one price system. One person's dollar is just as good as another's at our store. If we can afford to sell an article for \$3, what is the use of asking a customer \$5 and "come down" to \$3. Some cus. tomers find a great deal of satisfaction in paying a merchant \$12 for a cloak that cost \$8 if he will only ask them \$16 or \$20 at first and "come down." Then they rejoice in the thought that they made Mr. Comedown sell them a \$20 Cloak for \$12, until they see somebody else with a Cloak on just like it which was bought at our place for \$3 or \$4 less. We do not promise to do impossible things. We can't sell gold dollars for 75c, neither can we sell goods at "half price" and "les than cost" all the year round. But we do know that our prices are always as low and nearly always lower than the prices you get in other stores.

SPECIAL BARGAINS!

A great stock! Styles are numberless! Once you see our stock and learn the prices your snrprise will be complete. Fresh goods, all new, tailor made and the best. As you note the prices think where you'll find anything near their equal at such prices.

The boom took hold on this department last Monday morning and continued through the week. Next week we shall double up on our trade. We shall have a great sale on Jackets next week. From \$1.48 to \$5.25 on these goods we shall save you dollars, not merely cents. A big sale of Newmarkets at \$3.50 and upwards. Our \$6.75 Ladies' extra fine, all wool striped beaver Newmarkets, tailor made, with angel sleeves, cannot be matched

in the city at \$10.

Don't forget that we serve you well in Seal Plush Sacques and Jackets, and guarantee that our prices shall be the lowest.

Beaded Wraps, just 32 left; we have marked them down so low that you cannot refuse to buy one, whether you want one or not.

We have a tremendous lot of new styles in Children's Cloaks. Scores of

They ere all well pleased, and issed that they had saved money bying from us.

SPECIAL BARGAINS!

Our best effort is reflected here; you see it a dozen ways. Our facilities for trimmin a hat or bonnet in short order are pre-ty well known. Hats that are selling elsewhere for \$1.25 or \$1.50, are going at a lively paee with us or 48c. Depend on us for Millinery. It gets our first best thought always. The our first best thought always. The house owes its reputation to the prices here. A stock is shown that lacks nothing. Surprising p

1,000 and over of ladies' and ch dren's Felt Hats, more than twenty styles. One price only, 10c

450 ladies' Felt Hats. They are good shapes. One price, only 25c. 800 ladies' Felt Hats; all are in new and stylish shapes, all colors, one price, only 35c.

For Monday, English "Derby" Felt Hats, all trimmed ready for wear; an exquisite soft Felt in all the new shades and combinations, one price, only 48c.

95 dozen of ladies' Felt Walking Hats, high crowns or low crowns, mothers were to see us last week. flat or curling brims, also Turbans.

Here are Hats that are selling for 90c to \$1.25 elsewhere. One price only, 48c.

We expect them in on Monday, 15 cases of ladies' Black and Tan Felt flats with Beaver brims; they are selling everywhere else at \$3.25. We have bought them cheap. You shall have them at a small margin and make a run on them for \$1.25

SPECIAL BARGAINS!

5,000 Ladies' Rough and Ready Straw Hats, black, navy and brown; we are selling hundreds a day. One price only, at 15c each.

A big sale on Wings and Birds,

20 boxes of Fancy Wings at 100, Fine Fancy Feathers, Breasts and irds, at 19e, 23c, and 29c. They worth from 35c to \$1 each.

Ribbons. We are always ahead

Here are our prices on all Silk, Gros Grain, Satin Edge Ribbon:

No. 5 at 9c. No. 12 at 18c. No. 16 at 22 1/2 No. 9 at 13c. No. 22 at 27 1/2 No. 22 At 27 1/

THE SURPRISE STORE, 74, 76 and 78 Whitehall Street.

OUR TWO MONTH'S EXPERIENCE IN HANDLING

RTFURNITU

has clearly proven that people in Atlanta and in our adjacent states furnish their homes as handsomely and elegantly as in any portion our country and that they appreciate the nerve and enterprise of an Atlanta firm if placing within their reach as beautiful and artistic furniture at can be found in America. Now we have always endeavored in our Carpets and Draperies to please our cutomers and the public in general, but never before in the history of business career, have we ever made such a happy hit and we

CHAMBER FURNITURE. Bed Room Suits, Bed Room Rockers, Bed Room Chairs, ed Room Tables, Chiffoniers, Cheval Mirrors, Toilet Leasers, Shaving Cabinets, Cabinet Wardrobes, Folding Beds, Justies racks.

ART FURI

DINING ROOM FURNITURE Extension Tables. Sideboards, Buffets, Chin Closets, Cane, Polish Seat and Leather Chairs.

PARLOR FURNITURE.

Mahogany Frames and Gobelin Tapestry Suits.
Cherry Frames and Silk Tapestry Suits.
Cherry Frames and Silk Plusb Suits.
Occasional Chairs.
Boman Chairs.
Venutian Chairs.
Corner Chairs.
Gold Chairs in Satin.
Window Chairs. Window Chairs.
Onyx Top Pedestals
Stand Cabinets.
Music Cabinets
Overstuffed Parkish

LIBRARY OR SITTING ROOM FURNITURE

Wilton Rug Suits, Upholstered Leather Suits, Upholstered Leather Sofas, Upholstered Leather Couches, Fancy Leather Rockers, Fancy Tapestry Rockers, Fancy Tapestry Chairs, Platform Rockers, Carved Tables, Bookeases, Rattan Couches, Rattan Rockers and Chairs.

HALL FURNITURE.

Hall Stands, Hall Settes, Hall Chests and Hanging Mirrors, ished Seat Chairs and Rockers, Hall Tables and Pedestais

EFFICE FURNITURE. ks, Standing Desks, Rotary Chairs, Leather Boll Top D

MISCELLANEOUS FURNITURE Ladies' Desks, Fancy Bashats, Fancy Stools, Medicine Cabi-nets, Decorated Tables and every other article of Furniture with which to make a nice present

Now pay us a visit and see the best arranged Furniture store in our southland and you will always afterwards feel much happier.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.





MODENE MANUFACTURING CO. CINCINNATI, O. MANUFACTURING TO. CINCINNATI, O. MANUFACTURING CO. CINCINNATI, O. MANUFACTURING SO THE HIGHEST GRADE HAIR PREPARATIONS.

an register your letter at any post-office and insure its safe delivery.

To convince the public that Modene is an article of merit, we mail to bettle sold a legal agreement to forfeit Oue Thomsand Bullars to any fails to permanently remove the hair, or discolors or injures the skin men and unpleasant sensation or feeling when applying or ever afterwards only the safe to the state of the safe o

KNIGHTS



and, and they are now how years ago seemed the oven dream of.

FOUNDATION Of The order of the Knite in high and fair of the great civil are of Philadelphia for award. For awhile only rials of the great civil are of Philadelphia for mion. For awhile only hen its members lost in ated until it became me ayment of sick benefing shorter hours and mine garment cutters whours of work lengthen One Sunday afternod were in this unsatisfact lemen of Philadelphia interested in labor que and took a walk toget. S. Stephens and Hen conversation turned on ment cutters. Mr. St. "There is more discounts the day after lakes place at the ulittle interest display society, and the mem of what organization making an effort to brould be of interest. ould be of interes becoming disgust with the manner

which my efforts a ration can't last mu ouger. It will go es soon, and w it does I intend to together some of broad-minded, think members and see something cannot done to formulate a talking in thecutting "Why," continued walkers, not connec order, carry every da all that has been don they pick it up by h

they pick it up by h members discussing Mr. Sinexon as ed any plan to "No," he replied ermined to make hing different fr

the diss the various societies with, and contrasted methods with those Mr. Sinexon co by saying, "I have be comething that will masses. Something t arity and less of socity and less of san the average

members. I canno e societies with whi rry home the feeling th me. We want to will put manhood and front instead of the breasury."

The above was the fiverations which took until the Pth of December garment cutters'

When the meeti tephens prevailed to best men to



heir association. On 570, however, a mole 570, however, a mole 570, however, a mole 571, however, the service of the 571, however, keeping a serviduality of its own. The methods adopte The methods adopt agate their order waken on entrance deto be preserved as to allowed to write it or the meeting room.
When the knights which was struggling would of any the meeting to their issit that union and to bjects of the knights. So the struggling was to the knights as the count to his hearers access association of water to introduce the

d as anwhat is ome cus-\$12 for. first and made Mr. somebody ce for \$3 can't sell and "le s rices are in other

re selling for re. One price

on Monday, lack and Tan brims; they n cheap. You small margin hem for \$1.25.

RGAINS

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s and Birds.

Wings at roc. Breasts and 29c. They \$1 each.

always ahead

s on all Silk ge Ribbon: 0. 16 at 22 1/2 C

0. 22 at 27 1/2C STORE,

NITURE.

nging Mirrors, and Pedestals.

RE.

airs, Leather NITURE

will always

HE PERSON

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR INCIPIENCY.

Pacts Which Will Interest Friends of ed Labor and Everybody Else-Who Have Been Officers.

old testament furnishes the first record a labor union. The six brothers of Joseph combined against cause he was a monopolist and secured aself more than his just share of Jacob's

ods of the world's history come into e. Many of them were organized for in purpose and when that object was they disbanded or died a natural death

the order of the Knights of Labor came into the order of the kinghts of a state of the kinghts of the of the kin illy and suffer hardships and wrong without

the power of even raising its voice in self-protection. Undismayed by the hostility of in numerable enemies, the knights have encountered each difficulty as it appeared before them. For twenty years they have fought the fight, and though their

work is far from com-

pleted, they have bend, and they are now able to demand what a preas ago seemed the folly of an enthusiast le even dream of.

FOUNDATION OF THE ORDER. The order of the Knights of Labor had its ing in a signal failure. During the fall 1862, when the nation was suffering the trials of the great civil war, the garment-cut-lers of Philadelphia formed themselves into a on. For awhile only the union flourished, then its members lost interest and it degener-sted until it became merely a society for the payment of sick benefits. Instead of obtainshorter hours and more pay, the wages of garment cutters were reduced and the ours of work lengthened.

One Sunday afternoon in 1869, while matters were in this unsatisfactory condition, two genlemen of Philadelphia, who were both deeply hterested in labor questions, met by chance and took a walk together. They were Uriah B. Stephens and Henry L. Sinexon. Their tion turned on the troubles of the garment cutters. Mr. Stephens said:

"There is more discussion in the cutting pooms the day after the meeting than ever takes place at the meetings. There is very little interest displayed in the welfare of the ety, and the members have no conception of what organization means. I have been ng an effort to have something done that

would be of interest to our people, but I am becoming disgusted which my efforts are received. The organtration can't last much ouger. It will go to s soon, and when It does I intend to get together some of the d-minded, thinking

mething cannot be E. O. LAKE. ne to formulate a plan to prevent this loud talking in thecutting rooms."
"Why," continued Mr. Stephens, "the floor-

walkers, not connected in any way with the order, carry every day to the counting rooms all that has been done in our organization, and they pick it up by hearing our loud-mouthed ers discussing it at the benches.' Mr. Sinexon asked Mr. Stevens if he had

ormed any plan to carry out the reorganiza-

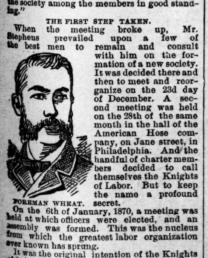
nined to make an effort to institute something different from anything before done. When the dissolution takes place I shall make m effort to get some good men together and riginate a labor union on a new plan."

The two gentlemen discussed the features of the various societies they had been connected with, and contrasted the different aims and methods with those of the garment cutters'

Mr. Sinexon concluded the conversation by saying, "I have been looking all my life for something that will be of advantage to the masses. Something that will develop more of charity and less of selfishness; more of gener-crosity and less of stinginess and meanness he members. I cannot find it, for from none of the societies with which I am connec with me. We want to establish a society that will put manhood and its needs at the fore-front instead of the dollar paid into the

beasury."

The above was the first of many similar conversations which took place at different times atil the 9th of December, 1869. On that date the garment cutters' association adopted a meolution "to dissolve and divide the funds of the society among the members in good standing."



from which the greatest labor organization seek known has sprung.

It was the original intention of the Knights of Labor to admit only garment cutters into their association. On the 20th of October, 1870, however, a moider was admitted through a mistake. It was the cause of a new departme being taken; for from that date every tade was taken into the society; each one, however, keeping a separate and distinct individuality of its own.

The methods adopted by the knights to propagate their order were original. The oath taken on entrance demanded absolute secrecy to be preserved as to the name. No one was allowed to write it or to mention it outside of the meeting room.

allowed to write it or to mention it outside of the meeting room,
When the knights heard of a labor union which was struggling for existence, or in month of the meeting for the meeti

extended beyond Philadelphia and its immediate surcoundings. That it did so was again the work of an accident. At the beginning of the year 1873 Assembly No. 6, composed of carpet weavers was formed. One day two of the members of this assembly chanced to meet two gentlemen who were very much interested in a carpet factory recently located at Leavenworth, Kansas. The manufacturers asked where good carpet weavers willing to go west could be found. The members offered to give the degired information the next day, and learned, to their surprise, that the same number of men were required by by the new factory as were enrolled in assembly number six. That night the order had a meeting and the two men informed their associates of the opportunity offered in Leavenworth. It was decided immediately that the assembly would procure the work in a body. Twenty-four hours later assembly No. 6 was on its way to the far west, there to establish and propagate the principles of the Knights of Labor.

It was during the year 1873 that the idea of

propagate the principles of the Knights of Labor.

It was during the year 1873 that the idea of holding a meeting of representatives from the different assemblies was conceived. They met on Christmas day and formed district assembly No. 1. There was no thought at this meeting of forming a united association and electing general officers. The object was merely for the different clubs or assemblies to meet and compare the work they were doing. District Assembly No. 2 was organized October 14, 1874, at Camden, New Jersey, which is just across the river from Philadelphia.

During the years of the infancy of the Knights of Labor, Mr. Stephens was in correspondence with John N. Davis, of Pittsburg, who was the editor of the Labor Tribune. Without divulging the name of the order he had founded, Mr. Stephens had communicated to his friend many of his plans and objects. During the winter of 1874-75, Mr. Davis visited Philadelphia and was initiated into the ranks of the Knights of Labor. When he returned to his home, he gathered some of the leaders of the Pittsburg laborers and organized a branch of the order. About this time the order spread in another direction. Mr. Stephens went to Reading and there established an assembly. A citizen of Scranton was visiting Reading at that time and became a member. When he returned to his home he banded the engineers into an assembly and so in 1874, the knights began their progress west and never stopped on the march until they reached the Pacific ocean.

In 1877 the order had grown to such proportions that the first general assembly was convened. The convention was held on the 1st of January, 1878 at Reading and a constitution and by-laws were adopted and general officers elected.

and by-laws were adopted and general officers elected.

elected. A CONSTITUTION ADOPTED.

In 1879 a society known as the Industrial Brotherhood had been formed with Mr. Robert Schlling as its presiding officer and T. V. Powderly as his deputy. The order only lived long enough to create a constitution and bylaws and then expired. The aims and objects of the order were identical with those of the knights, and their constitution was adopted and brought to life again.

The objects of the order were set forth by the first convention ever held to be:

1. To make industrial and moral worth, not wealth, the true standard of individual and

The objects of the order were set forth by the first convention over held to be:

1. To make industrial and moral worth, not wealth, the true standard of individual and national greatness.

2. To secure to the workers the full enjoyment of the wealth they create: sufficient leisure in which to develop their intellectual, moral and social faculties; all of the benefits, recreations and pleasures of association; in a word, to enable them to share in the gains and benefits of advancing civilization.

A number of resolutiongwere adopted setting forth the needs of the laboring classes and the work that should be done to ameliorate their sufferings. The executive board was formed and Mr. Stephens was elected the first grand master workman, with power to call a meeting when he deemed it necessary.

CALLING THE MEETING.

The law making it impossible for any member to speak or write the name of the order had never been changed, and a peculiar method of calling meetings was adopted. Three stars stood for a local assembly and five stars for the general assembly. When a meeting was to be held, the secretary would mark on the sidewalks the number of stars; over it he placed the number of the assembly, and under it either p. m. or a. m. as the case might be. On another part of the sidewalk he wrote the date. These signs became so common on the streets of the great northern and western cities that the police were ordered to find out their meaning. They never succeeded in doing so.

The secrecy was continued until 1881. The Catholic church, to which many of the knights belonged, objects strongly to secret societies, and every effort was made by the priests to break up the order. Finding that some progress was being made against the knights Mr. Powderly considered the matter and concluded that, as there was nothing to be ashamed of, it would be as well to make the objects and the name of the labor organization public, and accordingly at the Detroit meeting in 1881, he authorized the secretary to have letter heads and all doc um

uments printed bearing the name of the "Knights of Labor." "Knights of Labor."

LACK OF FUNDS.

It was also at the Detroit meeting that another great change was made in the constitution, and women were admitted to the order.

At the first general assembly, which was held at Reading on the first of January, 1878, Mr. Griffeths was appointed grand worthy foreman, and Mr. Litchman general secretary and treasurer. There was nothing, however, in the treasury for Mr. Litchman to take charge of. No dues had been paid and there was not a cent to carry on the work with. Mr. Litchman was made of tough material. He had difficulties to overcome, and he determined to let nothing stand in his way. At his own expense he had the report of the proceedings, the constitution and by-laws, traveling cards and transfer cards printed, and mailed them to every local assembly that he could hear of.

His action inspired confidence in the weak-

ings, the constitution and by-laws, traveling cards and transfer cards printed, and mailed them to every local assembly that he could hear of.

His action inspired confidence in the weak-hearted. Those who were hesitating said to themselves that the aims of these men were good, and with such determination success must come—and it did. Slowly at first the dues came in until there was a treasury with something in it.

The second general assembly convened at St. Louis, January 4th, 1879, and it was then decided to change the time of meeting to the fall. The third assembly met at Chicago September 5th, 1879. This was a momentous meeting. The health of Grand Master Workman Stephens had been falling rapidly. He knew he was suffering from a disease which would surely end his life, and he was anxious to see his office filled by one whom he could trust to face and overcome the great difficulties he foresaw in the future.

The man above all others whom he considered permenantly fitted to be a leader among men was T. V. Powderly. He told the convention he was determined to resign, and with his hand on Powderly's shoulder he begged to have him elected to fill the place he was about to leave. With one voice Powderly was elected. And he has lead his men through greater difficulties than Mr. Stephens ever foresaw to a success greater than he ever dreamed of.

Under Mr. Powderly's management the order grew steadily until 1886, when the labor troubles began. A rush was made to join the ranks of the Knights of Labor and every manwith a grievance or with a fancied method of suddenly rectifying the difficulties between capitol and labor, hastened to enroll themselves in the order.

In this way the knights whose principles were conservative became identified with the ultra class and the cries of socialists and anarchists were raised against them by the press. During this year a difficulty arose between the Cigarmaker's International union and the Knights of Labor. Members of the two orders became involved in frequent quarrels and t

reports.

It was one of the original intentions of the knights to endeavor to establish labor bureaus in the different states, in order that a record of labor statistics might be kept. In 1874 only four states had such bureaus, namely, Massa-

chusetts, Pennsylvania, Missouri and Obio. Today the number of bureaus has been increased to twenty-one, all of which is attributable to the efforts of the Knights of Labor. Their untiring perseverance was also the cause of the establishment of the national department of labor at Washington. While the committee was at this work in Washington the whole country was being disturbed by labor riots and strikes which were in a great measure attributed to the Knights of Labor. This was the natural result of the rush which was made by all classes to join the order during the early part of 1886.

At the Hamilton convention which was held October 13, 1885 the secretary reported ninety thousand members. One year later at Richmond he reported 702,924 members. During the twelve months 612,000 new men had joined. For sixteen years the knights had been tolling to get ninety thousand men together, with a sudden and unexpected rush they got more than they cared to have.

Mr. Powderly faced the troubles which the influx of so many hadly disposed persons brought on him, with his natural determination. When the radicals found they could not use the Knights of Labor for their own purposes and Mr. Powderly could not be moved from his conservative measures, they abandoned the order by thousands. The convention now in session reports 220,000 members and Mr. Powderly is satisfied that it is best so.

The future of the great labor organization cannot be foretold. Mr. Powderly said yesterday: "When we began we wanted only permission to live, and a little higher wages to do it on. Now we want the earth, and everything that it contains that's good. We realize that the men who produce good things have the best right to enjoy them. And we mean that they shall be given that opportunity."

IN SESSION YESTERDAY.

The Day Given Up to Talking About the

Every delegate was given an opportunity to The convention of the Knights of Labor went into a committee of the whole in order to give every man a chance to suggest such improvements as he deemed necessary for the general

welfare.

Five minutes was the time allotted to each speaker. As every man had some special scheme for the general welfare.

Five minutes was the time allotted to each speaker. As every man had some special scheme for the general well, the subjects for discussion were many.

During the morning a discussion on mileage took place. It has been the custom to pay each delegate four cents a mile both going and coming. As the knights are granted special rates by the roads, a margin was left above the actual transportation which was expected to go toward paying the hotel bills. Some of the delegates were in favor of granting only the actual money paid for the tickets.

At last year's convention it was found necessary to borrow \$8,000 to pay the expenses of convention and the mileage. This was added to a debt of \$12,000 already owed. During the argument yesterday it transpired that both these sums had been paid, and the treasury now contains \$9,000 clear money.

Afternoon Session.

The subject of the greatest interest discussed during the afternoon was the certifications.

The subject of the greatest interest discussed The subject of the greatest interest discussed during the afternoon was the continuance of the educational fund. It has been found that the educational lectures, which were inaugurated by Mr. Powderly, have given the order greater influence and power than any other scheme. The fund to carry on the work was raised last year by voluntary contributions of 15 cents. The money donated has been expended, and suggestions were in order yesterday afternoon as to the best means of obtaining funds to continue the work.

A NEW IDEA.

A New IDEA.

A feeling was manifested by several of the speakers that the entire educational fund—no matter how raised—should not be expended in lectures. It was suggested that great good might be done by distributing leaflet and pamphlet literature among the members of the order. It was also thought that the circulation of the Journal of United Labor should be energetically pushed. The official organ had many warm supporters in the convention who claimed it to be a powerful educational medium. A NEW IDEA.

dium.

At 4 o'clock the convention adjourned in order to give the delegates an opportunity to accept Judge Henderson's invitation to visit the state museum. The secretary of agriculture had been called, unexpectedly, away, and was not on hand to receive his guests. They were shown over the capitol, however, and the rotunda was illuminated for their benefit.

The knights took a special interest in the museum, and the minera from Leadwille and Pittsburg were greatly impressed by the mineral wealth of the state.

AT THE KIMBALL.

From the Toronto Globe.

It was a great crowd that filled the Palace rink last night to welcome to Hamilton Professor Morris and his wonderful school of educated ponies and dogs, and to say that they were pleased is but putting it mildly. They were more than pleased. Everybody screamed with delight. Fathers, mothers, daughters, ras, cousins, aunts, and in fact whole families and looks of wonderment that illuminated the faces of the multitude reminded one of a large gathering at a family re-union. The children fairly went wild with delight at the conclusion of the performance when they were invited to ge upon the stage and play and pet the little animals. Professor Morris can well feel proud of his reception last evening.

went wild with delight at the conclusion of the performance when they were invited to go upon the stage and play and pet the little animals. Professor Morris can well feel proud of his reception last evening.

Of the entertainment, words cannot express the wonderful intelligence of the ponies and dogs. We have had several shows of a like nature, but none to compare with this. What a grand sight it was to see the great revolving pyramid with its twenty or more little beauties, each reclining on an iron bracket, forming a grand tableau, with the pony Remo surmounting the top, fully 25 feet above the stage; and when the magnificent greyhound made his wonderful islan put to the very roof the people fairly made the building tremble with cheers. One of the most astonishing acts of the evening was the visit of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin—a comedy—the parts bring taken by five dogs dressed in male and female attire. This part of the performance was well worth the price of admission alone. In fact, we cannot say too much in praise of the whole company, and advise all lovers of genuine merit to go. It is certainly the grandest display of animal sagacity everseen in this city.

The company remain the balance of the week, giving performances afternoons at 3 o'clock and evenings at 8 o'clock. Professor Morris is a very pleasant gentleman, with a kindly face, and it is a pleasure to chat with him about his happy family of equines and contines. Mr. Morris, in speaking of our city, spoke very highly of our public buildings and of our model fire department.

Professor Morris, whose real name is Isaac Morris Lowis, is a readient of New York city. He was born in Knowlesville, Ind., of Quaker parentage, his father being a Quaker preacher, the leading man of the town, and known as "Uncle Isaac." In talking with Professor Morris he stated to a Times representative that he bogan training data at the age of six years, first training them to draw wood on a sled. At the age of fourteen his parents died, and his main for a living and has conti

NEAL LOAN AND ANKING CO.

Ne. 34 South Bru d Street.

ATLAYTA, Ga., Nor mber 15th, 1889.

T. H. Jones, General Age: Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association:

DEAR SIR—In response to your inquiry for the facts about the payment of a policy held by the late Judge Daniel Pilman, in your company would say that we the undersigned, settled up the business of adge Pittman's estate, including the policy reserved to. (Mr. T. B. Neal is a brother of h. widow). The settlement was satisfactory to us, and Mr. Neal has since emphasized his confidence in the company by taking out a 20,000 policy.

Bespect 17,

T. B. NEAL, President,

R. H. THORNTON, Cashier.

I desire personall to add that I was so much pleased with the surit of fairness, justice and liberality displayed by the Mutual Reserve in the settlement of he claim of Judge Pittman, as well as its care all protection of the interests of its surviving pilicy-holders; that, after a thorough investination of its plan, history and financial standing through the most reliable and disinterests of channels. I became fully convinced of its safety, and that its business was conducted with wisdom, economy and prudence; and finding that I could give protection to my smily for more than twice the amount of instrance I could get in the "Old Line" high rate, Level Premium campanies, I took out a \$2,000 policy in the Mutual Reserve as so and, safe, prompt, reliable, and worthy of the entire confidence of our people, and cordially recommend it to all who feel confident to take care of their own surplus cash, and who desire safe protection for their families with life insurance pure and simple at cost, and without the banking or investment I desire personal pleased with the sp liberality displayed the settlement of cost, and without the banking or investor feature.

T. B. NEAL, President

Neal Loan and Banking Co., Atlanta, John Bryan Acquitted.

John L. Bryan, son of Mrs. Mary H. Bryan, John L. Bryan, son of Mrs. Mary H. Bryan, the well-known uthoress, was tried Lis week in the court of Montaello, Fla., and ac aitted of the charge against hit. He was acce ed of having been the leader of a party of nine young men, belonging to the best fan illes of the country, who had lynched a negro that hit attempted to assassinate young Bryan by stabblin him in the back—a short time before the last presid tall election. The trial created intense interest, house of the high standing of the young prisons of the political tinge given to the alleged frime. The courtroom was crowded until there was not tanding room, and many ladies were resent. Stiring speeches were made by the defer dant's counsel. Hon. R. F. Taylor, of Gainesvill, Fla.; Colonel Dic. Long, of Tallahassee; State Senator Charles Park Ill, of Penscola, and Colonel George T. Fry, of tilanta, Ga The verdict of acquittal was received with much enthusian, and young Bryan was almost borne away in the arms of his many friends.

Blank Books. Office supplies, blank books and all kinds of stationery, at John M. Miller's, 31 Marietta street. tf

NEW PLUMBING FIRM. Messrs. R. B. Williford and J. W. Bennett, for a long time win the firm of P. in & Guilatt, have formed a partnership under the above name and have opened a well guipped hop at the northeast corner of Broad and fariett, streets, where they are prepared to take order for first class plumbing. Messrs. Paul and Guilar on the first of January corner of Broad and are prepared to take or Messrs. Paul and Gul will retire from contract exclusively to the w goods. Having by erbedge of the capability an and Bennett, who have the years they confulled compared to the capability of the capabil and Bennett, who have been the years they cordially commend an old customers for every class of an Williford & Bennett will make a pair work and will guarantee satis propose to do the work themselves. large or small, they guarantee to giv at moderate prices.

At 40 cock the convention adjourned in order to give the delegates an opportunity to accept Judge Henderson's invitation to visit the state museum. The secretary of agriculture had been called, unexpectedly, away, and was not on hand to receive his guests. They were shown over the capitol, however, and the rotunda was illuminated for their benefit.

The knights took a special interest in the museum, and the miners from Leadville and Pittsburg were greatly impressed by the mineral wealth of the state.

During the evening a meeting of the executive board was held in Mr. Powderly's room. It was decided to hold another and more protracted meeting today.

All the subjects brought up for discussion yesterday will be before the convention again and will be finally settled before adjourning A WONDERFUL ENTERTAINMENT.

The Palace Rink Crowded—A Talk With Professor Morris, the Great Trainer of Animals.

From the Toronto Globe.

The Home Builders.

A branch of the Interstate Bullding and Loan association was organized here yesterday, and the following advisory board was elected:

President, Chs. S. Northen, manager Sious City Provision company; vice-president, H. A. Boynton, wholesale merchant; secretary, Victor L. Smith, Gae City bank building and the following advisory board was elected:

President, Chs. S. Northen, manager Sious City Provision company; vice-president, H. A. Boynton, wales a mark treasurer Law, Victor L. Smith, Gae City bank building and the following advisory board was organized here yesterday, and the following advisory board was organized here yesterday, and the following advisory board was organized here yesterday, and the following advisory board was organized here yesterday, and the following advisory board was organized here yesterday, and the following advisory board was organized here yesterday, and the following advisory board was organized here yesterday, and the following advisory board was organized here yesterday, and the following advisory board was organized here yesterday, and the follo A branch of the Interstate Building and

G. W. ADAIR, AUCTIONEER. Twenty-Eight Lots at Riverdale, Clayton County, Ga.,
On the Atlanta and Florida railroad. I will sell upon the premises at 10 o'clock sharp, on Tuesday, November 19th, 1889, twenty-eight business and residence lots, situated at Riverdale, Clayton counts. Ge.

and residence lots, situated at Riverdale, Clayton county, Ga.

These lots lie well, right at depot, in a new town with every prospect of future enhancement, and will be sold without reserve for what they will bring, on easy terms.

One fourth cash, balance, one, two and three years, with 8 per cent interest. Get a plat and attend the sale.

6 Wall Street, Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

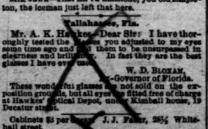
10, 12, 14, 17, 18.

It's Well for Some that Love is Blind.

It is just as easy to love a plump and pretty girl with lots of money as it is to adore the scraggiest old maid that ever taught a Massachu school, but there are a good many men who







PREPARE FOR COLD WEATHE

A Grand Display of

WRAPS, JACKETS AND CLOAKS

On Special Sale for this Week We Can Show the Latest and Most Superb Styles for

LADIES', MISSES' \(CHILDREN'S WEAR

At prices that defy all competition in this city. Our stock is the handsomest and completest in the south. Secure something handsome and stylish at reduced prices this week. We are bound to sell the immense stock on hand in order to make room for replenishment of our stock to supply our increasing winter trade. We can also outsell all rivals/in

COMFORTS AND BLANKETS,

Because we can sell them to you strictly at manufacturer's first cost. The demand for these goods for the past two weeks has been unprecedented, but our resources in this as in all other departments is always equal to the demand and we can supply you with the

The Grandest Display of Carpets and Draperies Has increased our trade in this department to a degree of unparalled magnitude. We are overrun with orders, and are kept busy night and day in supplying them. In anticipation of this increased demand, we have increased our stock of first-class Carpets and Draperies in all lines by the

Largest Shipments Ever. Received in Atlanta.

Which we offer to our customers at prices to which those of other houses cannot be compared. We hold only the most beautiful and stylish goods, and sell these superb fabrics at prices to suit every customer.

We have the reputation of keeping the very best and most stylish of manufactures, and our work in furnishing residences has been crowned by the confidence and the plaudits of the public. For

FOR DRAWING ROOM AND BOUDOIR

Pleasing and Striking Effects

Largest and Most Splendid Stock

Of Carpets, Draperies, Rugs, Curtains and dainty furnishing devices in the states. We are determined to maintain our position in the van of the trade.

AND MORE TO COME

Holiday Goods and Novelties

54 and 56 Whitehall St. 14, 16 and 18 E. Hunter St.

the Dangers of the Wires as They Now

The people of Atlanta are in danger.

Death dealing wires hang over their heads.

And there is no telling what's going to hapunless something is done to remedy the

defects at once. At least that is what is said by Mr. John S. Alfred, an electrical expert from New Orleans, who has been in Atlanta the past few weeks inspecting the electric-light plants and installations, in which business he has been

engaged for several years past. He is employed by the Southeastern Tariff

Mr. Alfred has made a thorough inspe of the various electric-light plants and finds numerous defects, which in many instances should receive immediate attention to prevent

accident to life and property.

In speaking of his work here yesterday he

"I am specially employed by the Southeastern Tariff association, to inspect the various applications of electricity in their relation to fire insurance; more particularly the construc-tion and equipment for electric lighting, with a view to the proper observance of the regula-tions established by the association."

"What are these regulations?"

"A series of rules, specifying size of conductors, insulation, method of construction and arrangement of lights, as well as prescribing the use of such appliances and safeguards as science and experience have established as necessary to the protection of

LIFE AND PROPERTY. These regulations are designed to guard against the use of dangerous materials or imperfect machinery, but are, in a measure, experimental, for it must be remembered that electric light is a very recent application of electricity, the most subtle of forces and of whose powers and possibilities even the best informed electrician is comparatively ignorant. Shortly after it was established that illumination by electricity was practicable, Gramme, Edison, Brush, Thempson and many others devoted their attention to the subject, and very soon plants were established in various cities.

"The underwriters immediately recognized the introduction of a new hazard in the busi-

the introduction of a new hazard in the busi-

"The underwriters immediately recognized the introduction of a new hazard in the business of fire insurance, and naturally insisted that the use of this new agent should be subject to certain restrictions and conditions, which would prevent any impairment of, or additten to, risk already existing. Hence, what are known as

UNDERWRITERS' REGULATIONS.

Many cities have also, by city ordinance, established similar regulations."

"Do these regulations apply generally throughout the union?"

"Well, there are certain regulations which are applicable to all places—fundamental, as they may be termed—and in force wherever electric lights are used, others are modified to suit the conditions that exist in various sections. Regulations for southern states differ in detail from those in force in northern or eastern states, though there are certain underin detail from those in force in northern or eastern states, though there are certain under lying principles common to all. For instance, in the southern states, particularly in Georgia, Louisiatia, Florida and Alabama, particular attention is given to insulation of dynamos, switchboards, and an additional coating of insulating material is given to all wires entering buildings. Seaport cities require more attention to detail than inland cities, many minor regulations could be judiciously waived in a town of 2 or 3000 people thas would be dangerous to disregard in a city."

"What do you think of such installation as you term them, as have come under your inspection in this city?"
"The construction is

betton in this city?"

"The construction is

SERIOUSLY DEFECTIVE,
both in the quality of material and character
stances so ulterly ht visit in very few inusage as be beyond criticism. Naked copper
wire, strung apparently hap-hazard, attached
by staples, in contact with gas, steam and
water pipes, running through holes
offering free access to moisture
easily handled by curious or ignorant operatives or individuals, are among some of the
more serious defects. As an illustration: I
inspected an installation very recently, using
but a few lights, and found no less than twenty
defects, many of them serious. I am pleased
to say, however, that in every instance assirance was given of prompt attention.

"I have just completed the inspection of the
city installation here, so far as embraced by
what are known as "commercial circuits."
Many of the defects are not of as serious a
character as anticipated.

Mr. Palmer, president, and Mr. Wade, superintendent, of the Georgia Electric Light
company, are having these defects removed and I have no doubt will do all that is
requisite to put their plant and installation in

company, are having these defects removed and I have no doubt will do all that is requisite to put their plant and installation in good condition."

"Judging from your statement there are some defects which you consider as serious."

LOW WIRES DANGEROUS.

"Yes, for instance, the absence of of 'guard irons." This is a serious omission. Another, and perhaps the most serious defect is the extremely low height at which the electric light wires are strung, particularly on Marietta and Decatur street and other locations. They are not more than twenty feet above the sidewalk. The cause of this peculiar and very objectionable construction may perhaps be in a measure due to those streets being occupied for telephone service, as the bottom cross arm on telephone poles is not over twenty-five feet from the sidewalk."

"Have you given any attention to the inspection of wires, other than electric light, while here?"

CHANGES THAT SHOULD BE MADE.

spection of wires, other than electric light, while here?"

CHANGES THAT SHOULD BE MADR.

"No, except so far as they came under my observation in their relation to electric light wires. I have noticed some defects, particularly the absence of fuses in individual telephone circuits. Some of the construction could be improved, particularly housework. The outside stringing appears to be excellent. I notice on the corner of Marietta and South Broad streets, one of the telephone cables is very near the electric light wires."

"What do you mean by fuse?"

"A fuse consists of a piece of wire, usually lead, cut to proper length and mounted on some material not easily ignited. This fuse forms part of the circuit, and upon the passage of a current of electricity, beyond its capacity, it fuses or melts, thus opening the circuit and protecting the instruments."

"You consider, then, the use of fuses in telephone service as advisable?"

"Undoubtedly. I know of no exchange, excepting this and one or two others, where they are not used."

are not used."
"Do you consider the general construction in
this city as being open to serious objection?"
"So far as has come to my notice, I do. I do
not think that under existing conditions acci-

"So far as has come to my notice, I do. I do not think that under existing conditions accidents can be prevented.

THE TELEPHONE WIRES

are above, and there is nothing to prevent their falling upon the electric light wires. Telephone wires are generally of iron galvanized and ranging from No. 10 to No. 14, expessed to atmospheric disturbances, tightly strung, and frequently hastily constructed, making them liable to fracture and fall. On the other hand electric light wires are of copper, insulated, securely fastened and further protected by guard froms. These wires range in size from No. 6 to 00. Electric light wires under ordinary conditions seldom break. The proper position for electric light wires is above all other wires and parallel to same that is to say, that both wires of the electric light circuit should be upon the same cross arm, at least upon the same pole."

"But you don't mean to say that electric lighting is not safe?"

ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND ROADS ARE SAFE.

"To the contrary, electricity, either for lighting or for motive power, can be made as safe, if not safer, than either gas or steam. This, however, requires as careful construction and attention as is given to other powers."

"Now, as to the electric roads?"

"I consider them as safe as any other method of transportation, provided the construction and equipment is in accordance with electrical fales. I refer particularly to currents of 500

no special inspection, but am very favorably impressed with their construction and equipment. I know of no reason to apprehend any danger from this source.

"There is one more thing I want to say, that is, the public at large, especially that very large class who can't tell what a thing is without feeling it, should let the electric light and electric railroad wires severely alone. The most innecent looking wire frequently is the most dangerous."

CHURCH CHIMES.

Services That Will Be Conducted Today in the Various Temples.

Merritts Avenue—Rev. John A. Reynolds, pastor. Presching today at 11 a m and 7½ pm by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a m.

Trinity Church—Rev. J. W. Lee, pastor. Preaching today at 11 a m by the pastor. At 7:30 p m by Rev. W. W. Wadsworth, presiding elder of the South Atlanta district.

Rev. W. W. Wadsworth, presiding elder of the South Atlanta district.

Park Street Methodist Church, West End—Rev. A. G. Wardlaw, pastor. Sunday school at 10 a.m., W. W. Lambdin, superintendent, Preaching at 11 a m and 7 p m by the pastor. Morning subjects: "The Subjective Condict." Prayer meeting and lecture on Wednesday at 7 p m. Strangers welcome.

Marietta Street Methodist Episcopal Church, between Spring and Bartow streets—Rev. A. F. Ellington, pastor. Praeshing at 11 a m and at 7:30 p m by the pastor: also at 3 p m Kev. N. R. Keeling will preach to men only. Come out and hear him. Sunday school at 9:30 a m. Prayer meeting Wednes. day at 7:30 p m. All are invited to attend.

St. Paul's—On Hunter street, mear Bell—Rev. M. L. Underwood, pastor. Preaching at 11 a m by Dr. Hopkins, and 7 p m by Rev. Dr. Lane. Sunday school at 9:30 a m. J. E. Gullatt, superintendent. Class meeting at 3 p m., Prayer meeting Wednesday sight 7:30. All invited. Lecture by Rav, Dr. Lee Mordiay evening at 7:30. Subject: "Lessons from the Workshop of the World." Proceeds for the benefit of the church. Admission 25 cents.

BAPTIST.

efit of the church. Admission 25 cents.

**Pirst Baptist church—Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a m and 7:30 p m by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a m. A. P. Stewart, superintendent. Young pren's meeting at 7:30 p m Monday. Prayer and lecture meeting at 7:30 p m Monday. Prayer and lecture meeting at 7:30 p m Monday. Prayer and lecture meeting at 7:30 p m Monday.

Second Baptist church—Rev. Henry McDonald, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a m and and 7:30 p m by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p m. Chinese class meets at 4 p m. Young men's meeting at 7:30 p m Monday.

Third Baptist church—Rev. A. H. Mitchell, pastor. Preaching at 11 a m and 7 p m by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a m., H. W. Bell, superintendent. Song service at 7 p m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7 p m.

West End Baptist church, corner Lee and Gordon streets, West End,—Rev. S. Y. Jameson, pastor. Preaching at 11 am and 7 p m by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:45 a m, Dr. William Crenshaw, superintendeur. Prayer meeting and Bible reading Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock. The ladies' sid society meets every Tuesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Fifth Baptist—Rev. V. C. Norcross, pastor. Preaching at 11 a m and 7:15 p m by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a m, T. J. Buchann, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday night. Public cordially invited to all the services.

Sixth Baptist—Rev. J. H. Weaver, pastor. Preaching at 11 a m and 7:15 p m. Sunday school at 12:15 am. Sunday school at 11 the sunday 1:15 am. Sunday school

record reacting Wadnesday night. Public cordinary invited to all the services.

Sixth Baptist—Rev. J. H. Weaver, pastor, Preaching at 11 a m and at 7-15 p m. Sunday school at 9:30 a m, J. C. Wilson, superintendent. Young people's meeting at 8 p m. Prayer meeting Wednesday night. East Atlanta Baptist church, Bradley street—Rev. H. C. Hornady, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a m and at 7:15 p m by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock a m, G. W. Andrews, superintendent. Ordination of deacons at 8 p m.

Central Baptist Church, corner West Peters and West Fair streets—Rev, William Henry Strickland, pastor, will preach at 11 a m and 7 p m, Subject at 11: "Lot Rufined by Ead Company." At night: "The Folly of Living in the Pas; or Old Foggism." Sunday school at 9:30, Prof. L. M. Landrum, superintendent. Public cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN.

cordially invited.

Marietta Street Mission. Sunday school, of the Pirst Presbyterian church, will meet just opposite the old Exposition hotel, on Marietta street, at 3 o'clock p.m. All are cordially invited.

Fourth Presbyterian Church—Rev. T. P. Cleveland, pastor. Services at 11 am by the pastor. Services at 7 pm for railroad men, conducted by members of R. R. Y. M. C. A. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m.

Central—Rev. G. B. Strickler, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a m and 7:30 p m by the pastor. Sunday sobool at 9:30 a m. Professor W. W. Lumping Wednesday at 7:30 p mlar weekly prayer meeting Friday at 7:30 p m. All R. Men's prayer vited to attend.

CONGREGATIONAL CONGREGATIONAL.

Immanuel.—Rev. A. T. Clarke, pastor. Preaching by the pastor at 11 o'clock. Sunday school at 10. Church of the Redeemer, West Ellis, near Peschtree street—Rev. A. F. Sherrill, D. D., pastor, Services at 11 a m and 7:30 p m. Sunday school at 9:45 a m. Young people's meeting of the Society of Christian Eudeavor at 6:30 p m. All invited.

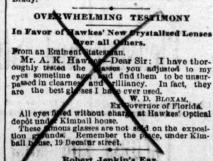
Borean.—Rev. L. C. Partride, pastor, Preaching at 11 a m and 7 p m. Sunday school at 3 p m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6 p m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p m.

St. Luke's Cathedral, northeast corner Houston and Pryor streets, Very Rev. Robert S. Barrett, dean. Holy Communion at 7:30 a m. Morning prayer, with sermon, at 11 a m. Evening prayer, with sermon, 7:30 p m. Sunday school at 9:30 a m. Young men's Bible class at 9:30 a m. Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Plum street—Sunday school and evening service combined at 3:00 p m. St. Philip's—Rev. George M. Funsten, rector. Holy communion at 7:30 a m. Morning prayer, with sermon, at 10 a m. Evening prayer, with sermon, at 7:30 p m. Sunday school at 9:45 a m. Litany on Wednesday at 10 a m in the chapel. UNITARIAN,

Church of Our Father, Church street, near junc-ture of Peachtree and North Forsyth streets—Rev. Geo. Leonard Chaney, the pastor, will preach at 11 a m on "Fallen Angolss," and at 7:30 on a "City Lane." Sunday school at 12:15 p m. All are made

CHRISTIAN. Church of Christ, on Hunter street.—At 11 o'clock a m Elder T. M. Herris will deliver the second ser-mon of the series on the "Second Advent." Preach-ing also at 7:30 p m.

MISCELLANEOUS. Preaching every Sunday evening at No. 17, Factory street, at 4 p m; also at the same place every Tuesday at 7:30 p m, factory time, by Rev. P. B. Brady.



the St. James's Gazette. After more than a century and a half the veracity of Robert Jenkins, captain of the Rebecca, has been placed beyond question. It was in 1731 that, according to his own statement, the Spanish Guarda Costas cut off one of his ears and bade him take it to his king.

His story was believed by those who wanted war with Spain; while the peace party declared—firstly, that he had as many ears as war with Spain; while the peace party de-clared—firstly, that he had as many ears as other men, and, secondly, that his ear had been lost in the pillory; even Burke spoke contemp-tuously of the "fable of Jenkin's ear." From the current number of the English Historical Review, it appears that Professor Laughton has discovered in the Admirality records con-temporary letters from the Admiral on the West India station to the Spanish governor of Havana, complaining of the Guarda Costas boarding the Rebecca, and "using the captain in a most barbarous, inhuman manner, taking all his money, cutting off one of his ears, and plundering him of those necessaries which were to ship safe home." In a "List of mer-chant ships taken or plundered by the Span-iards" is to be found a mention of the "Rebec-ca, Robert Jenkiss, Jamaica to London, boarded and plundered near the Havana, 9th April, 1733."

Thus has historical research, which has de-stroyed so many an illusion of our chilhood, vindicated the truthfulness of the story of Jenkins and his ear.

We will have open week a new lot of Ladies and Misses' CLOAKS.

We have had many shipments this season. but have never been better prepared to suit any and all, child's medium priced garment to a real Seal Skin Saque. Everybody can be supplied now and all we ask is for you to see this immense stock and get the prices

IN FURS WE LEAD THE VAN

Everything that is new and stylish. We have an immense stock in all the grades that are desirable. Special attention is called to our Capes and Muffs in Monkey, Lynx and We have also a Seal. large and splendid as-Black sortment Beaver, etc. Martin, These goods are new shapes and stylish.

DON'T FORGET

that in CLOAKS we have a full and plete stock in Newmarkets, Raglans, English Walking Coats and Colomara garments in all sizes and colors as well as black. Also an immense line in new and stylish Jackets in Beaver Cloth. Broad Cloth, English Cork Screw, Stockennette, Seal Skin Plush and Sacques in Seal, Plush and Real Seal Skin.

Qur prices are as low as the lowest and a perfect fit can and will be made.

Chamberlin Johnson & Co



THE NEW

The Simplest! The Fastest! The most durable Writing Machine in the World! Its record is 170 words n one minute!

J. H. NUNNALLY, 36 Whitehall St.

Agents wanted.	nov 10—d2m 5p nrm
FUNER	AL NOTICE.
NILESTo friends a	nd ag mintances of Mr. and
	G. G. Niles, of Griffin, Mrs.
Dr. G. E. White ar	d M. A. B. Niles are in-
wited to atter the	General of Mrs. S. D. Niles
today, (Sunda)	vember 17th, at 3 p. m.,
from the residence	o. 20 Gilmer street. Inter-
ment at Oaklan	J. B. Hawthorne will
officiate.	
McLIN-DIED-M J.	G. M. in, at his into rest-
	and Ivy reets. The suneral
	First Mathodist church at
	ening. Frieds of his family
	H. V. Barron are respect-
	attend. Interment at Oak-
BERTARY SERVICE	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC.

The Disorganizers of High Prices

With the Crandest Array of New Things You Ever Saw.

Our Mr. Dougherty has just returned from the east, the and to make a long story short, he just bought a new to be kind enough to grant it. We wish you to call this to Silk and Woolen, Wraps, Shawls, Furs, Comforters, Blacheao fails to give you any idea of the extreme low price but while in New York he just went one, and though the "genuine stuff," greenbacks, and low and behold he bout the mountains of

While our Mr. D. was on this "tare" he rushed into one of the largest importing silk and woolen Dress Good houses in the world and just swept the deck, and bought goods enough to supply a right good sized world itself. We have got enough to de ten large houses, but they must be sold. A few prices to give you an idea how they are going: 75c for beautiful silk warp Henriettas, in lovely coloring and black, that never has been offered by anyone for less than \$1.40. Black and Colored Silk, any kind you want, at your own price. So for an elegant Dress Plaid. You would only be glad to get them at 33\(\text{loc}\) -too many, so they go at 15c—double width. So for Merhait Lustres, considered very cheap at 15c—too many, to they go for 5c. While "He" was "taring" around he "fetched" up h a Gingham factory and bought Ginghams enough for 40\(\text{chouses}\), so it don't matter if they are worth flot to 15c, we are going to sell them at 5c. Now is the time to get you a Gingham frot. You can take choice for 5c. "He" just "busted" one Jersey bouse wide open, and the fellow had to put a sign on the door, "Entire stock of Jerseys sold and all we can make for the nat 60 days," So you see we have got too many. They must go. Come and get you a nice Jersey while they go for the cost if making. UMBRELLAS AND GOSSAMERS CHEAP. "He" must have gotten cold while on this "tare," for he went into a Blanket and Comfort house and bought enough to do us five years; but we got them, and they must be sold, so we will let you have them at the sheepish price of 50c on the dollar. So you will do well to come to \$35 per pair, and Comforts from 75c up to \$15, and they are worth from \$1.50 up to \$27, but they must be sold. Too many. Don't buy Blankets or Comforts tuill you see our stock. "He" must have torn his "briches," for while full of "Green Back," and on this "tare," he bought ants Goods enough to supply the United States. But we have got them. They must be sald, and all who need pant goods will do well to "grab" this oppertunity by the "top"

FRESH, NEW, STYLISH GOODS

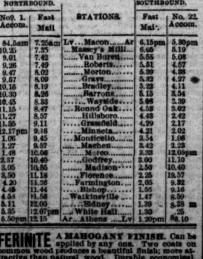
you pay for these old ones. Come to us, and see what we offer you in the way of bargains. Our Mr. Dougherty, while it et, bought just ten times as many goods as he ought. So you see we are forced to sell them cheap to get them out, and now we have always sold goods cheaper than any house in the south. So you can prepare yourself for the biggest bargain your did see, for this, our third stock for this season is away down yonder below any we ever offered. Trusting you will come

39 AND 41 PEACHTREE STREET

HO! FOR THE RACES Commencing November 16th, and continuing until November 23d, the Georgia Pacific Railway will sell round trip tickets to Birmingham, Ala., and return, on account Birmingham Fair Races. Fare for round trip \$6.70.

COVINGTON AND MACON BAILBOAD Timetable No. 3. To take effect at 7:25 o'clock a. m. Sunday. June 30th, 1889. Trains run on central (90th Meridian) standard time.

A. G. CRAIG, Acting Superintendent.



Hard Wood Lumber FINE INTERIOR FINISH! J. C. PECK & SON.

Doors, Stairs, Mantels and Interior Finish FINE CARVING A SPLCIALTY.

A full assortment of Oak, Ash, Walnut, Cherry, Maliogany, Maple, Cedar, etc., always on hand.

8psun wed 8, 10, 12 and 14 Courtland avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

NORTH B		10 48 0			
Leave Amanta (w. & A. R. B	1 00 R III	9 49 b m			
Committee of the Committee of	Na 1.	No. 3.			
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Arrive Murphy	2 00 pm	**********			
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Leave White Path	9 16 a m	*********			
Leave Tate	II 00 p m	6 22 a m			
Leave Canton	12 12 pm	7 40 a m			
Arrive Marietta	1 27 pm	9 45 a m			
Arrive Atlanta (W. & A. R.R.) 2 55 pm	11 05 a.m			
Trains daily except Sunda	/) 2 00 P IB	II WO WILL			
June 27 2m F. B. CHANDLER Gen'l, Agt.					
	ALLIYO AND AN GOL	4 344			
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Brond streets, 2 o'clock this sunday) af-					
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funeral from the First Metho	dist of treb o	f our de-			

MARIETTA & NORTH GEORGIAB.R Schedule in effect June 24, 1888.

G. W. Adair, REAL ESTATE.

I have for sale a central lot on Decatur street, 482 200, cheap. This kind of property is hard to get. A very central lot 66 feet front on Forsyth street. A central 8 room house, on lot 50x125, on lvy treet, very chesp at \$5,500.

A beautiful corner lot on Forrest avenue, 50x150. A splendid investment in two 4 room houses, on ots 50x160 feet each, renting regularly for \$30 per month, at \$2,000, on easy terms.

Two 4 room houses on street car line renting for \$25 per month, at \$2,500.

A central corner tot on North Forsyth street at a

very low figure.

I have a customer for a \$1,500 or \$2,000 place in secondor third ward. Owner having such a place for sale will please call and give me a description of property.

I give special attention to renting property and collecting rents. Bring in your houses and put them

G. W. ADAIR, 5 Kimball House, Wall Street.

FOL XXI.

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THE CIVIL LIST

Rie Janeiro says: Irom Brazil. He Before his departure ed that the

The province of Bi but most of the other their adherence to the Dr. Barboza, the es that all

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latest advices from ber 16th, 9:55 p. n province of Bahia

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A FUNER ourned W

the Borand With the Borand Sr. Louis, No arrested the celebeen operating he months. Durin \$5,000 in cash an funerals were in There has alway who attended to whose suit was ownose grief was and whose mela of deeper woe the present. Duris and the salemn.